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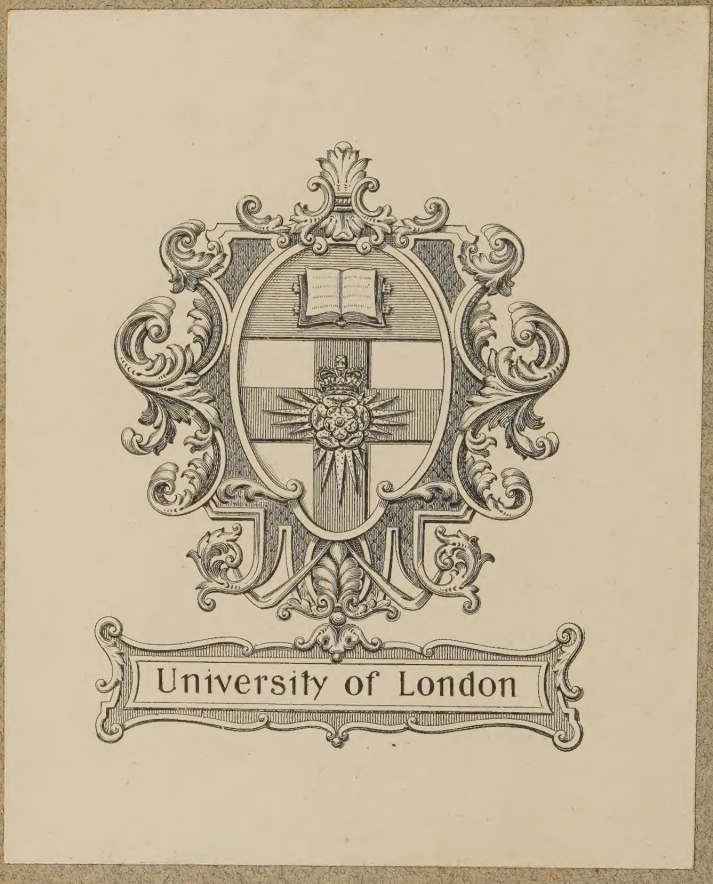
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—(13—PART XIII.)—

SCHOOLS INQUIRY.

VOL. XVI.

Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XXVIII.—PART XIII.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1867-8.

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTEENTH VOLUME.—PART XIII.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at t*
t of each Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Pagin
the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

SCHOOLS INQUIRY:

56-XV.] VOL. XVI. SPECIAL REPORTS of ASSISTANT COMMIS
SIONERS:—NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION - - - p.

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

VOL. XVI.

NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the North Midland Division as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in the county of Leicester are by T. H. Green, Esq., those on schools in Rutland, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire by H. W. Eve, Esq., and those on schools in Derbyshire by R. S. Wright, Esq.; Derbyshire (with Bedfordshire and Cheshire) also forms the subject of a summary minute by Mr. Wright, which will be found in vol. viii., pp. 657–676.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of Endowed Schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary Schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to ensure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft in 1867 and 1868 to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification, but, as in former volumes, these Tables being intended as a record of the replies received, no corrections from other sources have been

introduced into them, nor has any attempt been made to bring the statements they contain into strict conformity with statements made elsewhere in the volume. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time. The accounts of Proprietary Schools have been in most cases corrected for the year 1868 by their respective authorities.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c., for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

December 1869.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Introductory Summary - - - - - 1

I. ENDOWED SCHOOLS:—

Tables giving a conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County comprised in the North Midland Division - 3

COUNTY OF LEICESTER:—

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.

The Schools are—

APPLEBY - - - - - 17
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH - - - - - 28
BARROW-UPON-SOAR - - - - - 34
MARKET BOSWORTH - - - - 38
MARKET HARBOROUGH - - - - - 47
KIBWORTH - - - - - 50
CHURCH LANGTON - - - - 54
LEICESTER - - - - - 56
LOUGHBOROUGH - - - - - 58
MELTON MOWBRAY - - - - 69
OSGATHORPE - - - - 71
SHAWELL - - - - - 76
SNARESTON - - - - - 78
STOKE GOLDING - - - - - 80
WOODHOUSE - - - - - 83
WYMONDHAM - - - - - 86

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - 91

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"), Tabular Digest - - - - 113

COUNTY OF RUTLAND:—

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.

The Schools are—

OAKHAM - - - - - - - 126
UPPINGHAM - - - - - - 132

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - - 327

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"), Tabular Digest - - - - 151

COUNTY OF LINCOLN:—

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.

The Schools are—

ALFORD - - - - - 155
BOSTON - - - - - - - 162
BOURN - - - - - - 169
BRIGG - - - - - - 174
BURGH - - - - - - 179
BUTTERWICK - - - - - - 181
CAISTOR - - - - - - - 185

PAGE

Corby - - - - - - - 190
Donington - - - - - - - 194
Gainsborough - - - - - - - 201
Grantham - - - - - - - 204
Great Grimsby - - - - - - 216
Heighington - - - - - - 222
Holbeach - - - - - - 226
Horncastle - - - - - - 229
Humberstone - - - - - - 236
Kirton-in-Holland - - - - - 244
Kirton-in-Lindsey - - - - - 249
Laughton - - - - - - 254
Lincoln - - - - - - - 256
Louth - - - - - - - 271
Market Rasen - - - - - - 279
Moulton - - - - - - 286
Sleaford - - - - - - 294
Spalding - - - - - - 297
Spilsby - - - - - - - 302
Stamford - - - - - - 307
Stickney - - - - - - - 315
Wainfleet - - - - - - 319
Wragby - - - - - - 324

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - 327

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"):

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.
The Schools are—
Haxey - - - - - - - 359
Lincoln:—Christ's Hospital - - - - 361
Louth:—Mapletoft's School - - - - 366
Spalding:—Willesby's Petit School - - - 368
Sutton:—Phillips' Charity - - - - 370
2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - 373

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM:—

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.
The Schools are—
Bulwell - - - - - - - 395
Elston - - - - - - - 397
Leverton, South - - - - - 398
Mansfield - - - - - - 400
Newark - - - - - - - 403
Nottingham - - - - - - 411
Retford, East - - - - - 420
Southwell - - - - - - 426
Sutton Bonnington - - - - - 429
Tuxford - - - - - - 431
Walkeringham - - - - - 436
2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - 439

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"), Tabular Digest - - - - - 451

COUNTY OF DERBY:—

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.
The Schools are—
Ashborne - - - - - - 461
Bakewell - - - - - - 466

PAGE

Buxton - - - - - - - 468
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - - 471
Chesterfield - - - - - - 473
Derby - - - - - - 485
Dronfield - - - - - - 491
Glossop - - - - - - 495
Hayfield - - - - - - 500
Mellor - - - - - - 502
Norton - - - - - 504
Repton - - - - - - 506
Risley - - - - - - 517
Staveley - - - - - - 522
Tideswell - - - - - - 526
Whittington - - - - - - 530
Wirksworth - - - - - - 532

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - - 537

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-Classical"), Tabular Digest - - - - - 559

II. PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS :—

Boys:—

COUNTY OF DERBY:—

Chesterfield :—Mount St. Mary's College - - 577
Long Eaton :—Trent College - - - 581

Girls:—

COUNTY OF LINCOLN :—

Lincoln :—School for Middle-class Girls - - - 582

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE North Midland Division includes five counties, Leicestershire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, having an urban population of 435,885 inhabitants, making with the surrounding population a total for the division of 1,304,713. It contains four towns, having each upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, 14 others having from 20,000 to 5,000 inhabitants each, and 27 towns with fewer than 5,000; 45 towns in all.

Of these 45 towns, 12 with a united population of 46,877 have no grammar school endowments. There remain 33 towns, making together with 42 places not reckoned as towns, 75 places having such endowments.

The gross annual income of these foundations has been computed in Vol. I. at 33,701*l.*

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance, in connexion with the estates and school buildings, is estimated at 18,268*l.*, besides 331*l.* for exhibitions not included in the general foundations, making a total of 18,999*l.*

This amount is distributed among the several counties as follows:—

County.	Gross Income of Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar Schools Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.
	£	£	£
Leicester - -	6,540	3,927	110
Rutland - - -	4,178	2,040	0
Lincoln - -	12,987	7,442	160
Nottingham - -	5,414	1,869	0
Derby - -	4,582	2,990	61

Six schools have two departments each; counting these as separate schools, there are 23 classical schools with 1,759 scholars;

18 semi-classical with 731 scholars; 17 non-classical with 1,094 scholars; 15 elementary; the income of three is paid over to parochial schools, of one to a private school, and four are in abeyance. The total number of scholars in these schools, excluding the elementary, is returned as 3,594 (including ten boys paid for at a private school). Of the 23 classical schools, which have, including exhibitions, 12,519*l.* a year net, not one half—11—retain their scholars long enough to rank in the first grade.

There are only two endowed schools for the secondary instruction of girls, one of which is maintained out of the corporation estates of Great Grimsby, and the other has a net income of 32*l.* a year.

Further, there are in this division 271 endowments wholly or partly applied to the primary instruction of the poor, some of which are of considerable value. Amongst the richest are, in Leicestershire, Newton's School at Leicester (893*l.*), Sherrier's School at Loughborough (344*l.*). In Lincolnshire, the Blue Coat Schools at Boston (211*l.*), Lincoln (2,823*l.*), Spalding (155*l.*), and Stamford (170*l.*), Marston (364*l.*), Sedgebrook (364*l.*), the Petit School at Spalding (200*l.*), and Syston (364*l.*). In Nottinghamshire, Calverton (218*l.*), the Blue Coat School at Nottingham (471*l.*), Wilford (379*l.*). In Derbyshire, Darley Abbey (298*l.*), Duffield (196*l.*), and West Hallam (233*l.*).

The aggregate gross annual income of these 271 foundations amounts to more than 17,000*l.*, and the net annual sum applied to education (apart from board, clothing, &c. of scholars) may be computed at 10,000*l.*

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this division may therefore be set down at about 30,000*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped—

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

COUNTIES OF LEICESTER, RUTLAND, LINCOLN, NOTTINGHAM, AND DERBY.

POPULATION - - 1,304,713.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

COUNTY OF **LEICESTER.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Loughborough -	10,830	1131	60	84	17	66	16	84	26									
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	3,772	1045	100*	32	15	32	16	12	—									
										Barrow-upon-Soar (Perkins' Grammar Sch.)	1,800	118	—	12	4	1	2	—
Appleby - -	1,070	301	—	26	7	26	22	12	—									
Market Bosworth (Upper School).	997	924	360	3	3	3	3	—	—									
										Wymondham -	851	147	—	31	18	3	—	—

* Shared with Derby Grammar School. † See Upper School.

Remaining Towns:—	
Melton Mowbray.	4,047
Castle Donington.	2,291
Lutterworth -	2,289

Schools in abeyance:—
Leicester, endowed with 85*l.* a year net.
Market Harborough, with 33*l.* 10*s.* a year.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1st of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A., B., C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Appleby	Classical	A.B.	16	33	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Classical -	A.B.	4	38
Loughborough.	Classical	A.B.	22	71	Osgathorpe -	Non-classical	B.	9	39
					Wymondham	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	31

Population, 237,412.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	3,772	†	†	160	—	—	—
Kibworth	1,867	277	—	56	—	—	—
Barrow-upon-Soar.	1,800	†	—	150	—	—	—
Woodhouse	1,342	26	—	20	2	—	—
Appleby	1,070	†	—	44	—	—	—
Market Bosworth (Lower School).	997	†	—	47	—	—	—
Church Langton	842	130	—	‡	—	—	—
Stoke Golding	638	117	—	41	—	4	—
Snarestone	355	60	—	32	—	—	—
Osgathorpe	351	—	—	48	—	10	—
Shawell	205	20	—	—	—	—	—

‡ Two elementary schools for boys and girls respectively.

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Appleby	Non-classical	—	—	44
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Non-classical	—	—	160
Barrow-upon-Soar (Perkins's).	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	12
" "	Non-classical	—	—	150
StokeGolding	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	25
Kibworth	Non-classical	C.	—	56
Church Langton.	Non-classical	C.	—	‡
Market Bosworth (Lowr.Sch.)	Classical	B.C.	1	3
Melton Mowbray.	Non-classical	B.C.	—	47
Shawell	Non-classical	Under Government Inspection.		
Snarestone	Non-classical	B.C.	—	—
Woodhouse	Non-classical	—	—	32
		B.C.	—	24

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Thirty-nine **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Ashby Parva	162 (mixed charity).	35	9	7
Cole Orton	112 (mixed charity).	101	48	42
Leicester: *Newton's School*	893	241	?	—
Lougborough: *Blue Slip School*	145	39	—	60
Lutterworth: *Sherrier's School*	344 (mixed charity).	117	110	—

And *thirty-four* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

County of RUTLAND.—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£															
Oakham (Free Grammar School.)	2,959	688*	120†	52	43	49	44	27	—									
Uppingham (Free Grammar School.)	2,218	688*	120†	268	249	260	53	76	5									
Other Towns:— None.																		

* Besides rates, taxes, and cost of repairs.
† Besides four exhibitions of 32*l.* each, at each of four colleges at Cambridge.

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their
the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1st
of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A., B., C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Oakham	Classical	A.B.	34	18					
Uppingham	Classical	A.	261	7					

Population, 21,861.

the kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, etther altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population of Town.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Nnmber of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Nine **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls.**

The gross annual income of none of which from endowment amounts to 100*l.*

the age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number
not being less than 4.

to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.

County of LINCOLN.—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

Classical Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£						
Lincoln (Gr. Sch.)	20,999	364	—	129	23	40	40	53	17
Boston	14,712	416	40*	75	65	74	50	50	—
Louth	10,560	655	—	55	22	55	9	55	—
Stamford	8,047	500	120	80	14	77	14	—	—
Gainsboro'	6,320	45	—	15	?	?	?	?	—
Grantham	4,954	710	85	107	36	94	19	58	—
Horncastle	4,846	270	—	50	9	41	—	30	—
Alford	2,658	330	—	34	8	30	4	7	—
Moulton	2,143	494‖	—	23	15	22	5	19	—
Caistor	2,141	305	—	47	6	23	15	11	—

Semi-classical Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£					
Great Grimsby	11,067	420†	—	37	7	2	19	—
Spalding	7,032	193	—	29	26	2	11	—
Sleaford	3,745	80	—	13	11	—	—	—
Brigg	3,138	434	—	80	10	25	4	30
Bourn	3,066	30	—	35	26	6	15	15
Market Rasen	2,468	357	—	70	32	14	49	—
Kirton-in-Holland.	2,131	112	—	41	6	6	12	2
Donington	1,690	1460	—	32	32	32	3	—
Spilsby	1,467	90	—	32	12	9	1	15
Wragby‡	619	30	—	20	—	—	—	—
Humberstone	277	473†	—	100	10	—	—	—

Remaining Towns—	
Barton-on-Humber.	3,797
Crowland	2,413
Crowle	2,304

* Included in general income. † Shared with a girls' school.
‖ Including 100*l.* pension to late master.

Population, 412,246.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Moulton -	2,143	—	—	96	—	—	—
Holbeach -	2,083	100	—	160	—	—	—
Kirton-in-Lindsey.	2,058	90	—	114	2	—	—
Donington -	1,690	—	—	82	—	—	—
Wainfleet -	1,392	93	—	34	—	—	12
Burgh - -	1,223	70	—	152	—	—	—
Stickney -	851	95	—	49	—	—	—
Corby - -	818	49	—	55	—	—	—
Heighington -	624	210	—	57	—	—	—
Butterwick -	605	285	20	71	—	—	—
Laughton -	365	19	—	66	—	—	—

‡ Has also an elementary department.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—Two **Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Net Income from Endowment.	Number of	
		Boarders.	Day Scholars.
	£		
Alford: *Girl's School* -	32	Elementary school.	
Great Grimsby: *Corporation School*	Maintained from corporation estates.	—	86

b.—One hundred and two **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
	£	£		
Bennington - -	164§	100	55	—
Boston:				
Laughton's School	173	110	100	—
Blue Coat School -	211	105	33	33
Deeping Market -	111	70	55	—
Haxey - -	102	60	52	35
Hemingby - -	183§	50	30	38
Laceby - -	141	116	81	95
Lincoln:				
Christ's Hospital -	2,823	315	124	—
Louth:				
Mapletoft's School	177	170	50	—
Marston - -	364§	65	?	?
Quadring:				
Cowley's School -	145§	61	18	22
Sedgebrook - -	364§	65	24	16
Sibsey - -	109	80	72	77
Spalding:				
Petit School -	200	?	50	—
Blue Coat School -	155	90	40	40
Stamford:				
Blue Coat School -	170	160	150	—
Swineshead - -	161§	89	48	33
Syston - -	364§	30	11	21
Wrangle - -	169§	65	40	30
Wroot - - -	118	82	34	42

§ Mixed charity.

And *eighty-two* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF **LINCOLN**—

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according t**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1 scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage nc
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A., B., C. in the third column of each grade correspond generall

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Schola
Boston -	Classical	A.B.	20	55	Bourn - -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	35
Grantham	Classical	A.B.	46	33	Brigg - -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	4	76
Louth -	Classical	A.B.	10	36	Caistor - -	Classical -	A.B.	9	38
					Corby - -	Non-classical	B.C.	16	69
					Donington -	Semi-classical	A.B.	1	31
					Horncastle -	Classical -	A.B.	13	137
					Lincoln -	Classical -	A.B.	17	03
					Spilsby - -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	—	32
					Stamford -	Classical -	A.B.C.	3	77
					Wainfleet -	Non-classical	A.B.C.	—	34

ontinued.

he age up to which they retain their scholars.

whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

rade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of eing less than 4.

o the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Alford - -	Classical -	A.B.C.	3	31
Burgh -	Non-classical	Income paid to Nat. Sch.		
Butterwick -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	65
Donington -	Non-classical	—	—	82
Gainsboro' -	Classical -	A.B.C.	6	9
Great Grimsby	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	—	37
Heighington -	Non-classical	A.B.C.	—	57
Humberstone -	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	100
Kirton-in-Holland	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	4	37
Kirton-in-Lindsey.	Non-classical	B.C.	—	114 boys and girls.
Laughton - -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	35*
Market Rasen -	Semi-classical	A.B.	39	31
Moulton - -	Classical -	A.B.	12	11
„ - -	Non-classical	—	—	96
Sleaford - -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	13
Spalding - -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	29
Stickney - -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	49*
Wragby - -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	20	?
Holbeach - -	Non-classical	—	—	160

* Exclusive of girls.

County of NOTTINGHAM.

Table I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to t

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regu
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular cou
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their regu
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number o Scholars learn		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.
Nottingham -	74,693	818	—	95	25	95	19	38	—								
Newark - -	11,515	540	—	85	?	85	—	42	—								
										Southwell -	3,469	20	—	26	?	—	—
East Retford -	2,982	260	—	53	12	48	24	31	—								
Remaining Towns:—																	
Worksop - -	7,112																

Schools in abeyance:—
Mansfield, endowment expected to reach 800*l.* a year.
Walkeringham, with 15*l.* a year.

Table II.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to t

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their who
number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grad
scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage n
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters, A., B., C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to t

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Schola
Newark -	Classical	A. B.	41	44	Nottingham -	Classical -	B.	—	95
					East Retford -	Classical -	A. B.	7	46
					Southwell -	Semi-classical	A. B.	15	11

ppulation, 293,867.

nd of instruction given.

urse of study.
t exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

urse, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
ir populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
ılwell - -	3,660	14	—	30	—	—	—
uxford - -	1,034	48	—	55	—	6	—
ıtton Bonnington.	1,019	36	—	40	—	—	—
ston - -	472	20	—	—	—	—	—
uth Leverton	408	20	—	40	—	—	—

ge up to which they retain their scholars.
ımber of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

ıve at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
ing less than 4.

per, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
ulwell -	Non-class. -	C.	—	30
lston -	Non-class. -	Income paid to National School.		
outh Leverton.	Non-class. -	Mixed Elementary School.		
utton Bonnington.	Non-class. -	Mixed School under Government Inspection.		
uxford -	Non-class. -	B.C.	—	55

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Forty-one **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Calverton - -	218 (mixed charity).	50	70	—
Mansfield - -	175	73	50	56
Mansfield Woodhouse	162	77	25	25
Nottingham: *Blue Coat School* -	471	173	60	20
Wilford - -	379	132	—	?
Woodborough - -	110	110	33	29

And *thirty-five* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

County of **DERBY.**

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to th**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regul
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular cour
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from th
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learn		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.
		£	£									£	£				
Derby - -	43,091	50	100*	88	32	88	—	75	—								
Chesterfield -	9,836	156	11	97	9	77	21	25	6								
Ashborne - -	3,501	234	—	41	23	40	—	—	—	Dronfield - -	2,998	205	—	76	27	2	15
										Wirksworth -	2,592	177	—	48	8	3	3
										Staveley - -	2,400	30	—	20	8	—	—
										Tideswell - -	2,057	217	—	65	5	—	4
Repton - -	1,853	1250	100	208	196	208	108	155	—								

Remaining Towns:—	
Belper - -	9,509
Alfreton - -	4,090
Clay Cross -	3,501
Ilkeston - -	3,330
Melbourne -	2,194

* Shared with Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School.

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools, classified according**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of th
number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for t
number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centa
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A., B., C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Sch
Ashborne -	Classical -	A.B.	—	38	Chesterfield -	Classical -	A.B.C.	11	
Derby - -	Classical -	A.B.	30	90	Dronfield -	Semi-class.	B.C.	—	
Repton - -	Classical -	A.B.	162	31	Wirksworth -	Semi-class.	B.C.	—	

pulation, 339,327.

ıd of instruction given.
ırse of study.
exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

ular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
ir populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net' Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net' Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
ssop - -	19,126	1	—	155	—	—	—
pel-en-le-rith.	4,264	30	—	57	—	—	—
ittington -	2,864	127†	—	160	—	—	—
ewell - -	2,704	55	—	47	?	—	—
ton - -	2,318	65	—	75	—	—	—
ffield - -	2,156	26	—	71	—	—	—
ton - -	1,877	85	—	129	—	—	—
lor - -	1,733	25	—	70	—	—	—
ley - -	203	347	—	114	3	—	—

Besides mineral rent of 220*l.* a year treated as capital.

age up to which they retain their scholars.
ble number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY..

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
ewell -	Non-class.	B.	27	20
tton - -	Non-class.	—	—	90*
pel-en-le-rith.	Non-class.	National School.		
ssop - -	Non-class.	C.	—	155
field -	Non-class.	B.C.	—	42*
lor - -	Non-class.	—	—	37*
ton - -	Non-class.	B.C.	—	49*
ey - -	Non-class.	B.C.	—	114
reley -	Semi-class.	A.B	—	20
swell -	Semi-class.	B.C.	1	64
ttington -	Non-class.	—	—	108*

* Exclusive of Girls.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz. :**

None.

b.—Eighty **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Bonsall - -	122	131	70	—
Darley Abbey -	298*	235	96	122
Duffield - -	196 (mixed charity).	95	57	—
Eckington - -	118	118	125	—
Hallam, West - -	233	95	97	85
Smalley - -	123	66	62	—

And *seventy-four* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

* Three schools at Derby, two at little Eaton, and one at Little Chester assisted out of Charity, besides schools at Allestree and Darley Abbey.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

APPLEBY.—SIR JOHN MOORE'S SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

This school is, in its Latin department, and considering its situation, the most satisfactory that I met with. It shows how much may be made of a grammar school, really used as such, in a purely rural district. The school has generally been in repute with the neighbourhood, but when the present master was appointed it had been in very low water for some years, and was almost extinct. He brought a good stock of boarders with him, and in two years had made it a flourishing school. At the time of my visit there were in the Latin school 15 boarders and 23 day scholars. Now (July, 1867) there are 18 boarders and 33 day scholars. The standard is higher than is to be found in most grammar schools in towns. This result has been achieved by the head master without any general encouragement from the trustees, and in spite of a division of departments, which he rightly thinks wasteful and mischievous.

This division, according to which the lower department acts simply as the elementary school of the village, was established by the scheme of 1861. Up to that time there had been no formal division of departments, but the lower classes of the grammar school served as the village school. When a new scheme was moved for, the governors, who, with one or two exceptions, are country gentlemen of the neighbourhood, wished to turn the grammar school wholly into a village school, but, owing to the resistance of the professional men living near, the present plan was adopted as a compromise.

The income of the school is 340*l.* a year, of which 100*l.* is paid to the head master, and 60*l.* to his assistant in the Latin school. This sum of 160*l.* a year, out of 340*l.*, is all that is spent on the grammar school, properly so called. At the time of my visit, 110*l.* a year out of the endowment was paid to the two masters of the lower school, who also divide the whole sum produced by the capitation fees (2*d.* a week for each boy) paid in that department. The masters of the Latin school are not allowed to divide the whole sum produced by capitation fees (5*l.* a year for each boy) in their department. The head master receives half of it, the assistant a quarter. The rest goes partly to find books and material

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

for the lower school; while a tenth of it, with 20*l.* a year from endowment, goes to a late English master of the school, who (in the words of the head master) "resigned his office with a view to accepting a kind of stewardship under Mr. Moore, the squire of the place, and chief trustee of the school." In qualification of this statement, it should be added that the pensioned master at the time of his resignation was 67 years old, and had served the school 47 years.

The grammar school proper is thus starved in order to teach the children who would elsewhere be taught in a national school, and that in a place in which, as the benefice is valuable, and the squire, who owns the whole parish, is resident, there ought to be special facilities for maintaining a national school in the ordinary way. Nor is the lower school good of its kind. It has an excellent master, but, as in almost all endowed schools of the kind, not under inspection, that I met with, the attendance is very irregular. The governors have indulged the natural tendency to irregularity by ordering leave of absence to be granted for an indefinite time to any boy requiring it for remunerative employment. In the shooting season, as I was told, the squire, who lives hard by, often carries off boys from the school to beat his preserves. For whatever reason, in the quarter ending Michaelmas 1866, the number in average attendance was not more than a third of those on the books. Of 54 who had left during the three preceding years, 15 had left from the first class after an average stay of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, and at an average age of $13\frac{1}{4}$; 16 from the second, at an average age of 11, and after an average stay of $2\frac{1}{4}$ years; 23 from the third (lowest), at an average age of $10\frac{1}{4}$, and after an average stay of $1\frac{1}{4}$ years. The master considered that only those who left from the first had received a fair English education, while the last 23 could not write their own names decently. Of 44 boys in the English school at the time of my visit, 27 were sons of labourers or small village tradesmen, two of one of the masters of the school, 15 of farmers. Some of them come from neighbouring villages, which have national schools under a mistress. These were said to be the best. In Appleby itself there is no other day school for boys above infancy. There is a Sunday school worked by the masters of the grammar school, at which are 37 boys who don't go to a day school at all. The population of the place is 1,100.

The present English school, then, is a poor substitute for a national school, and does not act as a feeder to the Latin school, whose revenues it wastes. It is very rarely that a boy passes from the one to the other, though three had done so shortly before my visit. For this the head master, according to a plan which I append, would substitute a preparatory school which should really feed the upper one. This he would hope to fill with the sons of farmers who now attend the English school, along with others from the neighbourhood who may gradually be attracted to it. Of this plan I will only say that it is just what, as the result of observation in similar cases, I should myself propose. It will be

observed that he diminishes instead of increasing his own regular income by it, but it would provide adequate pay for two assistants, and these, with the homogeneity among the pupils which the plan would secure, would suffice for the conduct of the school. The present chief master of the lower school would make a good head of the new preparatory school, according to the head master's judgment.

The only objection to the scheme that I heard was, that the neighbourhood would not supply enough boys who would pay the fee charged, or care for the education given, in the proposed preparatory school. To this the best answer is the rise in the numbers attending the present Latin school. The head master is confident that he can further extend the school, and what he thinks he can do I should expect him to succeed in doing. It is accessible as a day-school, with proper arrangements, to at least a dozen good-sized villages, each having a cluster of flourishing farmers, and (with one or two exceptions) each a resident clergyman.* There are several medical men within the same area. To the clergy in particular the school at Appleby, conducted as it now is, may be a great blessing. The neighbourhood is one of considerable rural trade. There are five brick fields within a mile of the village, and large collieries within six miles.

If the endowment at Snareston, now virtually thrown away, could be made the basis of a really good English school for that village and Swepstone, this might serve as a valuable feeder to Appleby.

I fear that little support for the head master's scheme is to be expected from the main body of the trustees. His complaints against them, which I believe to be quite just, are stated in his own letter to Mr. Roby. The rector of the place, who takes a real interest in the grammar school, had no objection to the proposed change, except the fear (which, according to the present educational system, rests on too good grounds) that the whole burden of supporting the national school, which the change would necessitate, would fall upon him.

Attention should be called, finally, to certain passages from the founder's statutes, which show plainly what his mind was. He did not mean the benefits of the school to be confined to Appleby, but ordered that it should be "for all future times a free school "for all the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, to teach "and instruct male children, and more especially those who live "and are settled in the several parishes of Appleby, Norton, "Austrey, Newton, Chilcote, Stretton, Measham, and Swepstone, "and in the town of Snareston, all adjoining the said school." There was to be "a chief or Latin master, who must be a Master "of Arts of one of the English universities, and well qualified

* It appears that at Easter, 1868, there were 40 day-scholars in attendance at the Appleby school. Of these only eight were from the village of Appleby itself. The rest belonged to 19 different neighbouring villages, 25 of them coming distances varying from three to seven miles. They were chiefly sons of farmers. Two, however, were sons of clergymen, three of schoolmasters. One was the son of a late medical man.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

" with sufficient learning to teach the Latin and Greek tongues;" also, "an English master, who must be a Bachelor in Arts, of an "English University, and teach all boys in the freedom of the "foundation in all books, from the Psalter to the beginning of "the Accidence;" also, a "writing master, who shall be well "grounded and learned in arithmetic, and in writing the best "sorts of hands." Even the catechism was to be learnt in Latin and Greek as soon as the boys were old enough. A better scheme for carrying out these intentions than that of the head master cannot be conceived. It would make the school thoroughly available for the neighbourhood, and, while giving a good English education, would make this preparatory to the classics. This is clearly what the founder meant.

At the time of my visit, the head master had not had time to work up the day boys, with whom he began "de novo," to so high a standard as the boarders, most of whom he brought with him. The boys in the two highest classes, with one exception, were boarders. The day boys, however, had clearly been well grounded in the most necessary knowledge. I saw the arithmetic and writing from dictation of 32. With eight exceptions, probably boys who had lately come, the writing from dictation was very good. The arithmetic of 17 was excellent; that of 11 very fair; only 4 were defective. Nine boys did propositions from the third book of Euclid quite rightly; 9 did the same with one from the second, and two with one from the first book. The writing throughout was very neat. The first class of 11 boys had been doing the ninth Æneid. All of them construed it very correctly. Four of them also construed well from Horace's Satires, and the rest from Ovid. The same were doing Frost's "Analecta Minora" for Greek. Considering their ages—for the oldest was 16, and most of them 13 or 12—they were a very promising class. All had a good knowledge of Latin syntax; and one or two had, I think, the making of scholars in them. Four of them certainly, possibly more, were to go to a university. During the past year I have reason to believe that the standard of the day boys as well as of the boarders has considerably risen. At the last examination, 26 boys did papers in Algebra, and 6 in Trigonometry, for the most part, apparently, very well.

I saw the writing from dictation and arithmetic of a dozen of the upper boys in the English school; two of them did excellently in both, and two others fairly, but the rest were very poor.

The two departments are kept quite apart, and the lower one does not use the play-ground, which, as things go, is good. The building has the capacity of being very good, but needs some changes and repairs, the neglect of which can only be excused on the ground of the absorption of money by the lower department. The head master and English master have respectively houses at the two ends of the school, but that of the latter is exactly over the English school, and has no communication with the yard, but by a staircase, which descends into this school, and acts as a shaft, through which the foul air from the school ascends into the house,

and down which, to speak plainly, all the outgoings from the house have to be carried into the yard while the boys are in school. There are also cracks in the floor of the house, and the lead fittings of the window-panes are loose. The health of the English master's family had suffered severely from the bad condition of his house, which I have distinct medical authority for pronouncing most unwholesome.

The house of the head master was in a better state, but might have some money spent on it with advantage.

I wish, in conclusion, to express my strong sense of the energy, ability, wisdom, and disinterestedness of the master of this school. In my reports generally I have made it a rule to avoid personal criticism, and only depart from it here because I think that the master is making the best of a difficult position, and needs support. This is really a case in which, while the boys meant for business are getting as thorough an education as possible, the way to the higher learning is being opened to those who could not otherwise find it, and a fusion in education being effected between the professional and the farming class.

APPENDIX I.

LETTER addressed to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION by F. B. FALKNER, M.A. (Head Master of the Grammar School).

Appleby Grammar School, near Atherstone,
15th June 1867.

SIR,

IN accordance with advice that has been given me, that all the objections I might have to the present scheme and management of this school should be promptly laid before the School Inquiry Commission, I venture to trouble you with a few remarks, which I shall put into as short a compass as the subject admits.

I do not consider that the present governing body of this school (usually and by statute 13 in number) are best adapted for the responsibilities which they profess to undertake.

They are, almost without exception, landed proprietors in this neighbourhood; and not more than three of them appear to take any interest whatever in the advancement of the school. Indeed, four or five of the governors have not attended any meeting of the body for the last three years.

I would presume to suggest, that as the present governors die off or resign, fresh should be appointed from amongst the clergy and professional men living in and round Appleby; for the governing body, as at present constituted, seem only to act as a hindrance to the progress and efficiency of the school. My opinion is, that Earl Howe and the *present* rector of Appleby, as senior governors, with suitable coadjutors from this and adjoining parishes (for instance, clergymen and others of the professional class), would constitute an excellent body of trustees.

Another drawback under which the school labours is this:—

There is, *in the same building as the grammar school*, a school for boys of the labouring class, chiefly of the parish of Appleby, though boys of that class from adjoining parishes are admitted; and this school is supported *from the endowment of the grammar school*. Whereas, of course, a comparatively large and rich parish like Appleby ought to support its own national school for boys.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Moreover, in other ways, the close proximity of such a school is a source of great annoyance to the grammar school, as you can well imagine. However, that I may not occupy your time unnecessarily, let me state that a most immediate want felt in the Appleby grammar school, is that of further teaching power. We have only two masters, head and second, to instruct 50 boys of very different ages (from 7 to 18), and of various attainments, in many branches. A division of the pupils into numerous classes or forms is absolutely necessary, and the work thus becomes more than two people can efficiently manage.

Owing to the so-called "English" school ("National" school is the proper term) being supported from Sir John Moore's charity, the income of which is only 340*l.* a year, the governors of this school are not in a position to find another assistant master for the grammar school.

I beg to append a few suggestions of my own for the future management of this school,

and have the honour to remain, Sir,
your very obedient servant,
F. B. FALKNER, M.A.,
(Head master of the Grammar
or Latin school, Appleby.)

H. J. Roby, Esq.

P.S.—Suggestions, &c., for the better administration of the Appleby school. (By the head master.)

(1.) That, instead of *two entirely separate* schools (as at present), there should be only *one*; divided, however, into an *upper* and a *lower* school, conducted by three masters,—to be called the head master, the second master, and the English master respectively.

(2.) That the boys of the "upper" school be generally instructed in the large or "Latin" schoolroom by the head and second masters; and that those of the "lower" school be usually taught by the English master in what are now called the "English" and "writing" schoolrooms.

But that the boys of both schools should meet twice a day in the "Latin" schoolroom for prayers. That the playground be used in common by both schools; and that the times of recreation, the holidays, and half-holidays, be the same for both.

(3.) That the "lower" school be principally (though by no means entirely) regarded as preparatory to the "upper"; boys passing from one to the other at about 11 years of age, or when sufficiently grounded in English history, catechism, modern geography, Latin accidence (to the end of the active verbs), and arithmetic.

(4.) That no boy be allowed to enter at the "lower" school, unless able to read, write, and spell fairly.

(5.) That both the "upper" and "lower" schools be under the control of the head-master; who should be regarded as entirely responsible for the instruction, discipline, and general conduct of the boys.

(6.) That boarders and day scholars should, according to their ages and attainments, mingle together in the several classes of both schools.

N.B.—This is actually the case *at present*, in the grammar school.

(7.) That the capitation fee for each boy in the "lower" school be 3*l.*, and that in the "upper" school 5*l.* a year, as at present, a deduction being made in the case of more than one of the family being educated at the school at the same time.

(8.) That a certain number of boys from both "upper" and "lower" schools, and from both day scholars and boarders, be elected every Midsummer, according to desert, to "exhibitions" tenable for one year at a time, such exhibitions freeing them for the time being from the payment of capitation fees.

N.B.—This system of "exhibitions" is already in action in the grammar school.

(9.) That the head master receive only one-third of the capitation fees (instead of one-half as at present); the second master one-fourth, as at present; and the English master one-sixth of the capitation fees paid by the pupils; and that the remaining one-fourth go, as it *ought* to at present, towards the general fund for the maintenance of the school, &c. &c.

(10.) That the head master's fixed salary be 100*l.* a year, as it now is; that of the second master, 75*l.* (instead of 60*l.* as at present); and that of the English master, 70*l.* a year.

(11.) That 12*l.* worth of books should be allowed every year for prizes in the two schools; viz., 6*l.* after the Midsummer, and 6*l.* after the Christmas examination; and that 2*l.* a year be allowed, as at present, towards the maintenance of the school library. But that the parents of each boy should pay for whatever books and stationery are given out to him individually.

(12.) That there be annual examinations of the schools, conducted by graduates of Oxford or Cambridge; every such examiner being paid at any rate not less than 5*l.* for examining.

(13.) That, *after the expiration of the pension granted to a late master of the "English school,"* no master should be pensioned upon retiring from his duties, unless it be distinctly shown that he is physically or mentally incapable of entering upon any other remunerative occupation.

(14.) That the "surplus" fund, if any, after meeting all ordinary and necessary expenses, should be used,

(1) for the foundation of an exhibition to the university, not exceeding 25*l.* a year, and tenable for three years, such exhibitions being adjudged not oftener than once in two years; and
(2) for the apprenticing out or otherwise assisting scholars of another class, who may require and deserve such assistance; and
(3) that 10*l.* a year, if necessary, and only so long as necessary, be voted towards the support of a school for boys of the labouring class in the parish of Appleby.

F. B. F.

APPENDIX II.

There are in attendance at this school, as day scholars,—

(1.)	From Appleby parish	8 boys.
(2.)	Twycross (3½ miles, S.S.E.)	1 boy.
(3.)	Shakesstone (5½ miles, E.S.E.)	1 „
(4.)	Stretton (1 mile, N.W.)	1 boy.
(5.)	Lullington (7 miles, N.W.)	6 boys.
(6.)	Noman's Heath (2 miles, W.)	1 boy.
(7.)	Netherseale (3 miles, N.W.)	2 boys.
(8.)	Austrey (2½ miles, S.W.)	3 „
(9.)	Orton (4 miles, S.W.)	2 „
(10.)	Thorpe (4 miles, W.)	1 boy.
(11.)	Donisthorpe (4 miles, N.)	2 boys.
(12.)	Clifton (5 miles, W.N.W.)	2 „
(13.)	Odston (5½ miles, E.)	2 „
(14.)	Snarestone (2 miles, E.)	2 boys.
(15.)	Swepstone (4 miles, E.)	1 boy.
(16.)	Moira (5 miles, N.)	2 boys.
(17.)	Overseale (4 miles, N.N.W.)	1 boy.
(18.)	Chilcote (3 miles, W.N.W.)	1 „
(19.)	Seckington (4 miles, W.)	1 „

The nine boarders now at the school come, most of them, from distant parts of England.

4th April 1868. F. B. FALKNER.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 146. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir John Moore, who by deed, dated 7 April 1699, gave certain lands in trust after his death to repairs of school house lately erected, and maintenance of one master to teach Latin, one to teach English, and one writing master, and for apprenticing poor children.

Deeds in chest in schoolhouse.

School Property.—About 230 acres. Gross income 330*l.* 10*s.*, net 301*l.*, all applied to school (both departments).

There is a schoolhouse, and residences for head master and English master. Site and buildings stated by trustees to be well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—The school to be a free school for all England and Wales, for males, more especially those living and settled in the parishes of Appleby, Norton, Austrey, Newton, Chilcot, Stretton, Measham, Swepston, and in town of Snareston. (Statutes 1706.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction, Latin, Greek, writing, and accounts; Church catechism to be taught in Latin and Greek, and to the younger boys in English. (Statutes 1707.) In addition to the above, history, geography, mathematics, modern languages, and if required drawing. (Scheme of Ch. Com. 1861.)

An English elementary school has been established.

Government and Masters.—Statutes made under power given in Founder's deed, by Founder's heir and others, 25th Dec. 1706. Modified by a scheme of Ch. Com. 1861. Trustees, rector of Appleby *ex officio*, and 12 others (those of founder's name preferred, and three required, if qualified), make ordinances, examine school, and appoint head master. Bishop appoints a governor, on failure of an appointment by trustees.

Head master required to be a M.A. of an English university, and a member of the Church of England, and cannot hold other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Two departments. (1.) Latin school, *i.e.* classical. In age of scholars, first grade. (2.) English, *i.e.* elementary.

Masters.—Head master. Total income from endowment 100*l.*, besides 50*l.* from half the capitation fees. Under master 60*l.*, and 25*l.* from fees. English master 66*l.*, and 11*l.* 17*s.* from fees. Assistant master 44*l.*, and 3*l.* 19*s.* from fees.

State of Latin or Grammar School:—

Day Scholars.—26 [40 in April 1868], from distances up to 7 miles. Pay 5*l.* for general work; 2*l.* for French; 4*l.* for drawing. Six boys, selected by merit, exempted from capitation fees.

Boarders.—11 [9 in April 1868] in head master's house. Three meals to younger and four to older boys. Meat once a day. Terms for board, 35*l.* if under 12 years, 40*l.* if above. Washing, 3*l.* Library, 6*s.* Cubical contents of the two bedrooms in use 4,650 cubic feet. Hours 6½ a.m. to 9 and 10 p.m., according to age.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write. School classified by Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to a limited extent to suit boys' subsequent career.

Religious instruction to all. School opened by prayer from Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-year's work and examinations.

Examination once a year, but sometimes twice, by Examiners appointed by governors.

Punishments: impositions, detention in play-hours, and corporal punishment in public by head master only.

Playground 1⅔ acres; masters join in games, and a master usually accompanies boarders out walking. Foot ball, cricket, and prisoners' base played. No drilling taught.

No boy gone to the universities in the last ten years. [One at Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Play time, 28 hours per week.

The English school contained 44 boys under two masters in May 1868.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 29th March 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
One year's rent of messuage and farm	330	10	0
Sale of 100*l.* stock	83	6	9
Capitation fees, Latin school	80	5	0
Do. English	12	13	3
	506	15	0
Balance due to Treasurer	24	5	3
	£531	0	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rates, taxes, insurance	10	17	5
Repairs at farm	69	2	5
Repairs at schoolhouses	32	17	0
Salaries and pension	301	13	9
Coals, prizes, books, examination,	33	0	0
Capitation fees paid to master	72	17	0
Balance due to treasurer, end of last year	10	12	8
	£531	0	3

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Earl Howe, Gopsall.
Rev. J. M. Echalaz, Rectory, Appleby (ex-officio).
G. Moore, Esq., Appleby Hall.
H. J. Pye, Esq., Clifton Hall, Tamworth.
Rev. D. S. Perkins, Orton-on-the-Hill, Atherstone.
C. R. Colvile, Esq., M.P., of Lullington, near Burton-on-Trent.
Major Wollaston, Sherton Hall, Nuneaton.
Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart., Grendon Hall, Atherstone.
Sir T. Gresley, Bart., Cauldwell, Burton-on-Trent.
G. J. Moore, Esq., Appleby Hall.
George T. Mowbray, Esq., Grange Wood House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
W. E. Robertson, Esq., Nether Seal Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Head Master:

Francis B. Falkner, M.A. (appointed Oct. 1864.)

Other Foundation Master:

J. Wilkinson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N. B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Donnisthorpe -	4 miles.
" " - 2	Schoolmaster -	Appleby - -	Close at hand.
" " - 3	Innkeeper -	Clifton - -	4¼ miles.
" " - 4	Physician(deceased)	Appleby - -	½ mile.
" " - 5	Manufacturer -	Measham -	2 miles.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Stretton - -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Clifton - -	4½ miles.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Appleby -	2 miles.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Do. -	2 miles.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Twycross - -	3½ miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Snareston -	2 miles.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Noman's Heath -	1½ miles.
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Appleby - -	¾ mile.
" " - 4	Tradesman -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
" " - 5	Schoolmaster -	Netherseal -	4 miles.
" " - 6	Schoolmaster -	Appleby - -	½ mile.
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Twycross -	3½ miles.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Appleby - -	2 miles.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Clifton - -	4½ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1 -	Wine merchant -	Bath - -	There are only 11 boarders in the school. All board with the Head Master.
2 -	Linendraper -	Brackley -	
3 -	Surgeon - -	Devizes - -	
4 -	Engineer - -	London - -	
5 -	Farmer - -	Brackley -	
6 -	Gentleman (deceased).	Boxmoor -	
7 -	Haberdasher -	Bicester - -	
8 -	Farmer - -	Brackley -	
9 -	Manufacturer -	Measham, near Atherstone.	
10 -	Solicitor - -	Tamworth -	
11 -	Contractor (deceased).	India - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
			£		Y.			Y.			Y.	
Religious Knowledge.	26	3	1	2	17	5	11	13½	2	12	11½	2
Greek	7	3	—	1	18	3	1	15	2	—	—	—
Latin	26	6	—	2	17	4	7	13½	4	5	11½	2
French	7	3	2	1	15	2	3	13½	2	—	—	—
Arithmetic	26	4	—	2	17	2	3	14	3	12	11½	5
Book-keeping	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	22	4	—	2	17	6	3	14	5	—	—	—
History	26	4	—	2	17	2	7	13½	2	—	—	—
Geography	26	4	—	2	17	2	11	13½	3	12	11½	3
English Grammar.	19	2	—	—	—	—	11	13½	2	12	11½	2
Reading	26	5	—	2	17	2	11	13½	2	12	11½	2
Writing	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11½	3
Drawing	4	—	4	1	15	2	2	14	2	—	—	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

This school includes two departments, of which the lower is on the level of a National school, though very good of its kind, and is not affiliated, nominally or practically, to the grammar school proper. At the time of my visit there were 160 boys on the register of the lower school, but during six years only eight boys had passed from it to the upper, and the transfer has not generally answered well. The boys of the two departments turn into the playground at different times, and are never allowed to mix together. Those in the lower are mostly sons of small tradesmen or skilled artisans; only a small proportion are sons of mere labourers. Those in the upper department are chiefly sons of the better tradesmen and professional men of the town and neighbourhood.

The education given in the two highest classes of the grammar school is excellent, both in itself and for the purposes of the pupils. It is, in short, what might be expected from so able a scholar and mathematician as the head master is. At the time of my visit, however, there were only seven boys in these two classes. They all belonged to the town or immediate neighbourhood, and (with perhaps one exception) were sons of men above the rank of shopkeepers. Most of them were likely either to go to a university directly from the school (which has two exhibitions of 40*l.* a year), or to go on to some larger classical school. Of eight boys who have held exhibitions from the school, all but one have been Ashby boys. Three of the seven mentioned were in the 1st class, aged respectively 17, 17, and 15; four in the 2nd, aged respectively 12, 14, 14, and 16. I heard the 1st class do its regular lesson out of Herodotus; the 2nd its regular lesson from the Andromache. It was clear that they had been excellently taught, and had as much scholarship in them as their several capacities would allow them to receive. One boy of 12 showed great promise. All but one might be expected in due time to gain honours of some sort at Oxford or Cambridge; and several of them would have had difficulty in obtaining so high an education if the Ashby school had not been open to them.

These boys, it must be observed, formed only a fifth part of those in the grammar school. After them came a class that was scarcely up to Xenophon; then one just beginning Greek grammar. Most of the boys in these classes would probably in time pass into the higher classes, and for them the education is quite satisfactory, but there remain more than half the boys, who were never likely to taste the better instruction which the school had to give, and with whom Greek was not attempted. These were chiefly sons of tradesmen of the town, and would, I think, fare better in a school where undivided attention was given to the subjects of which alone they can make anything, viz., Latin and

what is included under the term "English education," with French for the best. I examined 20 of the lower boys in arithmetic, and did not find any of them good in it. On the other hand, the writing from dictation of the 10 boys coming next to the two highest classes was good.

The English school is regularly examined by the Government inspector, whose reports seemed to have been uniformly very favourable. It has two masters, with three assistants. In addition to the regular English education, 10 boys in it learn some geometry and algebra. By the scheme the quarterly fee for parochial boys is not to exceed 10 shillings, for extra-parochial boys not to exceed 1*l.* At present only 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter is charged for the former, 10*s.* for the latter. By the scheme the salaries prescribed for the masters of the English school amount to just the same annual sum as those prescribed for the grammar school.

On general grounds, considering that there are in Ashby two endowed schools for the poor (the Blue Coat and the Green Coat), I do not see that the diversion of so much of the income of the grammar school, which, according to the rules of 1575, was clearly meant to be classical, to an English school can be justified, unless the latter is to feed the former, which, according to the present system, it does not and cannot do. Conducted as the English school and the classical school severally are, a transfer from one to the other cannot answer if made after the age of 10, and by that time the capacity of a boy has not declared itself. Meanwhile, though the grammar school is losing what might be a valuable feeder, there are many boys in it, sent there because it is more respectable than the English school, for whom its system is not well fitted. The existing lower school should become one in which the regular English education should be given, with Latin in the upper classes, and French for certain boys; the existing grammar school should become a high school, preparing some boys for the universities, and teaching others physical science and modern languages, and excluding all not up to the level of the 1st class of the lower school. Then the tradesmen of the town, who mean their sons to leave at 15, might get a good education for them in the lower department, while the best of the boys in this might be transferred about the age of 13 to the upper, with a thorough grounding in Latin and Euclid. If the charity schools for the poor of the town were put in a proper state (in which they are said not to be at present), exhibitioners might be taken from them to the lower department of the grammar school, from which, again, exhibitions should be open to the upper department.

For the success of this arrangement it would be desirable to charge for the lower department the full fees allowed by the scheme of 1864, or (which would be better) a uniform fee of 3*l.* a year. In the upper department the present scheme allows a fee of 4*l.* a year to be charged on parochial boys if under 14; 6*l.* if over 14. On extra-parochial boys it allows a fee of 8*l.* or 10*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

a year, according to the above distinction of age. The fees actually charged at present are those stated in the returns, but the trustees have it in view gradually to raise them. A uniform fee of 6*l.* or 8*l.* a year (with exemptions) would probably be the best. As among the most promising boys that the school is likely to get are the sons of clergymen and others in neighbouring villages, the maintenance of the parochial privilege is unwise.

It may naturally be doubted whether an upper department of the kind suggested could be properly filled. I believe it might. The town is a pleasant one to live in, and there can be no reason why many people should not come to reside there for the sake of education, as a few do at present, if once the school began to act on a larger scale as a place of high education. Having already a local reputation and an excellent master, it would soon begin so to act if (1) a good building and playground were provided; if (2) there were more accommodation for boarders, and (3) more facility for day boarding. As to (1) the trustees intend to build as soon as their funds allow. In the present school the lower story is used for the upper school, the upper for the lower. The former is sufficient for its purpose, but would not accommodate conveniently more boys than it at present has. The latter is much overcrowded. The playground has no grass, and is uninviting. As to (2), it is unfortunate that the head master does not wish to have boarders. I should trust, however, that, the trustees, in rebuilding, though they do not propose to provide a new house for the head master, will take measures by which a considerable number can be accommodated under the supervision of an under master, if not of the head. (3) is very important. Ashby, though nearly smokeless itself, is in the middle of the Leicestershire coal-field, and central to many populous villages, which together have a considerable number of ministers of religion, colliery managers, and medical men. The most promising boy in the school when I was there was the son of a clergyman living four miles off, who walked in and out every day, and ate his dinner (I believe) on a door step. More such would come if more facilities were afforded.

The income of the school, when its debt, the result of an old Chancery suit, is cleared off, will quite suffice to conduct the school on the plan suggested.

It is matter of gratulation, considering the small income that has hitherto been forthcoming for the head master, that the lamp of learning has been kept alight here as it has been.

There is an interesting account in Calamy of a Mr. Shaw, a learned Nonconformist divine, who, having been appointed to the school in 1668, and having contrived to get a licence from Archbishop Sheldon, raised it from a very low to a very high position, and educated among others many clergy of the church. The present master, a learned divine of the church, has educated many sons of dissenting ministers, and has found them (he says) among the most promising, and far the most grateful, pupils that he has had.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 327. A. D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Supposed foundation by deed of feoffment of Henry Earl of Huntingdon and others, 10th August 1567, who gave certain hereditaments in Ashby for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, paying a rent of 11*s.* 10¾*d.* to the said Earl, his trustees and assigns. Some of the lands are described as having been previously assigned for obits. At date of foundation, property consisted of 26 houses in Ashby, and a small quantity of land, producing annually 11*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* About 1598, trustees became possessed of other houses called Day Bell houses, which they have since held. In 1807 an allotment of 31 acres made on inclosure of Ashby Woulds.

School Property. — 65a. 3r. 15p., with houses. Rental, 1,167*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Received (in 1867) 1,044*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, of which about 622*l.* was applied directly to education, besides repairs, &c. Head master has to repair his own residence.

Exhibitions.—One exhibition founded by Mr. Francis Ash, at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, now of the value of 50*l.* per annum, tenable till B.A., or, with consent to M.A. Electors Masters and Fellows of Emmanuel College. School trustees have power, under the scheme of 1864, to award out of the school funds exhibitions tenable till B.A., of the value of 40*l.*, to (not more than) two scholars, who shall be elected to an open scholarship at one of the colleges at Oxford or Cambridge.

Objects of Trust.—The instruction of youths, infants, and little ones in good manners, learning, knowledge, and virtue. (Found. Deed.) For sons of parishioners of Ashby, and, if there be room, for others; all to pay fees, except in special cases approved by trustees. Maximum for foundationers, 4*l.* and 6*l.*; for non-foundationers, 8*l.* and 10*l.*; according as boys are under or over 14 years of age. (Scheme, 1864.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed — Grammar, good manners, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and mathematics, and such other branches of literature and education as trustees shall approve. The room or house to be appropriated for teaching English, writing, and arithmetic to be separate from that wherein the learned languages shall be taught. (Scheme 1864.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, 1st March 1864. Trustees, fourteen in number, self-electing, of whom eight at least must be inhabitants of Ashby, and the remaining six resident within six miles of the parish Appoint, and, for just and reasonable causes, have power to remove all masters and ushers.

Visitors are the Master or Warden of Wigton's Hospital, Leicester, or preacher or vicar of Ashby, or both. (Statutes 1575.)

Head master must be of sound religion, no Papist or heretic, and of honest conversation and good manners, and able to teach Latin. (Statutes, 1575.) In grammar school there are to be head master and usher; in English school, a head master, second master and usher. Head master of grammar school must be qualified to teach Latin and Greek and the higher branches of mathematics; may hold ecclesiastical benefice so long as he resides in his official residence, and such ecclesiastical appointment does not occupy any portion of the time required for school. May take twelve boarders or more if trustees approve. Other masters not allowed to take boarders. (Scheme 1864.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864

General Character.—Two departments. (1.) Classical. In age of scholars, second grade. (2.) Elementary.

Grammar School.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 220*l.* Usher receives 100*l.* from endowment, and keeps a boarding house (the Charity Commissioners having approved a modification of scheme).

Day Scholars.—42, up to 19 years of age, from distances up to four miles, Foundationers pay 1*l.* for general work if under 14, above that age 1*l.* 10*s.*, and non-foundationers 6*l.* if under 14, 8*l.* if above that age.

Boarders.—Five, boarding with usher. Terms 38 and 42 guineas.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently. School separately classified. School course modified, if possible, to suit boys' subsequent career.

Religious instruction to all. School opened by prayer.

Promotions by merit, at discretion of head master.

Examination twice a year by examiners appointed by trustees.

Prizes given.

Punishments: tasks, confinement, and slight corporal punishment in public.

Playground quarter of an acre. No master present out of school. Drilling not taught.

In last 10 years one boy sixth and one eighth wrangler at Cambridge, and two in second class of tripos, and two open scholarships gained. [In May 1867 two undergraduates from the school at Oxford or Cambridge.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week. Lessons learned in school chiefly.

English School.

Masters.—Head master, 120*l.* from endowment, second master, 80*l.*; pupil teachers, 35*l.*

Scholars.—160 day scholars, sons of small tradesmen and superior artizans; pay 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter if from Ashby, 10*s.* if from other places.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	30	17	0
One year's rental	1,167	8	6
Capitation fees	45	12	6
	£1,243	18	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Chief rent and tax	1	16	3
Void property	85	17	6
Arrears made during year	8	13	11
Rates	26	3	4½
Board of health	26	12	1
Insurance	2	12	6
Collector and clerk's expenses	42	9	9
Interest on debt	66	7	6
Interest and commission	13	14	4
Tradesmen's bills	152	1	9½
Certain payments (school)	22	0	0
Two masters, grammar school	320	0	0
Two masters, English school	200	0	0
Pupil teachers	35	10	0
Pension	90	0	0
Balance	149	19	0
	£1,243	18	0

Total arrears, 31st December 1867, 201*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*
Bond due, 1,500*l.*

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, Ashby.
J. Alldritt, Esq., Ashby.
Rev. J. Denton, Ashby.
W. E. Smith, Esq., Ashby.
T. B. Dalby, Esq., Ashby.
H. E. Smith, Esq., Ashby.
J. Simmonds, Esq., Chelsea.
Walter Leith, Esq., Ashby.
J. Dewes, Farmer, Shustock, Tamworth.
E. Fisher, Esq., Ballochmonie, Girvan, Ayrshire.
T. Small, Esq., Ashby.
Arthur Higginson, Esq., Ashby.
John Thomas Woodhouse, Esq., Overseale, Ashby.
Joseph Kidger, Esq., Ashby.

Clerk to Trustees :
Thomas Davenport, Ashby.

Head Master (Grammar School) :
Rev. T. S. Green, M.A.

Usher (Grammar School) :
Rev. R. Wood, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - - 1	Mining agent -	Ashby & London	
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman - -	Ashby - -	
,, ,, - 4	Brewer - -	Woodville - -	Three miles.
,, ,, - 5	Tradesman - -	Ashby - -	
,, ,, - 6	Widow - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 7	Mining agent -	Ashby & London	
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman - -	Thringstone -	Three miles.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Ashby - -	
,, ,, - 10	Widow - -	Do. - -	The other distances are inconsiderable.
Boys lowest in school - - 1	Gentleman - -	Ashby - -	
,, ,, - 2	Grazier - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 3	Schoolmaster -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 4	Builder - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 5	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 8	Land agent - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 9	Widow - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the boy slearn religious knowledge. All Latin (in the first class, Livy II., Cicero, Horace, Ovid, portions ; in the second class, Virgil, Cæsar, portions ; in the lowest class, Eutropius, portions). All Arithmetic, English grammar, English literature, and English composition. 15 boys learn Greek (in the first class, Thucydides I., Demosthenes, Phil., Homer, portions ; in the second, Xenophon, Homer, portions ; in the lowest, Greek grammar). 12 French, 16 mathematics, 32 history, geography, and writing, and 13 drawing.

BARROW-ON-SOAR.—PERKINS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

Here, in accordance with an order of the Charity Commission of the year 1862, after 90*l.* has been paid to the master, and a sufficient sum deducted for the repairs of the grammar school, the residue of the yearly income goes to the National school of the place, which is a mixed one for girls and boys, under a master and mistress. Lately 20*l.* a year has been so applied.

In the grammar school at the time of my visit there were only two boys, aged respectively 11 and 12. The father of one was a farmer, the guardian of the other a corn-factor. One had been at the school 1½ year, the other half a year. I heard them do their Latin lesson from the Second Part of Smith's Principia. They construed as if from memory, without understanding it. In declensions and conjugation they were pretty good. In writing from dictation a piece that was not hard, one made one mistake, the other (who had been there less time) made seven. One did arithmetic pretty well, the other poorly.

I don't suppose the failure of this school is due to the master, who is a good scholar and a conscientious man, and only finds himself at such a post from peculiar circumstances. The better sort of people in the place, when they have sons of ten years old, naturally send them to Loughborough, which is only three miles off. The rest use the National school. Two years ago, however, there were 19 boys in the grammar school; these had to be divided into six classes, to which the master found it difficult by himself adequately to attend. The best of these have gone on to Loughborough or to boarding schools, and there seem to be none to take their place. The township of Barrow has only 1,800 inhabitants; the rest of the parish is formed by Woodhouse and Quorndon which have National schools, and whence Loughborough is accessible.

Neither the master nor the clergyman of Barrow think the school on its present footing likely to be of much use. The latter suggested an arrangement by which the building now used for the Grammar school, having been improved and enlarged, should be appropriated to the National school for boys. The present mixed school, which is now overcrowded, having 150 on the register, might then be given to girls and infant boys. This might get on very well without money from the grammar school foundation, and the Government grant which it earned would not then be mulcted, as that earned by the present National school is, in virtue of the grant from the grammar school. Towards the National school for boys, to be held in the present grammar school, the clergyman would assign 70*l.* a year from the grammar school income, which with weekly pence would give an adequate salary. The residue he would pay over to the Loughborough school on

condition of its taking picked boys free from the Barrow national school. The yearly account would then stand thus:—

	£
Interest of money borrowed for adapting present grammar school to boys National school - -	20
Repairs - - - - - - -	5
Salary of master of boys National school - -	70
To Loughborough - - - -	40

Could this arrangement be carried out, supposing provision to be made for the inspection of the new National school, Barrow would probably have a better elementary school for boys than it has now. Those parents who desire a higher education for their sons would have just as good a chance of obtaining it as they have now; while those boys whose parents do not desire the higher education for them, but who have a capacity for it, would, through the method of regular transfer to Loughborough, be more likely to get it than they are now.

The present school-room is small and ill ventilated. It would not do well for more than 20 boys. The house in its upper story is in ill repair, and the offices are bad.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5, 462, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Humphrey Perkins, 7 Feb. 1717, who devised certain lands in Ratcliffe in trust (deducting 20*s.* for trustees' trouble) to pay rents to a schoolmaster to teach the children of the parish. Site for master's house purchased and house built with 100*l.* bequeathed for that purpose by Benjamin Bewicke in 1728, and subscriptions. Deeds in iron chest in schoolhouse.

School Property.— 62½ acres of land, let at 125*l.* a year. 410*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* consols. Total income in 1864, 137*l.* gross, 118*l.* net, of which 43*l.* 15*s.* was applied to lower school, rest to grammar school. Residence for master of grammar school.

Buildings fair. The schoolhouse of the lower school belongs to the vicar and churchwardens, and is under the control of the committee of managers.

Objects of Trust.—"A master, being a graduate of one of the Universities of the Kingdom, who should teach the children of parishioners and inhabitants of town, after they could read the Bible, in all sort of learning, and free from any expense to their parents, after the manner of a free school." (Will.) For sons of inhabitants of Barrow, aged 6 to 16 years. Boys learning Latin, or Greek or French, to pay fees not exceeding 4*l.* per annum; others, 2*l.* School to be examined twice a year. (Scheme, 1857.) A lower, *i.e.* elementary school may be established, but is to receive not exceeding one third of net income of charity. (Order of Ch. Com. 1862.) An elementary mixed school for boys and girls. (Scheme, 1862.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The Bible and all sorts of learning (Will), Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, and ordinary English instruction, and such other suitable branches of instruction as the trustees shall determine. Religious instruction to be according to Church of England, with a conscience clause. (Scheme, 1857.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, the vicar of Barrow and rector of Loughborough, ex officio, manage school, appoint master (subject to scheme) and examiners, and receive the payments through the master. Committee of managers and trustees appoint the master of lower school. Head master must be a member of the Church of England and a graduate of one of the Univer-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

sities of the United Kingdom, cannot hold other preferment. Trustees have no power to dismiss him. He may, with trustees' consent, take boarders, but not more than one boarder for every five parishioners in regular attendance. (Scheme, 1857.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Two departments. Grammar school, semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade. Lower school, mixed elementary.

Masters.—Master of grammar school, 101*l.* 9*s.* from endowment and fees. Master of lower school, 43*l.* 15*s.* from endowment, besides 33*l.* paid by the committee of managers.

Grammar School.

Day Scholars.—12 boys, from ages above 10 and under 14, from distances up to five miles. Pay 2*l.* for English, 4*l.* for whole course.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read the Bible.

School separately classified according to subject. School course adapted as much as possible to suit particular boys.

Religious instruction to all. School opened by prayers from Liturgy. All boys must be present at prayers. No attendance on Sundays.

Promotions according to head master's opinion of merit, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examinations twice a year by examiners appointed by trustees, *i.e.*, generally once by master and once by examiner. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and caning in public.

No playground. No master required to be present at games, and no bounds. No drilling taught.

Two boys gone to Loughborough school in last two years.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week.

Lower School.

See Assistant Commissioner's Report.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - - 1	Farmer - -	Mountsorrel -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Solicitor - -	Barrow - -	Less than ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Miller - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Veterinary surgeon	Thrussington -	5 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Sileby - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Wheelwright -	Barrow - -	Less than ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Baker - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Butcher - -	Mountsorrel -	2½ miles.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	12	1	—	12	12	2 of 1 hr. and ½ hr. daily.	H.	—	3½	Read: Gospel of St. Luke and Acts of Apostles. Learnt with a view to examination: Parables in St. Luke.
Latin - -	4	2	—	1	13	5	¾	5	—	Cornelius Nepos, four lives. Bradley's Latin Exercises.
French - -	2	1	—	2	13	4	½	4	—	Ahn's First French Reading Book. Delille's French Grammar.
Arithmetic -	12	—	—	—	12	6	1½	6	9	Colenso's Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	—	—	1	13	3	—	—	3	Euclid, Bk. I., and Algebra (Colenso) to simple equations.
History - -	12	1	—	12	12	2	1	2	4	Eng. Hist., pub. by S.P.C.K. Refn. to George III.
Geography -	12	1	—	12	12	1	1	—	1	Cornwell's Geog., England and Europe.
Eng. grammar	8	2	—	6	11	3	½	—	—	Morell's English Grammar.
Eng. literature	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Selection from British Poets for repetition.
Eng. composition.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	Irish Nat. Series.
Reading - -	8	2	—	6	11	4	¾	—	—	Davenport's Historical class book.
Writing - -	8	—	—	—	—	4	½	—	—	

List of Trustees, &c.

Trustees, *ex officio*:

Vicar of Barrow-upon-Soar (Rev. W. L. Newham).

Rector of Loughborough (Venble. Archdeacon Fearon.)

Master of Grammar School:

Rev. A. H. Pearse, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MARKET BOSWORTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.*

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

This school consists of an upper and lower department, the latter being in two divisions. The attention of the head master is confined to the upper or classical department, in which at the time of my visit were three boys, all of whom were boarders in the head master's house. These boys, according to their several ages, were well trained in the elements of Latin and Greek scholarship. They did not seem to learn much else, and were all intended to go to Oxford. The first floor of the school building is devoted to this department of three. It consists of a fine school room, large and lofty, and a class room.

The English school is taught on the ground floor in two rooms, which with better arrangement of desks and some other slight changes (the floors are of brick) might be made excellent for their purpose. This department is taught by an usher who receives 90*l.* a year, and, so far as it seems him good, by an "under master" who receives 130*l.* a year and has a house free. These teachers have been appointed in pursuance of the scheme of 1826, according to which the "under master" is to be a B. A. at least and capable of teaching mathematics, while the "usher" is to teach English, writing, and arithmetic. The under master considers that according to this scheme he is under no obligation to teach the English department, and his services are not required for the three boys in the upper department. Thus he absented himself recently from the school for an entire half year, and commonly stays away for some days together, if he feels disposed. I am bound in conscience to add, what I have reason to know, that if he stayed away from the school always and altogether, some boys in the place, who are now taught elsewhere, mostly at a Baptist school in the neighbouring village of Barton-in-the-Beans, would be sent to the grammar school. It will be seen from the answers of the head master that he and the under master are not on good terms. It seemed indeed that they, the rector, and the baronet who is patron of the school, were each at war with the other.

The boys in the English school were mostly sons of labourers or village tradesmen, with a few sons of farmers—not, to judge from their appearance, of the better sort. I heard great complaints of the irregularity of their attendance. When I was there 27 were present, who, I believe, were little more than half those on the register. I heard the lowest seven, of ages varying from seven to nine, read in the Irish society's "second book," which they did very fairly. The same boys in very easy writing from dictation with one exception made two or three blunders. In arithmetic I examined the first and second sets, in each of which were ten boys.

* Since this report was written a new schme has come into operation. See p. 41.

Of those in the first set four did fairly, six indifferently; all in the second set did poorly. The standard was not up to what might be expected in a good National School. The first 15 I tried in writing from dictation, in which three did well: the rest had all three or more mistakes. Three of them answered very fairly in English grammar.

In externals the only defects I noticed were that the necessary offices were not in a proper state, and that there was no playground. The boys play in the "market place," which, though grass-grown, is not a desirable place for them. The building is adequate to a first-rate school of 150 boys or more.

Out of the grammar school funds salaries are paid to mistresses of schools for girls, and boys under seven years of age, in Bosworth itself and each of its four chapelries. In similar cases elsewhere there is no difficulty in maintaining such schools without endowment, nor in Bosworth itself, with a good living and a resident baronet, should there be any difficulty in maintaining in the ordinary way a National school quite as good as the lower department of the grammar schoool.

Here then is a fine foundation, with an income of over 1,100*l.* a year, utterly thrown away. Whether its use as a day school in such a rural neighbourhood could ever be quite adequate to its endowment may be doubted. There can be no reason why it should not at least be up to the present level of the Appleby school, which, with a third of the endowment and saddled with a poor-school, is yet acting most usefully as a grammar school. The population of Bosworth with its chapelries is 2,376, and within a distance of five miles are villages having an aggregate population of considerably more than 4,000. There must be more than a dozen clergymen who might use it as a day school. If the exhibition fund of Bosworth, 320*l.* a year, were possessed by Appleby, I do not doubt that that school would have even a better set of boarders than it has now, and, besides giving a sound education to the middle class around, would offer to all boys near enough to use it cheaply as a weekly boarding school, as well as to day boys, an avenue to the Universities which they would not otherwise obtain.

Whether the new scheme, the appearance of which was daily expected when I was at Bosworth, will raise the school as a grammar school is, I think, doubtful. It provided, as I was told, for a separate English school, with a master receiving 100*l.* a year, and fees for boys not belonging to Bosworth or Cadeby at a rate not exceeding 4*l.* a year each. The classical department was to have a head master and second master, who would be, I presume, the existing head master and under master. Outsiders in this department were to pay not more than 8*l.* a year. No affiliation of the English to the classical department is, I believe, provided for. The head master looked forward to filling the classical school mainly with boarders, whom he expected to be attracted by the exhibitions. Day boys, unless exceptionally, he did not expect to come to it. As the boarders would presumably for the most part be of a class who could get as good an education without difficulty elsewhere,

[Endowed Grammar Schools.

their sole presence could not on general grounds be regarded as a great blessing. I shall be surprised, however, if I hear within a few years that there are many boarders.*

If the school were provided with a lower department really preparatory to the upper; if, farther, there were opportunities for poor but respectable families to settle in the place with a view to education; if again, small scholarships were founded, tenable at the school, and open to boys of the counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Derby (with all which Bosworth will soon have easy communication by rail) as well as to Leicestershire; if finally, there were proper security for the appointment of good masters, the school might yet be very useful as a high grammar school. I fear, however, that facilities are not likely to be given for the settlement of families in search of cheap and good education. The land of the place all belongs to one person, who is not disposed to obtain the powers necessary to enable him to grant building leases. The appointment of both master and under master lies with Sir A. Dixie, and it implies no disrespect to individuals to say that private patronage does not give security for such appointments as are necessary to raise the school from its present condition. The only period during which within living memory the school has been in good repute was that of the mastership of Dr. Evans, who was appointed by the then Bishop of Lincoln during a patron's minority.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5. 183, A.D. 1837. Cambridge University Com. Report, p. 427. A.D. 1852.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Apparently in or before 1528. Endowment largely augmented by Sir Wolstan Dixie, knight, alderman of the city of London, who built a schoolhouse and laid the foundation of a master's house, and by will, dated 15 May 1592, and codicil, dated 21 Dec. 1593, gave to the Skinners' Company 700*l.*, to be laid out in land for the support of the school in Market Bosworth, for 50 or 60 scholars, with a master, and, if needful, an usher, and gave to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 500*l.*, to be laid out in land to found in that College two fellowships and two scholarships, to be in the nomination of the Skinners' Company, one scholar and one fellow to be taken from his school at Bosworth; the other fellow (and the other scholar?) to be taken from among his kin, or in default from his school at Bosworth. The fellows were to apply wholly to the study of divinity. Letters patent of Queen Elizabeth were obtained 11 May 1601, incorporating the trustees of the old estates by the name of the "Governors of the Grammar School of Wolstan Dixie, knight, of Market Bosworth," and giving power to Wolstan Dixie, esquire, and his heirs, to make statutes. The Skinners' Company declining to act under Sir W. Dixie's will and codicil, the Court of Chancery transferred the trusts and rights of nomination both of master and scholars to Sir W. Dixie, heir and nephew of founder. Sir W. Dixie finished the building, and made statutes, dated 21 July 1630. He also contributed to the building and endowment 220*l.* In 1700 was passed a decree in Chancery to regulate the trusts under Emmanuel College, and constituting two fellowships and four scholarships of 10*l.* per annum each, the residue to be applied to the purchase of advowsons. This estate in 1852 was worth on an average 417*l.* a year, and is improving in value. Constant litigation occurred with respect to the school

* For the present state of this school, see p. 43.

from 1779 to 1835. A private Act of Parliament passed 6 August 1866 to confirm a scheme of the Court of Chancery.

School Property.—351a. 1r. of land, chiefly at Appleby, besides cottages with gardens at Loughborough, and nearly an acre in school playground and masters' gardens; also (in 1868) 5,217*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* (a large sum having been sold out to pay costs of chancery proceedings in 1867) consols. Gross income (in 1866) 1,099*l.* 9*s*; net 924*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, of which 629*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was applied to upper school, including exhibitions.

Exhibitions.—Four scholarships of 10*l.* a year each, and two bye fellowships (called Dixie fellowships), restricted to relatives of the founder or persons educated at Market Bosworth school. The heirs of the founder nominate absolutely. The school trustees are empowered by the Act to give out of surplus revenues not more than four exhibitions of 80*l.* a year each, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge for four years, to boys educated in the upper school not less than three years continuously. The governors elect to these, intellectual qualifications being ascertained by the annual examiner. In 1865 there were two exhibitioners; in 1866, one.

Objects of Trust.—Ad conducendum et inveniendum quendam idoneum sacerdotem bene eruditum ad docendum et diligenter instruendum juventutem et liberos in villa et parochia de Bosseworth in perpetuum. (Deed poll 1539.) That there should be a schoolmaster and usher in the school at Market Bosworth, to teach the children and youth freely of the parishes of Bosworth and Cadeby, and the kindred of the founder and their heirs, and the children of the tenants of the school lands, in learning and good nurture. The schoolmaster to have the benefit and profit of all strangers' children taught both in the upper and lower schools. (Statutes of founder's nephew, 1630.) An upper school and an English school in Bosworth, and six branch schools in Bosworth, its four chapelries of Barlestone, Carlton, Skenton, and Sutton Cheney, and in the parish of Cadeby.* Sums spent on branch schools not to exceed 200*l.* in all in any one year.

The upper school to be open to all boys of good character able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with the first four rules of arithmetic. All the scholars, including boarders, being the children of parents not actually and bonâ fide residing in the parishes of Market Bosworth (including its chapelries) and Cadeby, to pay a capitation fee not exceeding 8*l.* per annum, besides 2*l.* each for French, German, and drawing. The boarders to be instructed in common with the other scholars. No master, except the head master, to take any boarders, except day boarders.

The English school to be open to all boys of the age of seven years old and upwards who are able to read. All the scholars, except children of residents (as above), to pay a capitation fee not exceeding 4*l.* per annum. No boy to stay beyond 16 years of age.

The branch schools to be open to all children of poor persons resident as above. (Act 1866.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Bonis moribus ac literis, scientia et virtute. (Deed poll 1564.) A grammar school. (Charter 1601.) The ordinary catechism, the Lord's prayer, belief, and ten commandments, and the sacraments according to the orthodox tenets and constitutions of the Church of England; Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and, in the first form, the A, B, C. primer. (Statutes of founder's nephew, 1630.) The principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrines of the Church of England, with a conscience clause in all the schools.

In the upper school, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, the principles of chemistry and physical science generally, and such other branches of education as shall from time to time, in the judgment of the governors, be necessary to render the foundation of the most general use and benefit, and so as to give the boys a sound religious, moral, and liberal education. School to be examined annually by a graduate or graduates of Oxford or Cambridge not resident within 10 miles of schoolhouse.

In the English school, reading, writing, and arithmetic, book-keeping, land surveying, general English literature and composition, geography, and such

* The total acreage of Bosworth parish is 7,449 acres; of Cadeby parish, 2,130 acres. Population (in 1861) of Bosworth, 2,376; of Cadeby, 422.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

other subjects of education as to the governors shall from time to time seem proper. School to be examined yearly or half-yearly by a graduate of one of the English universities, and the attendance of one of the Privy Council inspectors at such examination to be requested.

In the branch schools, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, history, geography, and natural history, and such other subjects as the managers of the schools, with the concurrence of the governors or any of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, may direct. (Act 1866.)

Government and Masters.—Act of Parliament 1866 (29 and 30 Vict. cap. 8., private), embodying a scheme of the Court of Chancery.

Governors incorporated, consisting of 10 persons, members of Church of England, resident within 12 miles of the schoolhouse, appointed by Court of Chancery, and of heir of the founder, if a male and of full age, (or if more than one, then one selected by the others,) and any descendant of founder who shall be in possession of the mansion of Bosworth Park, if a male and of full age, and the rectors of Market Bosworth and Cadeby *ex officio*.

In the upper school, the head master must be a graduate (M.A. at least) of Oxford or Cambridge, and well qualified in learning and morals to fill the office. The second master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Dublin, and well qualified in learning and morals to fill the office. Both are to continue to be appointed by the patron (heir of Sir Wolstan Dixie, the nephew), or during the minority of the patron by the bishop of the diocese. Other masters to be appointed by the governors, with the consent of the head master. Head master may take not more than 25 boarders, and is to receive a salary of not more than 280*l.* a year, besides one third of the capitation fees, and is to provide for cleaning, lighting, and warming the upper and English schools, the ringing of the school bell, and attendance on the governors at their meetings. Second master to receive not more than 130*l.* a year and one sixth of the capitation fees. Any other master to receive not more than 80*l.* a year. No master to hold any cure of souls, or, without the consent of the governors, any other office.

In the English school (which, and the masters thereof, are to be under the general control of the head master of the upper school,) there is to be one master and under master, members of the Church of England, appointed by the governors, with salaries of not more than 100*l.* and 70*l.* a year respectively. Pupil teachers may be employed and paid. The governors may appropriate part of the capitation fees in augmentation of the masters' salaries.

State of School in last Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—An upper school, an English school, and six elementary schools. In upper and English schools only nine above 14 years of age.

Upper and English Schools.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. and clergyman. Salary 280*l.*, besides one third of capitation fees, and profits of boarders, and house and garden. The head master has to provide for cleaning, lighting, and warming of school, and attendance on the governors. Second master, 125*l.*, besides house and garden, and one sixth of capitation fees. Master of English school, 100*l.*, besides house and garden. Assistant master, 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—Eight in upper school, viz., five free, and three paying 6*l.* a year. No extras. 62 in English school, free. (Non-foundationers would pay 3*l.* a year.) No attendance on Sundays.

Boarders.—In upper school only. Thirteen in head master's house. Terms, 70*l.* under 14 years of age, 80*l.* above 14; besides instruction fee as for day scholars. Four meals a day; meat twice.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School divided into English and classical branches, and classified accordingly. Boys on admission must be able to read. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction to all.

School opened and closed by prayers ordered by statutes of founder.

Promotions by progress and examination. Examiners are to be provided by new scheme coming into operation. Prizes given by governors, after annual examinations.

Punishments: impositions and restraint in play hours; caning used for moral offences.

Monitors report to head master.

No playground; but this is ordered by new scheme.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study 26 hours per week. Play time, two hours a day, and half holiday on Wednesday and Saturday.

Three boys gone to the University in last five years. [One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

ACCOUNTS for the year ending 31 December 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in bank	131	14	9
One year's rental	901	16	2
Dividends on 6,699*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* consols	197	12	10
£	1,231	3	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Arrears (this year) and allowance to tenants	4	15	10
Land tax	12	11	9
Rates on cottages, and cattle plague rate	8	1	8
Rates and taxes on masters' houses, &c.	14	0	7
Agency and banker's commission	35	13	8
Governors' meetings	15	19	6
Insurance	7	15	3
Repairs on estate	21	16	0
Repairs on school buildings	54	5	11
Masters' salaries	470	0	0
Drilling and singing masters	22	5	0
Examiner	5	0	0
Exhibition	80	0	0
Books	18	4	6
School servant, coals, &c.	34	3	10
Six schoolmistresses	140	5	0
Five branch schools, coals, &c.	50	9	7
Property tax	4	3	5
Balance	231	12	3
£	1,231	3	9

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1869).

Governors:

Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, Baronet, patron, Market Bosworth.

Ex-officio
- The Rev. Nathaniel Pomfret Small, M.A., The Rectory, Market Bosworth.
- The Rev. Robert Thomas Adnutt, M.A., The Rectory, Cadeby.

The Right Honourable George Augustus Frederick Louis, Viscount Curzon, M. P., Gopsall Hall, Atherstone.

The Hon. and Rev. Augustus Byron, M. A., Kirkby Mallory, Hinckley.

Sir Mylles Cave Brown Cave, Baronet, Stretton-en-le-Field, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Major Wollaston, Shenton Hall, Nuneaton.

The Rev. John Manuel Echalaz, M. A., Appleby, Atherstone.

William Unwin Heygate, Esquire, Rowcliffe Hall, Leicester.

John Smith Crosland, Esquire, Burbage House, Hinckley.

Arthur Buckwell, Esquire, Sutton Cheney, Market Bosworth.

Secretary to Trustees:

Stephen Pilgrim, Solicitor, Hinckley.

Receiver:

Thomas Miles, Land Surveyor, Leicester.

Head Master:

Rev G. J. Davie, M.A.

Second Master:

Rev. K. M. Pughe. M.A.

Master of English school:

Charles Southby.

Assistant Master of English school:

Henry Kendall.

(*For Table A., see p.* 46.)

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1868.
Religious Knowledge.	—	3	—	2, Grk. Test.	Y. 17	2	H. 1	—	H. 2	Old Testament History and Greek Test.; Church History; Liturgies.	28	Y. M. 10 6	6	H. ¾	—	H. 4½	Books of Joshua and Judges, with Outlines of the Geography of Palestine.	29	Y. M. 9 3	6	H. ¾	—	H. 4½	Selections from the Book of Genesis, with portion of St. Luke's Gospel.
Greek - -	10	3	—	3	17	4	1	3	2	Thucydides; Aristotle, Poetics; Æschylus; Sophocles (Antigone); Aristophanes (Frogs); Homer (Iliad); Euripides; Xenophon.	1	18												
Latin - -	16	5	—	1	17	2	1	2	2	Horace; Tacitus; Livy; Plautus; Terence; Cicero; Cæsar.														
Arithmetic -	78	5	—	12	14	8	1	2	8	The whole of arithmetic.	22	11 10	6	¾	—	4½	Bp. Colenso and B. Smith (Simple and Comp. Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Sq. Root).	14	8 11	6	¾	—	4½	Taught from blackboard; simple rules (abstract).
Mensuration and Surveying.	14	2	—	5	Y. M. 14 4	3	M. 45	—	2¼	- - - -	9	12 1	2	¾	—	1½	Irish Sch. Mensuration and Nesbit's.							

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	3	—	1	Y. 17	6	H. various	6	H. indefinite.	Pure Mathematics up to and including Plane Co-ordinate Geometry and Elementary Statics.		Y. M.		H.		H.			Y. M.		H.		H.	
History - -	78	6	—	20	14	2	1	—	2	Markham's England -	10	10 10	2	½	—	1½	Markham; the 4 Norman sovereigns, with all the dates.	14	8 11	2	¾	—	1½	Bp. Davys'; first eight letters, with dates.
Geography -	78	3	—	20	14	2	1	—	2	Cornwell's Geography	10	10 10	2	½	—	1½	Cornwell; Europe and England.	14	8 11	2	¾	—	1½	Orally, with map; England and Wales.
English Grammar.	68	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	22	11 10	4	½	1	2	Hiley; to the verb, with parsing orally and on paper.	14	8 11	4	½	—	2	Nouns and Adjectives, with master.
English Composition.	68	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	22	11 10	2	½	—	1	Themes on English History.	14	8 11	2	½	—	1	Production of anecdotes, &c. prepared at home, criticised in class at school.
Reading -	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	22	11 10	4	¼	1	3	Laurie's Series, Longman, No. 3.	14	8 11	4	¼	—	3	Laurie's Series, Longman, No. 1.
Writing -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	22	11 10	4	¼	—	3	Darnell's Series -	14	8 11	6	¼	—	4½	Darnell's Series.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars (1868).	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Near Bosworth -	Within ¼ mile.
,, 2	Solicitor - - -	Do. - -	
,, 3	Farmer - -	Do. - -	
,, 4	Farmer - - -	Do. - -	
,, 5	Orphan - -	Do. - -	
,, 6	Farmer - - -	Do. - -	
,, 7	Draper - -	Do. - -	
,, 8	Blacksmith - -	Cadeby - - -	One mile.
,, 9	Innkeeper - -	Congerstone -	Three miles.
,, 10	Tailor - - -	Bosworth - -	Within ¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - - -	Barlestone - -	Three miles.
,, 2	Labourer - - -	Bosworth - -	Within ¼ mile.
,, 3	Widow - - -	Carlton - - -	One mile.
,, 4	Labourer - - -	Cadeby - -	Do.
,, 5	Labourer - -	Do. - - -	Do.
,, 6	Game-keeper - -	Bosworth - -	Within ¼ mile.
,, 7	Labourer - -	Do. - - -	Do.
,, 8	Farmer - - -	Shenton - -	Three miles.
,, 9	Carrier - - -	Bosworth - - -	Within ¼ mile.
,, 10	Butler - - -	Cadeby - -	One mile.

Boarders (1868).	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1 -	Solicitor - -	London - -	Rev. G. J. Davie.
2 -	Solicitor - - -	Do. - - -	
3 -	Clergyman - -	Suffolk - - -	
4 -	Clergyman - -	Suffolk - - -	
5 -	Do. - - -	Worcestershire -	
6 -	Do. - - -		
7 -	Solicitor - -	London - -	
8 -	Clergyman - -	Warwickshire -	
9 -	Solicitor - -	London - -	
10 -	Clergyman - -	Do. - -	
11 -	Colonel - -	Shropshire - -	
12 -	Clergyman - -	Northampton -	
13 -	Clergyman - -	Notts - -	

Market Harborough Free School.

Mr. Green's Report.

The income of this school is only 36*l.* a year, which is paid by the mayor and corporation of London to the vicar and churchwardens of Harborough. The schoolroom, a very quaint structure supported on wooden pillars, under which the market women sell their butter, is hopelessly decayed. For some years the school had been in abeyance, but a few months previous to my visit the vicar and churchwardens decided on paying the money to a person who had just taken a private school in the place. His appointment, however, as master of the grammar school had not yet been confirmed by the corporation. When I was there he was simply the master of a private school conducted in a private house, but receiving the income of the grammar school, and taking day boys from the town at 6*l.* a year each.

I do not think a better arrangement could have been made. The master is a graduate of the University of London, a man of much intelligence and experience in teaching. He is now, I believe, in orders. He had only been there nine months, and had found the private school, which he took, in very bad order. The boys of the first class could not tell him the name of any river running into the Baltic or Mediterranean, or the meaning of a cape or an isthmus. The head boy he found learning Virgil from a translation. There were then only ten day boys. During the nine months previous to my visit they had risen to 24. There were also 14 boarders. The master looked to the day boys from the town of Harborough as his hope. The boarders were chiefly sons of farmers of the neighbourhood,—very backward and dull. There were several boys of 13 or 14, whom the master had inherited from his predecessor, of whom not much was to be made, but the rising lot I thought very promising.

The elder boys were, for the most part, not learning Latin, but the younger ones were generally beginning it, and the master meant to make the teaching of it systematic. I heard two boys in Cæsar, and saw their Latin exercises. They made out Cæsar with difficulty; but were fairly sound in grammar, and clearly taught with care. One of these was 14, the other only 9; the latter very promising. I tried 22, of ages varying from 14 to 10, in arithmetic and writing from dictation. They all undertook the hardest sums on the papers I gave them, and what they undertook they did right. Some of them were very slow, but I reckoned 8 to do well, and 4 fairly. The other 10 did not get much done. In dictation, of the same, 8 did perfectly, only 2 badly. About the younger boys there was an appearance of intelligence, and the system was clearly good. The day boys come to learn lessons under the master's care at 7 o'clock every evening.

The master pays a rent of 80*l.* a year for his premises. His terms for boarders are 30 guineas. He is only able to keep one

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

assistant—a trained man from Cheltenham. If he had a good building and playground free, he told me, he was confident of being able to make a good school: otherwise he would seek a better place, which he could probably get without difficulty.

There is a "town estate" at Harborough, out of which it ought to be possible to provide a good building and playground for the grammar school, and an adequate endowment besides. This estate now produces 700*l.* a year, and a large part of its income is derived from house property, capable of improvement. Under various decrees of the Court of Chancery, the income has been applied to the three purposes of apprenticing, relieving "decayed housekeepers," and repairing highways. The administration of it is vested in feoffees, who are elected from time to time by the ratepayers; the rule being that when their number is reduced to 3, 24 new ones are to be elected. No precise proportion appears to have been maintained between the sums yearly applied to the several objects of the charity. Of late 42 "decayed housekeepers" have been relieved at rates varying from 2*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* a week. The yearly sum spent on them has never exceeded 400*l.* 25*l.* a year has been spent on apprenticing; the rest of the available income on the repair of highways. The new Highway Act, however, has taken the highways out of the hands of the feoffees; and at the time of my visit the money that would otherwise have been spent on this object had for a year been accumulating, and the question was agitating the town of what should be done with it in the future. A meeting was shortly to be held, at which it would be proposed to hand it over to the waywarden in aid of the highway rate. One of the feoffees whom I saw was in favour of this project; and it seemed to be the general expectation that a majority of his colleagues (now, I think, reduced to 7) would go with him. One of them, however, whom I saw, was distinctly in favour of applying for a new scheme to the Court of Chancery; and though he considered that the principal object of the charity should be the relief of the poor, he would not oppose the application of some of its income to education. Some intelligent tradesmen of the place were distinctly in favour of applying at least so much of the income as had previously gone to highways to education, and specially to the grammar school; and they were of opinion that if the feoffees made such a proposal, the town would accept it. As it was, they seemed to think that the question must rest till the time came for electing new feoffees. Here, as elsewhere, what was wanted was clearly an initiative from without.

There can be no good reason at Harborough for applying charity money in relief of rates. The town is a flourishing one. The poor rate, highway rate, and county rate together did not seem to come to more than about 3*s.* in the pound for the year.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 296, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Robert Smith, who, on 3 Jan. 1617, gave 350*l.* to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, *inter alia*, to pay 10*l.* a year for a schoolmaster to teach 15 poor scholars, and 40*l.* a year for repairing the schoolhouse. Subsequent endowment by Christopher Shaw, who, by will, dated 15 Oct. 1617, gave a rent of 3*l.* yearly (paid by the Embroiderers Company of the city of London), and by Thomas Peach, who, by will, dated 1770, gave a rent of 10*l.* yearly, chargeable on an estate at Brampton Field, Northamptonshire.

School Property.—The above rentcharges, amounting to 25*l.*, and a house in the Sheep Market of Market Harborough, let at 13*l.* 10*s.* a year. Total income 38*l.* 10*s.*

Objects of Trust.—*Inter alia*, to maintain a schoolmaster, honest, religious, and learned, able to teach Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, who before his admission should have been examined by the Dean of Christchurch, to teach freely 15 poor scholars. (Order of Corporation of London of 3 Jun. 1617.) School to be open to all boys between the ages of eight and sixteen, with preference to children of inhabitants. No boys, without especial permission of trustees, to stay beyond the age of 19 years. Six scholars to be free of all charge for ordinary course of instruction; to be elected by open competition, three from boys who have resided with their parents, &c. in the town for at least one year; the other three from all boys attending the school. All boys to pay for French, German, or Drawing; and all, except the six free scholars, to pay a sum not exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.* a quarter for ordinary instruction. (Scheme.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, land mensuration and surveying, the elements of the natural sciences, English grammar and literature, general history, geography, and writing, and such other subjects as shall be directed by trustees. Religious instruction to be according to the principles and doctrines of the Church of England, with a conscience clause. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, 18 February 1868.

Trustees.—The incumbent, churchwardens, "townsmen" of Market Harborough, for the time being, and four residents in the town or within seven miles thereof, to have general regulation of school. Vacancies in non-official trustees to be filled by appointment made by the other trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners. Lord mayor and aldermen of city of London appoint and (without necessarily assigning cause) remove master. Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, appointed visitors by founder. Not noticed in new scheme.

Head master and under master, if any, allowed to receive boarders, to be instructed in common with the rest.

State of School in December 1868.

The trustees are awaiting the completion of the school buildings before they nominate to the corporation of the city of London a person properly qualified for the duties of master. (Letter from town clerk of city of London, 4 Dec. 1868.) The last regularly appointed master died in 1862. For an informal arrangement recently made, *see* Assistant Commissioner's Report.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIBWORTH FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The present master was appointed to the school in 1836. He had previously for many years had private pupils, in considerable numbers and at high terms, whom he educated for the universities and for professions. Before his appointment he sent in to the trustees the following scheme of tuition, which he regards in the light of an agreement.

"1. A competent assistant to be engaged.

"2. The school to be divided into two departments, upper and "lower; the former for classical instruction and general education, "the latter for general education alone.

"3. Instruction in the upper school: Greek, Latin, French, "Italian, mathematics, English composition, arithmetic, writing, "geography, and history.

"4. Instruction in the lower school; reading, writing, arith- "metic, mensuration, and English grammar.

"5. The lower school to be free to all boys of the three town- "ships (forming the parish of Kibworth); and if any parents "should prefer for their children the course of education pursued "in the upper school, such wish to be complied with.

"6. Day scholars and boarders to be received from the neigh- "bourhood on payment.

"7. As the assistant will be chosen and paid by the master, "the latter undertakes the whole of the superintendency and "responsibility of both departments."

This scheme was carried out as follows. The school-room was divided into two parts by a wall. In one room the head master taught his boarders, who were of the sort previously taken by him; in the other the assistant taught the day boys. No boy was ever transferred from the lower department to the upper. The transfer was theoretically possible, but the condition of it was that a boy should have an amount of knowledge of Latin, which he could not obtain in the lower department, where it was not taught at all. The instruction given in the latter, though apparently good of its kind, was simply of the kind given in a National school, or a cheap commercial academy. Meanwhile the master improved and extended his house for the accommodation of boarders, at a private outlay, as he considers, of more than 1,500*l*. Certainly it is in very good condition, and a valuable part of the property of the trust.

The master's boarding school, which had been declining from natural causes, came to an end when the Midland Extension to Hitchin was opened. This, I think, was about 1857. The line passes just at the bottom of a croft attached to the house, and, in the master's judgment, makes the place unsafe for boys. With a view to the future, I must say that by proper measures I believe the place might be made perfectly safe and suitable for boarders. Meanwhile the lower department, taught solely by an assistant,

though under the head master's supervision, continued to be full. Its numbers between 1857 and 1863 ranged from 50 to 70. Of these, in 1863, 29 were non-foundationers—boys from the neighbourhood, who either used the school as a day school, though not belonging to Kibworth, or boarded with the assistant. These non-foundationers paid a small fee, the exact amount of which I have not learnt. Unfortunately in 1863, for reasons which I heard variously stated, the assistant withdrew, carrying the non-foundationers with him, and set up a private school of his own. His successor has, I should suppose, pretty much kept up the character of the school, so far as instruction is concerned; but at the time of my visit, the 45 boys in the school were all foundationers, paying no fee. A mixed National school has also been established, to which the labourers of the place generally send their sons, but from which boys sometimes pass to the grammar school. Only about a third of the boys in the grammar school were sons of labourers; the rest, of small shop-keepers (of whom there are many in Kibworth) and small farmers. More than 100 names appear in the "Commercial Directory" of Kibworth, and this implies that there should be about 35 boys above the rank of labourers, and of an age to be at school.

I only found one boy in the school so old as 14, and only two of 13. The ages of the rest varied from 12 to 7, but there were more under 10 than over it. I tried the highest 10 in writing from dictation and in arithmetic. Four, the oldest, wrote well from dictation, and answered well to questions upon the grammar of the passage written; the rest indifferently. In arithmetic they were not advanced, none going beyond reduction, but what they undertook they all did very correctly and with fair quickness. The same might be said of the arithmetic of the next nine, who, if they stayed at school, as they well might, another three or four years, ought to get a good elementary training. The next 16 I tried in reading, and writing at dictation, from the New Testament, that being the only reading book that was to be had. A few of them were defective in reading, and only one perfect in the writing from dictation, though the piece was very easy. The lowest 10 boys I heard read, in which three were defective. The behaviour of the boys was very good. Considering that there was only one teacher (paid 80*l.* a year) to 45 boys, the state of the school as a mere elementary school is as good as could be expected.

The trustees are naturally not satisfied that so large an endowment for teaching "grammar" should be spent on such a school. They wish at once to raise the style of instruction, and to make it more widely available to the neighbourhood. The right way to do this is, no doubt, after providing a good elementary school, to institute an entrance examination in elementary knowledge and charge small fees at the grammar school. A separate department for boys under a master should be attached to the present National school, in which are already 30 boys. To this some 30*l.* a year from the income of the grammar school might wisely be applied, if it could be so applied as not to involve a deduction

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

from the possible Government grant. Then an entrance examination should be instituted at the grammar school, of a kind which the best boys from the National school about the age of 11 could pass. These should be admitted free. On the rest a fee should be charged of (say) 3*l.* a year each; or, if a difference is to be made between parochial boys and outsiders, of 2*l.* a year on the former, 4*l.* on the latter. If this were done, and facilities given for day boarding, I do not doubt that the school would be well filled with a homogeneous set of boys, sons of farmers, from the neighbouring villages, and of the shopkeepers and farmers of the parish, with a few sons of clergymen and ministers. An active master, if he did not attempt high terms, might at the same time get several boarders, as the grammar school at Leicester is in abeyance, and that at Harborough very short of money. In short, what is being done at Appleby might be done here. Under the plan proposed, at least two-thirds, I should think, of the numbers that filled the school in 1862, with some others of a kind whom the instruction then given would not have suited, would attend. Meanwhile the remaining third would be as well provided for in the improved National school as they are now in the grammar school.

The trustees would cordially enter upon some such scheme as that here suggested, but the master would oppose it, and in the face of his opposition nothing probably could be done.

Attention should perhaps be called to the fact that Dissenters are excluded from the trust here under an order drawn up by commissioners who were appointed in 1709 under the statute of Charitable Uses of the 43d of Elizabeth. For details see the abridgement of the deeds, &c. relating to the school, and a pamphlet by Sir H. Halford, one of the trustees, which I transmit.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 241. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By inquisition under Commission of Charitable Uses (5 Oct. 1709), it was found that several hundred years before divers lands in Kibworth were given by some person or persons unknown for the maintenance of a free school in Kibworth. Other lands found, by Inquisition 1710, to have been given for like uses. On 24 Dec. 1714, these lands ordered to be conveyed to trustees, and rents to be paid to schoolmaster. Order confirmed by Court of Chancery in 1722.

School Property.—172 acres of land, including 21 A. 2 R. 37 P. about the schoolhouses and occupied by the master. Gross income, 320*l.* 16*s.*; net 276*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Two lofty and spacious schoolrooms. Master's residence has been enlarged by master (who states that he has spent 1,600*l.* on it), and is capable of receiving boarders.

There is an ecclesiastical lectureship in the patronage of the head master, and endowed with interest of 1,000*l.*, the bequest of the late master, Rev. Jeremiah Goodman, under certain conditions. (It is now held by the Rector of Kibworth.)

Objects of Trust.—The maintenance of a free school in parish of Kibworth (Inquisition, 1709), for maintaining a free grammar school and schoolmaster for the parish of Kibworth (Inquisition, 1710). The teaching of the children of parents resident in Kibworth (Scheme, 1822).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, 12 in number, self-electing, members of Church of England, and resident within 15 miles of Kibworth church, appoint head master, and can dismiss him for neglect or other improper conduct, and regulate school. The rents of the school estate are paid to the head master. Master has the internal discipline.

Head master must be a clergyman of the Church of England. No restriction on other employment. Allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, total income from endowment (on average), 271*l.*, with a residence; assistant master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—56, chiefly under 10 years of age, sons of tradesmen, from one mile distance.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must read a little.

Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed by prayer from Prayer Book.

The school is divided into three classes. The first, containing 14 boys of the average age of 12, learn Crossman's Introduction to Christian Religion, arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, writing, and reading, five hours a week being given to each. The second class contains 18 boys of the average age of 10 years. Instruction similar. No Latin actually taught.

An examination held in 1865 by an examiner appointed by trustees. Intended to be held annually for the future.

No prizes.

Punishments: impositions and caning in public. Under master inflicts punishment, subject to head master's judgment.

No playground. Drilling not taught. No control out of school.

No boys gone to the University in the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum; study, 30 hours per week.

Accounts, 1864–5.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Gross income - - -	320	16	0	Outgoings - - -	43	19	4
				Assistant Master's salary - -	60	0	0
				Balance taken by head master -	216	16	8
					£320	16	0

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

J. Marriott, Esq., Kibworth.
Sir A. Hazlerigg, Bart., Noseley Hall, 5 miles distance.
Sir H. Halford, Wiston Hall, 3 do.
Lord Berners, Keythorpe Hall, 7 do.
Rev. R. Isham, Lamport Rectory, 14 do.
H. St. John Halford, Esq., Newton Harcourt, 3 do.
Rev. M. F. Osborn, Kibworth Rectory.
Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Carlton Hall, 10 do.
R. B. Humfrey, Esq., Stoke Albany, 9 do.
A. Haymes, Esq., Great Glen, 3 do.
Rev. J. M. W. Piercy, Slawston Vicarage, 6 do.

Head Master:

Rev. J. B. Hildebrand, B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHURCH LANGTON.

NO REPORT.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 246. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By several indentures, dated 14 March 1767, Rev. William Hanbury, then rector of Church Langton, gave certain trees, shrubs, and plants, (estimated at 94,500,) with land on which they were standing, to trustees, to sell, and invest proceeds, and also certain sums of money, amounting in all to above 1,500*l.*, in September 1768, to accumulate and eventually to pay (Church Langton church being first ornamented) the salaries of an organist and a schoolmaster, and establish funds to provide schools for ever, "organs for ever," "beef for ever," a library, picture gallery, printing office, hospital, and professorships of grammar, music, botany, mathematics, antiquity, and poetry, &c. Most of the trusts failed for want of sufficient endowment.

Charity Property.—About 300 acres of land, with cottages, &c. Gross rental 923*l.* 12*s.* Of this, in 1868, about 130*l.* was spent on schools, 25*l.* on beef for poor, 40*l.* for organist, and the rest of net income on church building, and interest of mortgage debt of 4,000*l.* incurred for same purpose.

Objects of Trust.—By a scheme of the Court of Chancery, established 26 January 1864, the trustees are empowered to pay or borrow, with the sanction of the court, 3,000*l.* for rebuilding church of Church Langton, 1,000*l.* for the church at Tor Langton, and 1,000*l.* for church of Thorpe Langton.

They are to provide schools for boys and for girls, with residences for master and mistress, at Church Langton.

The income of the charity is to be applied in the following order:—(1.) in repairs and insurances; (2.) interest on mortgages; (3.) rent (if any), rates and taxes of two schoolhouses; (4.) yearly salaries of master (not exceeding 100*l.*), of mistress (not exceeding 80*l.*), and additional teachers; (5.) coals, lights, books, &c. for two schools; (6.) payment of 25*l.* for beef for poor; (7.) salary (not exceeding 50*l.*) of organist for Church Langton, who is to teach the children, and for repairs of organ, and music books; (8.) payment of 30*l.* for medical relief for poor; (9.) for sinking fund to pay off mortgage.

Objects of Trust as regards Schools.—The instruction of such a share of poor children belonging to any of the Langtons as the trustees should appoint, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the duties of the Christian religion (Indenture, 1767). A boys' school and a girls' school open to children of the five parishes (the Langtons). Religious instruction according to doctrine of Church of England. Children to attend church. Fees not to exceed 2*d.* a week for boys, 1*d.* for girls. (Scheme 1864.)

Government.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery 26 Jan. 1864. Trustees: Rector of Church Langton *ex officio*, and 14 others appointed by Court of Chancery.

State of Schools in 1868.

Two elementary schools for boys and girls respectively.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 5 November 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	817	5	11
Rents received	917	12	0
Interest on cash balance	13	0	5
	£1,747	18	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Tithe, land tax, &c.	92	19	4½
Rent audit	10	12	0
Repairs and insurance	23	6	4
One year's interest on loan of 3,000*l.*, less 2*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* income tax	132	3	9
Half-year's interest on further loan of 1,000*l.*, less 11*s.* 3*d.* income tax	21	18	9
Clerk's salary	20	0	0
Law charges	44	6	6
Bills for schools	30	8	2
Schoolmaster	60	0	0
Schoolmistress	40	0	0
Beef for poor	25	0	0
Organist	40	0	0
Thorpe Langton church building	400	0	0
	940	14	10½
Balance	807	3	5½
	£1,747	18	4

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868.)

Trustees:—

Rector of Church Langton, *ex officio.*
Rev. J. M. Wm. Piercy, Vicar of Slawston and Rector of Glooston.
Rev. John Harwood Hill, Cranoe.
Rev. Thomas Barnaby, Stonton Wyville.
Thos. Kendall, Grazier, Goadby.
Thos. Hawes, Grazier, Welham.
Thos. Walker, Grazier, Thorpe Langton.
Wm. Andrew Norman, Grazier, Tur Langton.
Wm. Pick, Grazier, Tur Langton.
David Lewin, Grazier, Tur Langton.
Lord Berners, Keythorpe Hall,
George Kendall, Grazier, Thorpe Langton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LEICESTER FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The grammar school here is in abeyance. At the time of my visit, the collegiate school was on the point of being sold by the proprietors, to meet a mortgage of 4,000*l.* on the premises held by a late master, who wanted his money. It has since then, I believe, been sold, so that the arrangement, by which the grammar school money was applied to sending certain boys to it free, is at an end.

It seems strange that in so large and wealthy a town the proprietary school could not be kept up. Its buildings were very good, and it had a small play ground; having, however, previously had a larger one, which had been sold. Before it was shut up, 75 boys were in attendance, including those sent by the trustees of the grammar school.

Leicester abounds in charities. Those to which special attention should be called are White's, Alderman Newton's, and Wigston's Hospital. White's I have referred to in my general report. At Leicester I was surprised to find that it had no accumulations. The money, I was told, was always applied for by persons who could give proper security, and losses were very seldom sustained. Newton's Charity, which is for an elementary school (green coat), has a considerable yearly surplus, which, however, is at present spent in paying off the debt on a new school-building which is being erected. Wigston's Charity has a great and increasing income. According to a recent scheme for its direction, its accumulations are to be applied first to the erection of a new building for the hospital, and then to the establishment of a superior English school in the present hospital building (which is in the centre of the town). In this school, according to the scheme, modern languages and mathematics, though no classics, are to be taught; but the salaries fixed for masters did not seem enough to provide teaching power for much beyond "English." When the "permanent income" of the charity (from coal money invested, &c.) reaches 2,500*l.* a year, new direction is to be applied for.

When the new Wigston's school is set on foot, it must be reckoned, I think, that between that and the green coat school enough has been done, out of the charities, for elementary education in all grades. It would remain of great importance to stimulate the middle and higher education, and for this purpose to establish a grammar school with good endowment and exhibitions, which might take the best boys from the new Wigston's school free, and in consideration of the provision for "English education" made by this school might itself direct its instruction mainly to the universities, and charge a fairly high fee (say 10*l.* a year). If, after the establishment of a good building, with plenty of room for boarders, and a playground on the outskirts of the town, 500*l.* a year were to be had for exhibitions and supplementary teaching power, such a school might do well. What prospect there may be of getting this, either from a partial

diversion of White's charity (such as has been, I have heard, effected at Nottingham), or from an application of future accumulations of Newton's or Wigston's charities, I cannot venture to say.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com Rep. xxxii. Pt. V., 2. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 10 June 1564, who gave a rent of 10*l.* on lands in the duchy of Lancaster to maintain a schoolmaster. A schoolhouse was built in the year 1574 (partly at least) by the members of the corporation. Further endowment of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by Sir Ralph Rowlatt in 1565, of 10*l.* by the Earl of Huntingdon in 1574, of 20*s.* in 1603 by Thomas Clarke, of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by William Norrice in 1611, of 1*l.* by Dorothy Baker (before 1617), and 26*s.* 8*d.* in 1615 by James Ellis, (this last not paid in 1837). Also 100*l.* by Thomas Gilbert, which in 1663 was, with 10*l.* from the corporation funds, laid out in purchase of land. Two exhibitions of 2*l.* per annum, tenable at school, and two of 3*l.* per annum, tenable at university, founded by Earl of Huntingdon in 1576. Thomas Hayne, 28 Sept. 1640, by will gave 400*l.* to be laid out in land of 24*l.* a year, to be applied, 6*l.* for teaching ten poor children at or near Thrussington, 6*l.* for two scholars at Lincoln College, Oxford, to be chosen by mayor, recorder, and three senior aldermen of Leicester, with preference first to his heir, next to Leicester Free School, and if Leicester school should fail for two whole years before the choice, then for Melton Mowbray School; 20*s.* for Bibles, 20*s.* for a preacher at Leicester, residue for poor of Leicester.

School Property.—Income of lands, gross 86*l.*, net 85*l.* (End. Gr. Ret.)

Objects of Trust.—Ut juventus in bonis literis ibidem futuris temporibus libere instituatur (Letters Patent). For the advancement of the grammar school to be built by the mayor and burgesses (Rowlatt). Free grammar school (Norrice). For all boys resident in the borough and eight years of age and of good character. Scholars from other places eligible in the event of a sufficient number of town boys not applying (Scheme, 28 Jan. 1860).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature (Letters Patent). Greek, Latin, mathematics, book-keeping, chemistry, and land surveying (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, appointed by the Court of Chancery, manage the school. The scheme of 1860 empowered the trustees to appoint the master of the collegiate school to be the master of the grammar school, provided he should instruct as many boys as the net income of the charity would allow, at 6*l.* per annum, without charge save for books, stationery, and modern languages.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Ten or twelve boys, chosen by the trustees, educated freely at the collegiate school. This arrangement was at an end (1867). See Assistant Commissioner's Report.

List of Trustees (1865).

John Allen.
Samuel Stephens Bankart.
Rev. William Barber.
Thomas Warburton Benfield.
Thomas William Dabbs.
Alfred Ellis.
William Smith Frisby.
John Higginson.
Rev. Timothy Jones.
Richard Mitchell.
Thomas Nevinson.
Joseph Underwood.
Rev. David James Vaughan.—(End. Gr. Ret.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LOUGHBOROUGH SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The school at Loughborough, owing mainly to the excellent building and premises provided in 1853,—distinctly the best that I met with,— and to the energy of the present head-master, has achieved considerable success. It has attained a far higher standard in classics and mathematics than is commonly found in a provincial grammar school, as is shown by the fact that during the year previous to my visit three boys from it had obtained open scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge. Two of these, it is true, were boarders, but the success has not been obtained by any sacrifice of the interest of the town boys. The number of the latter in attendance had risen from 45 in 1863 to 70 in 1866, and at the time of my visit the most promising boys in the school were day boys. Arithmetic, which may generally be taken as the crucial test of the attention given to subjects necessary for commercial boys, was done better in this school than in any other that I visited, with perhaps one exception.

Still it cannot be said that even here a perfectly satisfactory reconciliation between the necessities of the commercial and the higher education has been arrived at. The town, which had 11,000 inhabitants at the last census, is one of flourishing manufactures, and there is great impatience among its commercial class of any addition to or protraction of the education necessary for making money. Complaints have been and are current in the town that commercial education is not made enough of in the grammar school, and a cheap commercial academy is maintained with about 30 pupils. On the other hand, the head master complains that the classical education given in the school is kept back by the presence of boys who either come too late and too ignorant, or leave too early, or are too stupid to make anything of it. As it is, a few such boys are exempted from Latin as well as Greek, and form a class by themselves. For the benefit chiefly of sons of farmers, who resort to the school, land surveying and agricultural chemistry are taught to certain of the boys. Greek is optional, chemistry being the alternative for it.

So far as the complaints current in the town arise merely from an impatience of any addition to the instruction necessary for business, the grammar school ought not to heed them. The important question is, whether this instruction, whatever be added to it, is itself given. I have said that I found the arithmetic excellent; but from what I heard I have no doubt that a few years ago it was in a bad state: and the commercial opinion of a town is sure not to give a school credit for improvement in arithmetic till long after it has been achieved. The writing from dictation I also found good. It should be added that I heard of two boys, sons of the butler of a neighbouring squire, who had learnt chemistry in the school, and of whom one had in consequence

just got a well-paid place in some gasworks, and the other a situation in the best chemist's shop in Leicester. On the other hand, English grammar is not taught throughout the school. When I was there, it was learnt by the fifth class (the sixth being the highest), but not by the fourth. On the whole I must say that though the English education had been most creditably worked up when I was there, yet so long as many boys come to the school in the state in which they now come, and leave as early as they now leave, it will be very hard at once to do justice to the English education, and maintain the standard of the school as a place of training for the universities. The latter object is not easily attained in a school where a quarter of the boys will sometimes leave at once, and where a boy placed at the age of 11 at the bottom of the lowest class but one may rise in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years to the highest, as has been the case at Loughborough. In order to attain it, as success at the universities is the most effective advertisement a school can have, an ambitious master is under constant temptation to sacrifice other things.

The combination of the two objects in question, difficult in any case, was rendered more difficult at Loughborough, (I speak of the time of my visit,) by the fact that no sufficient entrance examination was maintained, and that the commercial master was, according to the judgment of the head master, since confirmed by the trustees, not up to his work. Admission to the school is entirely in the hands of the trustees, the head master having nothing to do with it. This is a most unfortunate arrangement. Reading and writing are nominally exacted from candidates for entrance, but the exaction appeared to be very lax.* The English master, since I was there, has been removed. When I last heard, there were, besides two graduate masters and a French master, three English masters, of whom two held Government certificates.

The head master was anxious for the establishment of a separate commercial department, in which no Latin or French should be taught, but which should give simply the education wanted for a clerk. Such a plan would, no doubt, be the shortest cut out of present difficulties, and the master's desire for it is very natural. It would make it possible, in the case of the better boys, to give more undivided attention to the subjects which "pay" for scholarships at the university. The school would in consequence gain more advertisable success; and, both for this reason, and from the comparative selectness of the upper department, the number of boarders would probably increase. I have elsewhere stated general reasons against the plan of separate departments. The practical difficulty in its way at present at Loughborough, as the head master is aware, is that money is not

* Since the time of my visit the trustees have established an elementary examination for entrance, and devolved the conduct of it upon the head master. As they are not present at it, however, and the responsibility of rejections is thus thrown entirely upon him, he finds that he cannot maintain it with a proper stringency.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

forthcoming to carry it properly out. For the upper department, as the number of classes in it would not be less than at present, two masters would be wanted in addition to the two existing graduate masters. These, according to the calculation of the head master, might be obtained for the money spent on the commercial master and the teacher of agricultural chemistry, (190*l.* a year), if they had board and lodging in his house. There would remain only enough to maintain one master for the English department, which would not be enough. It would not do to raise the requisite money by making the fee in the classical department higher than that in the English, for then most of the town boys would choose the latter. In the thought of obtaining it, the head master has cast longing eyes on the endowments for teaching grammar at Barrow and Woodhouse, where they are undoubtedly thrown away, and whence boys come daily to the Loughborough school. If these endowments, however, could be absorbed by Loughborough, I believe a better arrangement could be made than that of establishing a low-caste English department.

There would be the less justification for such a department, inasmuch as the education given in it would be really no higher than that given in the existing Lancasterian school on Burton's foundation (see scheme of 1849, clauses 21 and *ff*), to which, as I understood, the smaller tradesmen of the town are in the habit of sending their sons. The first step to be taken, and one that might be taken immediately, towards establishing that homogeneity among the pupils of the grammar school which is necessary for its full efficiency, is the introduction of a severe entrance examination in elementary knowledge, of a kind in which promising boys from the Lancasterian school, not over the age of 11, might do well. A certain number of these should be admitted free. Those parents, forming, of course, a majority of those sending sons to the grammar school, who would be above using the Lancasterian school, may fairly be expected to provide enough elementary knowledge for their sons to enable them to pass the examination. Many, doubtless, would at first fail to do so, and the school might perhaps lose slightly in numbers for a time, but the evil would soon remedy itself. Whenever the trustees have money enough at command to provide for two departments according to the plan proposed by the head master, I believe they would do better to apply it to the division of the school, not into two co-ordinate, but into preliminary and upper departments, according to the plan suggested in my general report (pp. 140 and 191). For the upper department a fee of 8*l.* a year might safely be charged, if a certain number were taken into it free from the preliminary department on the ground of merit. A difference of fee between classical and commercial departments, if co-ordinate, causes boys to be put into the latter who might be made something of in the classical; but a like difference between a preliminary and an upper department need not prevent promising boys being drawn on from the one to the other, if

proper exceptions are made. If the trustees had 700*l.* a year clear to spend on the grammar school, they might, I conceive, make the suggested arrangement. Supposing the preliminary department to have 45 paying scholars at 4*l.* a year each, 200*l.* a year with the capitation fees would suffice for its conduct. The new plan, considering the neighbourhood of Leicester with no classical school at all, ought to enable the head master to support the full number of 30 boarders, which, at a profit of 25*l.* each, would yield him a sufficient income. Supposing there to be 25 paying day boys at 8*l.* each in the upper department, there would remain from endowment and fees 700*l.* a year to provide assistants for that department. Four of these would suffice (one chiefly classical, one mathematical, one scientific, one for modern languages); and if two of them could be boarded and lodged with the head master, 700*l.* a year would give them sufficient salaries.

I am bound to apologize for thus stating a project of my own in distinction from that of the head master, which is entitled to every respect, though, as I think, too much the result of present necessities.

A gradual increase of income is expected by the trustees as leases fall in. Within 20 years an additional 300*l.* a year, I believe, may be fairly hoped for. It would be an excellent thing for the school if sites for the erection of good houses could be sold or let on the land near the school, which belongs to the charity. The situation being healthy and pleasant, quite detached from the town, families would be sure to come there for the sake of education, if residences were to be had. The builders, I was told, were, as yet, shy of building there on a leasehold tenure. If land were sold them, which could be done with the authority of the Charity Commission, they would be more ready to adventure.

I heard the sixth or highest class of seven boys do its ordinary lesson from the Antigone. They knew it very well. Two of the boys, aged only 14, had all the promise of becoming good scholars. They were both day boys, but of professional parentage. Another of the class has, I believe, since got a mathematical scholarship at Cambridge. There were only two boarders in the class, and these the worst of the lot. The fifth class contained nine boys, four being boarders. I saw the Latin exercises of these from Bradley's second book. Two, I thought good; four, very fair; the rest indifferent. The best was a boy of 13. Three boys in this class were aged 17; the rest 14, or less. Only two of them learnt Greek; and only one was likely to go to a university. In the fourth were 13 boys, of whom two were boarders, most being 12 or 13 years old. I heard them construe Ovid, and saw their exercises. Most of them were very promising for their age; but there were some who must be a drag on the rest. In classics these three classes are wholly taught by the head master. I heard a lesson in geography given to the third class of 11 boys by a Scotch assistant. The lesson was excellent. There were three very stupid boys in the class, but most were

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

intelligent. I saw writing from dictation of 18 boys—those of the fourth class and those of the special class exempt from classics; 11 did it quite correctly; only four had more than two mistakes. The handwriting was good. Arithmetic papers were done for me by 50 boys from the top of the school downwards. Of these I reckoned 23 as good as could be; 12 others very fair; only six defective. The tone and behaviour of the boys, so far as I could see, were everything that could be wished.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5. 386, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Burton on 29 April 1495 enfeoffed certain persons of all his lands and tenements in Loughborough, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Hardby, Hatherne, and Thrussington. First mention of trusts is found in a conveyance to new trustees on 31 May 1597.

School Property.—The income of the charity was, in 1867, 1,852*l.* 6*s.* gross, 1,130*l.* 12*s.* net, all applicable to education. Of this 540*l.* 16*s.* was applied to the grammar and commercial school, 104*l.* 14*s.* to an upper girls' school, and 328*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* to elementary boys' and girls' schools, besides repairs, rates, and rent of upper girls' school. (*See* p. 64.)

Buildings and site good, the school and houses having been built in 1853 at a cost of nearly 8,000*l.* Sixteen acres of ground round the house. Head master's house well adapted for boarders. The whole property is mortgaged for 6,000*l.*

Two exhibitions of 30*l.* each, or one of 60*l.* for three years, at Jesus College, Cambridge. Scholars appointed by college, after examination, on recommendation of trustees and head master.

Objects of Trust.—Relief of poor, repair of bridges, maintenance of a free school, and payment of taxes for poorer inhabitants of Loughborough (deed of Feoffment 1597). The whole income of the charity devoted to the maintenance of the grammar school and the two Lancastrian schools then existing, and a new upper girls' school. Fees not to exceed 4*l.* a year in grammar school, 1*s.* 6*d.* a week in new girls' school, 3*d.* a week in the others. (Scheme 1849).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek, arithmetic, English composition, geography, history, natural philosophy, political economy, and mathematics (Trustees' Meeting, 21 January 1828). Reading, writing, French, German, and such other arts and sciences as the trustees might think fit, added by scheme (1849). In new girls' school reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, biography, history, singing, and needlework, and such other branches of education as trustees, with advice of headmistress, should direct (Scheme 1849).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 17 February 1849. Trustees, appointed by the Court of Chancery, who must reside within three miles of parish, and have an income of 30*l.* per annum in real estate or 1,000*l.* personalty, govern school, subject to scheme.

Head master must be a graduate of some university of the United Kingdom, and cannot hold other preferment without consent of trustees.

State of Grammar and Commercial School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. of Cambridge, allowed to take 30 boarders. Income from endowment 200*l.*, and 141*l.* from fees; 8*l.* from tuition, besides house. Second master, M.A. of Cambridge, 120*l.*, and 35*l.* from fees. Commercial master 100*l.*, and 35*l.* from fees, and 25*l.* from other sources. French master 80*l.* There is a second English master and a lecturer on agricultural chemistry.

Day Scholars.—71, chiefly between ages of 10 and 14, from distances up to six miles. All pay 4*l.* for general school work, 2*l.* for each extra, 5*s.* for library; drawing 10*s.* per quarter. Dinner in head master's house 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

Boarders.—18 in head master's house, and four in commercial master's house. In head master's house four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 50 guineas. School bills; highest 62*l.*, average 60*l.*, lowest 55*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms (two in use), 500 feet per boy. Hours, 7.40 a.m. to 9 or 10 p.m., according to age.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified chiefly by Greek and Latin. School course rarely modified.

Religious instruction to all. Attendance on Sunday for boarders and members of Church of England.

School opened by prayer and reading the Bible.

Promotion by marks and examination combined. Proficiency in one subject influences position in others, except arithmetic, for which the whole school is classified separately.

Examination once a year by a graduate of English University. Examination in chemistry by examiner appointed by agricultural college.

Prizes for merit and voluntary reading.

Punishments: caning, imposition, and fines; second master may cane. A few monitors assist in discipline.

Playground 3½ acres, close to school. Cricket, hockey, and football played.

Masters join in games, but are not always present out of school. School bounds prescribed. Written permission of parents required for bathing. Drilling not taught. About three boys gone to University in last five years. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 38 weeks per annum, 32 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

E. C. Middleton, Esq., Loughborough.
J. Smith, Esq., Loughborough.
J. Watson, Esq., Loughborough.
Ven. H. Fearon, Rector of Loughborough.
W. P. Herrick, Esq., Beau Manor Park, Loughborough.
E. Warner, Esq., Quorn Hall, near Loughborough.
W. E. White, Esq., Fair Field, Loughborough.
H. Jelley, Esq., Loughborough.
G. Wragg, Esq., Loughborough.

Clerk to Trustees:

W. J. Woolley, Solr., Loughborough.

Head Master:

The Rev. J. Wallace, M.A.

Second Master:

Edward H. Genge, Esq., B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ending 11 October 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand		21 16 3
Rents received	1,823 11 6½	
Grass from Grammar School grounds	11 10 0	
Interest on 150*l.* loan	5 5 0	
Dividends on consols	7 18 2	
Interest on purchase monies	1 4 2	
Acknowledgments	2 12 0	
Fines	0 6 0	
		1,852 6 10½
Drawing fees	64 0 0	
Head money:		
Grammar and Commercial Schools	101 8 9	
Do. stationery	32 10 0	
Upper Girls' School	44 15 10	
Boys' Lancastrian	32 8 10	
Girls' Lancastrian	28 4 7	
Night school	2 18 0	
		306 6 0
		2,180 9 1½

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Allowances to tenants of houses sold	35 3 6	
Land tax and chief rents	21 4 6	
Rent and interest, trustees of small gifts	5 16 10	
Rent, dinners, and collecting rents	23 17 6	
Insurance	19 12 0	
Repairs of estates	113 8 5½	
Rates on do.	29 16 2½	
Clerk's salary, 60*l.* Bill 11*l.* 16*s.*	71 16 0	
Advertising and stationery	3 3 6	
		323 18 6
One year's interest (less 2*l.* income tax)		238 0 0
Income tax		0 2 8
Repairs of schools	56 6 8½	
Plants and labour Grammar School grounds	25 19 0	
Rent of Upper Girls' School (less 10*s.* income tax)	29 10 0	
Rates on schools	48 7 8½	
		160 3 5
Grammar and Commercial School.		
Salaries	605 0 0	
Examiners	11 4 6	
Prizes	15 0 0	
School cleaner and tax on do.	53 1 0	
Coals and stationery	46 17 2	
Advertising for a master	7 12 0	
	738 14 8	
Upper Girls' School.		
Salaries	128 1 0	
Coals, piano, and stationery	21 9 4	
	149 10 4	
Boys' Lancastrian.		
Salaries	203 15 0	
Examination and prizes	2 10 0	
School cleaning	16 2 11	
Coals and stationery	66 14 3	
Expenses of obtaining master	4 7 0	
	293 9 2	
Girls' Lancastrian.		
Salaries	75 0 0	
Stationery	23 19 6	
	98 19 6	
		1,280 13 8
Balance		178 0 10½
		2,180 9 1½

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Retired officer (deceased.)	The Cottage, Loughborough.	1 mile to 1½ miles.
„ „ - 2	do. do.		
„ „ - 3	do. do.		
„ „ - 4	Manufacturer	Meadow Lane, Loughborough.	1 mile.
„ „ - 5	Baker	Barrow on Soar, Loughborough.	3 miles by fields, 4 miles by road.
„ „ - 6	Supervisor	Park Lane, Loughborough.	¼ to ½ mile.
„ „ - 7	Retired schoolmaster	Leicester Road, Loughborough	100 yards.
„ „ - 8	Lieut. 3rd Dragoons (deceased.)	Albert Street, Loughborough.	½ mile.
„ „ - 9	Manufacturer	Leicester Road, Loughborough.	150 yards.
„ „ - 10	Wine merchant	do. do.	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer	Cotes, Loughborough	3 miles.
„ „ - 2	Hotel keeper	High Street, Loughborough.	½ mile.
„ „ - 3	Lieut. 3rd Dragoons (deceased.)	Albert Street, Loughborough.	½ mile.
„ „ - 4	Farmer	Cotes, Loughborough	3 miles.
„ „ - 5	do.	Canal Bank, Loughborough.	1¼ miles.
„ „ - 6	do.	do. do.	1¼ miles.
„ „ - 7	Jeweller	Market Place, Loughborough.	½ mile.
„ „ - 8	Master in school	Wards End, Loughborough.	½ mile.
„ „ - 9	Bootmaker (deceased)	Normanton, Loughborough.	4 miles.
„ „ - 10	Manufacturer	Church Gate, Loughborough.	½ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman	St. George's, Camberwell.	Rev. J. Wallace (Head master.)
„ „ - 2	Father dead, mother independent.	Gotham, Notts.	Mr. Spanton (English master.)
„ „ - 3	Father dead, clergyman guardian.	Barrow on Soar, Leicester.	Rev. J. Wallace.
„ „ - 4	Farmer	Gedney Dyke, Long Sutton.	„
„ „ - 5	Indian Civil Service	Patna, Bengal	„
„ „ - 6	Clergyman	St. George's, Camberwell.	„
„ „ - 7	Proprietor of newspaper.	Nottingham	„
„ „ - 8	Clergyman	Yorkshire	„
„ „ - 9	Silk merchant	Derby	„
„ „ - 10	Clergyman	No settled home just now.	„
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer	Newton, Yorkshire	Mr. Spanton.
„ „ - 2	do.	Westborough, Grantham.	Rev. J. Wallace.
„ „ - 3	Banker's clerk	Battersea, London	Mr. Spanton.
„ „ - 4	Wine and corn merchant.	Leicester	Rev. J. Wallace.
„ „ - 5	Silk merchant	Derby	Mr. Caulfield.
„ „ - 6	Merchant's clerk	London	Mr. Spanton.
„ „ - 7	Clergyman	Norton, Staffordshire	„
„ „ - 8	do.	do. do.	„
„ „ - 9	Merchant	Wood Street, Cheapside.	Rev. J. Wallace.
„ „ - 10	Yeoman	Bradgate, Leicester	„

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hr.		hrs.					hr.		hrs.					hr.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	7	—	5	16	2	1	—	2	Greek Test., St. Matth., ch. xiv.-end. Gk. Test., Acts xviii.-xxi. minutely. Riddle's Scrip. History, ch. xvi.-xxviii.	8	15	2	1	—	2	Same as Class I. except in subjects marked + in lieu of these. Euripides Alc. 1-400. Cic. in Cat. III.							Script. Hist., Pt. II. & I. Repn.
Greek - -	17	4	—	—	—	5	„	2	5	†Euripidis Bacchæ. †Thucyd., vii. 1-30.	—	—	5	1	1	5	Xen. Anab. III., 1-3. Private Study. Xen. Anab. II.							Cornwell's Elementary English Grammar, pp. 48.
Latin - -	66	6	—	—	—	4	„	6	4	Wilkie's Gk. Ex., Pts. I. and II. Smith's Gk. Hist., ch. i.-x.	—	—	4	1	5	4	Racine, Athalie.							Cornwell's Geography, England, Scotland, and Ireland.
French -	All	7	—	—	—	2	„	2	2	(Voluntary classics *in* school.) †Aristophanis Vespæ.	—	—	3	1	2	3	Mathematics, Class B. Arithmetic to interest. Eucl. I., 1-20.							Little Arthur's History, pp. 123-212.
German -	2	1	—	3	17	2	„	—	2	Horace II., Od. Horace I., Sat. i.-iv. †Livy I., 1-21. Bradley's Latin Prose, Pt. II. Major's Latin Prose. †Frost's Latin Prose. Walford's Latin Verse. †Oxenham's Latin Verse. Translation from Eng. Poets. (Private study *out* of school.) †Cicero pro Leg. Manilia. †Aristophanis Acharnenses. †Whateley's evidences.	—	—	9	1	—	9	Some boys in class 2 learn chemistry instead of Greek.							Twell's English Poetry.
Arithmetic -	All	7	—																					Elementary Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	—	—	—																					
Mensuration and Surveying.	12	—	—	5	16	9	„	—	9															
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	16	2	—																					

N.B.—Exclusive of Sundays and exercises, the time for which varies with each boy.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
						hr.			hrs.				hr.			hrs.								
Chemistry	26	2 to 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	French. †Lamartine's Letters, pp. 50–100.	—	—	2	1	—	2	German. †Altschuls Read. Bk., pp. various.							
History	All	7	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	Mathematics Class A (i.) Todhunter's Higher Algebra. Todhunter's Higher Trigonometry. Todhunter's Analytical Conics.	6	15	1	—	1	(exercise fortnightly.)								
Geography	84	5																						
English grammar.	15	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1															
English Composition.	All	—	—	one ex. fortnightly.					—															
Reading	All	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Todhunter's Theory of Equations. Todhunter's Diff. Calculus. Drew's Geometrical Conics. Euclid.	—	—	1	1	—	1								
Writing	All	7	—	(some only.)	1	—	—	—	1	Class A ii. are doing Euclid (various) with deductions; algebra, various, and elementary trigonometry. Milton, Par. Lost, Book vi.-xii.														
Drawing	15	1	2*l.* per ann																					

N.B.—Exclusive of Sundays, and exercises, the time for which varies with each boy.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

There is no record of any distinctions gained previous to present head master's appointment four and a half years ago, except that of an open sizarship at St. John's, Cambridge. In this short time, with very small materials to work upon, the following results have been attained :—

Mr. Bonser took honours at his matriculation at London University.

Mr. Kelly passed first out of 16 at the entrance examination at Wadham, Oxford.

Mr. Voules so distinguished himself at the scholarship examination at Marlborough, that, though he failed in gaining a scholarship, he was taken in to the school on the usual nomination for merit's sake.

Mr. Smith gained an open scholarship of 50*l.* a year at Christ College, Cambridge.

Mr. Kelly, as above, at the close of his first year, gained an open exhibition at Wadham.

In 1866. An open scholarship (40*l.*) St. John's College, Cambridge.
A college scholarship (70*l.*) Christ's College, Cambridge.
An honour in moderations, Oxford.

Melton-Mowbray School.

Mr. Green's Report.

I have little to add to the statement made by the clergyman of Melton. It appears that the "town estate," not being technically a charity estate, has never come under the supervision of the Charity Commission, and there is no notice of it in the Reports of 1837. Its management is regulated by a deed of 1793, made between parties at strife in the town, but which (as I was told) had never been sanctioned by any court. By this deed the estate is under the direction of a tumultuary town's meeting. "Wardens," who administer it, are elected by a meeting of "all and every inhabitant in the town hall assembled," and to the same meeting any question of expenditure above 10*l.* has to be referred. No poll is ever taken, and as the town hall will only hold about 100 people, it comes to be a question which party can pack it quickest, and by acclamation or show of hands carry its candidate or a vote of money.

The purposes to which the income of the estate, after the grant to the elementary schools, is applied, are said to be worse met in Melton than in towns where they are met by rates. At the same time, a middle-school is much wanted by the town and by the neighbourhood, which to a distance of 10 miles in all directions is out of reach of a day school of this kind. It is a great pity that some arrangement cannot be made for getting the real opinion of the town on the subject, which at present has no means of expressing itself, as well as for ascertaining the legal position of the estate.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5. 445. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indentures of lease and release, 8 and 9 Jan. 1732, Henry Raynes conveyed a certain messuage and land in Melton to trustees, to give the profits in clothing and buying books for six poor boys, who should be educated at the free school of Melton Mowbray, and on whose clothes was to be a badge, bearing the words "The donation of Sir Richard Raynes."

There was an ancient grammar school some years ago, but the inhabitants abolished it, and established out of the "Town Estate" two sets of schools for the churchmen and dissenters respectively.

The income of Raynes' charity is 55*l.* gross, and net. Out of this, and some balance, in 1861, 55*l.* 4*s.* was spent in clothing 21 boys and 1*l.* 4*s.* in Bibles and prayer books. The trustees are Major General John Reeve of Leadenham House, Capt. John Reeve of the same, and Thomas Ward of Melton Mowbray.

Town Estate Schools.

Government of Town Estate.—Two committees, 15 each, chosen annually by the churchmen and dissenters respectively, appoint the masters and manage the schools. The feoffees of the "Town Estate," out of which the funds for the school are voted, comprise all and every inhabitant of Melton Mowbray, who appoint the committees in public meeting.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of Town Estate Schools in Second Half-year of 1864.

Two elementary schools, viz., a church school and a British school, under Privy Council inspection.

ACCOUNTS of TOWN ESTATE for year ending May, 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance May, 1866	295	17	8½
Interest on ditto	2	9	0
One year's rents	823	9	10
Rent of town hall	4	0	0
Fire engines	3	10	0
Chief rents	8	8	1½
	£1,137	14	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Church schools	165	17	6
British schools	154	2	3
Firing for schools	18	6	10
Gas for town and town hall	167	4	8
Insurance	2	6	1
Chief rents	30	17	7
Fire engines	9	0	0
Purchases, stalls, and truck, &c.	33	4	9
Tradesmens' bills	166	18	7
Town wardens' salary	5	0	0
Balance	384	16	2
	£1,137	14	8

LIST OF FEOFFEES, &c. (1867.)

Feoffees:
- E. H. M. Clarke.
- G. Marriott.
- J. Greasby.
- W. Latham.
- T. Ward.
- N. Whitchurch.
- T. Fetch.
- J. Copley.
- H. Woolhouse.
- T. Mayfield.
- W. Sharman.
- W. Tyler.

} All of Melton Mowbray.

Town Wardens:
- George Marriott.
- Joseph Petch.

OSGATHORPE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

This aims at being a superior sort of English school. I examined the boys chiefly in arithmetic and writing from dictation, dividing them for the purpose into two groups, one of 17, the other of 23. The upper lot of 17 did sums in the higher rules very correctly, though in most cases rather slowly. In writing a long and rather hard piece from dictation, three made no mistakes, six others less than three; none were bad. The same knew a good deal of geography, and were intelligent about English grammar. Their ages varied from 12 to 14. In the lower lot of 23 were none under 10 years old, or more than 13. In writing from dictation, they did well. Their arithmetic, considering their ages (though not the time they had been in the school), was poor. The handwriting and book-keeping of the upper boys seemed very neat.

The privilege of free education here is not restricted to any locality. Most of the boys were sons of small farmers or shopkeepers. Only five belonged to Osgathorpe itself. The rest were from Whitwick, Belton, and Coleorton. The parish of Whitwick, from all parts of which this school could be used by day boys, is full of collieries, and has a population of about 6,000. Coleorton and Belton have about 1,500 between them. Worthington, for which the school is also available, has more than 1,100. The school is now as full as with the present room is possible, and the master told me that he knew of six boys who were waiting for admission, and who would pay fees in order to come in, but whom he could not accommodate. Five boys now pay voluntarily 10*s.* a quarter, and these have the privilege of playing with the master's 7 boarders. The rest are educated for nothing, except a small entrance fee. The master felt sure that he could fill the school, though a uniform fee of 2*l.* a year were charged.

The buildings are in bad repair, indeed scarcely weather-tight. One of the trustees visits the place yearly to receive rents. The master had never seen any of the others, except twice during 12 years. Since he has been there, they have given two maps and one set of books to the school. They naturally don't care to make any move about the school till they are clear of the pension to the late master. When this is off, it ought to be able to take a higher position than it does now. It was ordered by the court of Chancery in 1761 that, in the event of any increase in the rents and profits of the charity estates, six-eighths of such increase should go to the six genteel widows maintained by the charity, two-eighths to the schoolmaster. At the time of the report of the Charity Commissioners the widows were receiving 43*l.* 10*s.* each, the schoolmaster 107*l.* a year. Since then, from the income of coal money invested, the salary of each widow has risen by 7*l.* a year, and therefore, I presume, the salary *available* for a future master by 14*l.* a year. Meanwhile there is more coal under

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the estate, which would sell, I believe, for 1,000*l.* If a new order could be obtained by which this sum, instead of increasing the income of the genteel widows (who are already a terror to the surrounding clergy), could be applied to building a new school and house, or renovating the present one, it would be a great advantage. The district around is one for which a school charging about 3*l.* a year for each boy, giving a superior English education, and teaching Latin or French to its best pupils, is or will be eminently wanted. This want the Osgathorpe school will be quite in a condition to supply. It might then affiliate to itself the National schools of Whitwick and the other villages mentioned, and in turn send on its own best pupils to the Ashby grammar school, which would be available as a day school for the greater part of the district in question.

The founder clearly meant the school, though he says nothing about "grammar," to give an education that would qualify boys for the universities. By the above plan it would indirectly do so.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5, 401. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Harley, 11 June 1670, who devised his estates in county of Leicester in trust out of the rents and profits to build a schoolhouse, containing also a house for a schoolmaster, and another house for six poor ministers' widows, and to convey estates of the clear yearly value of 100*l.* to trustees, who were to pay 40*l.* to the schoolmaster, he keeping his house and schoolhouse in repair, and 10*l.* to each of the widows, and to convey all the residue to testator's daughter, who was to have the nomination of the master and widows.

A conditional devise (which, however, failed to take effect,) was for two scholars at the school who should be intended for the study of divinity, and for two scholars from the school to go to the University of Cambridge to study divinity there. On a suit in Chancery, an order was made, 10 July 1761, directing that, after deducting repairs to be made to widows' houses, six-eighths of rents and profits should be paid to the widows, and two-eighths to the schoolmaster. Investments in funds have been made with accumulations and sales of timber and minerals; also small allotments have been made on enclosures of Donington Green and Charlwood Forest.

Deeds in custody of trustees.

Property of Charity.—229A. 3R. 10P. of land, and a considerable sum in consols. Gross income (in 1866), 506*l.*; net, 343*l.* Applied to school 100*l.* Residence for master, capable of taking boarders.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house well adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust of School.—To teach freely all boys, not exceeding 50, who will come constantly to the school to be taught (Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Not specified in will. French, the elements of Latin, and English grammar, geography, reading, writing, arithmetic, mensuration, and land surveying are taught if required.

Trustees, self-electing, with approval of Charity Commissioners, manage school, appoint and dismiss head master, and generally supervise. No qualifications required for head master, but he cannot hold other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master keeps a boarding house. Total income from endowment 50*l.* Assistant master paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—39, chiefly from 10 to 14 years of age. Pay 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee, from four miles radius.

Boarders.—9; Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction 24*l.*, and 28*l.* if above 14 years.

Music 4*l.* 4*s.* extra. School bills: highest, 36*l.*; lowest, 26*l.* Hours, 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. in summer, and 6 to 7 A.M. and 8 P.M. in winter.

Monitors maintain order in bed-rooms. All boys have separate beds if required.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by groups of subjects. Gospel lecture on Sunday. School opened and closed by prayer from "The Ark in the House" (Rev. Bouchier).

Promotions by examination and merit in half-year's work.

Neighbouring clergy generally invited to examine.

Prizes given by the master occasionally.

Punishments: impositions and (occasionally) caning in public.

Boarders allowed to have access to master's library of 100 volumes.

Playground very small, for boarders only, close to school. Football and cricket played. Master joins in games. Boys accompanied by assistant master out of school.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week for day boys.

No boys gone to University in last five years.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 31 December 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rental	317	15	8
Dividends	188	5	0
Income tax returned		13	0
Balance due to trustees	95	8	1¼
	£602	1	9¼

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance of former account	21	6	1¼
Ashby highway board for land reclaimed from waste	17	5	0
Use of road		5	0
Repairs and surveyor	142	4	6½
Auditor and sundries	2	11	1
Insurance	1	10	0
Pension to former master	50	0	0
Present master's salary	50	0	0
Six clergymen's widows at (50*l.* each)	300	0	0
"Mrs. Cooper" (housekeeper?)	17	0	0
	£602	1	9¼

Trustees (1866):

A. L. P. De Lisle, Esq., Gracedieu Manor, Loughborough.
J. B. Story, Esq., Lockington Hall, Derby.
Rev. S. V. Dashwood, Stanford Hall, Loughborough.
J. Sutton, Esq., Shardlow Hall, Derby.

School Master:

C. E. Warner.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The highest and lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Fishpool near Belton	2 miles.
„ „ - 2	Draper and Grocer	Belton - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 3	Gamekeeper -	Coleorton - -	2 miles.
„ „ - 4	Bookkeeper -	Near Whitwick.	3 „
„ „ - 5	Farmer and Blacksmith.	Osgathorpe -	3 „
„ „ - 6	Tailor - -	Coleorton -	2½ „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Shoemaker -	Osgathorpe -	2 „
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Worthington -	2 „
„ „ - 3	Miller - -	Thringstone -	1½ „
„ „ - 4	Grocer - -	Do.	1½ „
„ „ - 5	Bauble Manufacturer.	Do.	2 „
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Osgathorpe -	2 „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Commercial Traveller.	Loughborough -	Master.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Charley near Loughborough.	
„ „ - 3	Farmer and Miller	Ravenstone.	
„ „ - 4	Solicitor's Clerk -	Loughborough.	
„ „ - 5	Maltster - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Stationer - -	Loughborough.	
„ „ - 2	Chemist -	Do.	
„ „ - 3	(Retired) - -	Do.	
„ „ - 4	Hotel Keeper -	Leicester.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hr.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Testament.
French - -	10	2	—	6	14	4	1	4	4	De Fiva's Gram., Ahn's and Fr. Reader.
Arithmetic -	All	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 to 12	Davis' Examples, Barnard's Arith., &c.
Bookkeeping -	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Mensuration and Surveying.	4	—	—	—	—	2				
History -	10	—	—	10	—	2	1	—	2	Elementary work.
Geography - alternately. English Grammar.	36	4	—	9	—	—	½			Allen and Cornwell's Geogy., Lennie's Gram.
English Composition.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Reading - -	All									
Writing -	All	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Music - -	2									
Drawing -	9	—	—	—	—	2	1½	—	3	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SHAWELL FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The master here is aged 76, and shortly before my visit had had an attack of paralysis.* He once had a school of 60 boys at Shawell, half being boarders. When I was there, only three boys were attending the school, of whom two were brothers, sons of a farmer, aged 8 and 9 respectively. The other boy came in late. In the winter 8 or 10 were in the habit of coming, but, said the master, "they come when they like, and stay away when they like." During the winter for three years, the master had taught a night school at the expense of a gentleman of the neighbourhood, to which came from 10 to 20 youths, of ages varying from 7 to 17. The common age for going to work there, I understood, was 7.

The three boys could all read well in the New Testament, and two of them were pretty good at spelling. They had never written from dictation. Only one of them could do a sum in multiplication or division, and he not without help.

The school room is new and good. When I was there, as the church was being rebuilt, it was used for divine service, and fitted up with pews. The three boys were taught in the middle aisle, or sometimes, for snugness, in a pew.

There is no other school in Shawell, but one taught by a dame. The population in and about the village is very scanty, but a good elementary school for boys, such as the farmers of the neighbourhood would use, might be very useful.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. 5, 141. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Elkington, 2 April 1604, who gave a cottage with yard and croft, and also certain tithes in Shawell and Newton, upon trust to build a house and maintain a schoolmaster, with further trust for six poor almsmen, and with power to his executors to make rules and statutes. The tithe was, by an inclosure act, and award, made in 1757, commuted for 30A. 2R. 15P. of land, worth then 23*l.* a year, and an aggregate rent of 60*l.* charged on the allotments.

School Property.—Out of the rentcharge of 60*l.* the master receives his stipend of 20*l.* a year, and also 3*l.* for trouble in collecting the rents. The almspeople received (1865) 15*l.* 12*s.*, besides coals, 2*l.*; coats 5*l.* 8*s* 9*d.* (The remainder, after paying land tax, repairs, &c., is paid by the above award to the descendant of Thos. Grace, who married the heiress of founder.) The schoolmaster has a house with about 5 acres of land. Buildings good. School buildings newly erected.

Objects of Trust.—To provide a convenient, learned, and discreet schoolmaster, being a preacher of the word of God, if he might conveniently be had, freely to teach the children of Shawell and Newton especially, and such others as should resort to him. A schoolhouse to be built, and the schoolmaster to have 20*l.* a year and rooms. Further trust for six poor almsmen (will), to

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* This master died August or September 1867.

reside in three rooms in schoolhouse, to receive 12*d.* each weekly, besides 6*s.* 8*d.* at Easter, and a gown at Michaelmas (Elkington's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature and religion (will). Conversation to be in Latin (rules of founder's executor).

Government and Masters.—The appointment of the master and of the almsmen is in the founder's representative, the rector, and the owners of residue of founder's lands in Shawell.

Head master required (by will) to be learned and discreet, and a preacher of the word of God (will). No qualifications required of late beyond mediocrity in teaching village boys.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—An elementary school.

Masters.—One master, net income 20*l.*, besides a field valued at 10*l.* annually. No fees of any kind.

Day Scholars.—3.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

No attendance on Sundays.

School closed by prayer.

Playground, 30 yards by 15, close to school.

Representative of Founder:
Philip Smith Coxe, Esq., Solicitor, 19, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

Head Master:
John Nutt (died Sept. 1867).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SNARESTON SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The school here is used simply as an elementary village school, and is bad of its kind. At the time of my visit, out of 32 boys on the register, only nine were in attendance. One of these was paying 10*s.* a quarter. The rest were free boys. The master told me that between the years 1840 and 1850 he had generally about 15 paying boys, sons of farmers. Now, he said, there were none of that sort to come. In those days he took a few boarders. Of the 32 only four had been decently regular during the previous spring, when there was a demand for boys to drive the ploughing teams and to "tent."

The paying boy was 10 years old. For his age he was a fair arithmetician, and could read pretty well. The other eight were aged respectively nine, seven, seven, ten, nine, eight, twelve, and seven. They scarcely seemed awake. None of them could read properly, nor could any of them write simple sentences decently from dictation; one had no slate, and the slates of some of the others were incomplete. Only one of them could do sums in the simple rules correctly.

The building is very bad, and quite insufficient in size. In addition to the annuity of 38*l.*, the master occupies eight acres of good land, belonging to the trust, rent-free. In the farming of this, his chief present interest seems to lie. The founder, however, does not appear to have meant that the master should farm this land himself, for he directs that he should be permitted "to take the rent thereof to his own use." The open space, moreover, at the back of the school and master's cottage, which should be a playground, is used by the master as his farm yard. Whether this is against the will of the founder cannot be decided, for he does not specify the use to which the "backside" he mentions is to be applied. (See reports of Charity Commission, 32 v. p. 210, &c.) The land in question would let, I was told, for 3*l.* an acre. The site of the present school, with its "backside," might also be sold to advantage.

The trustees now spend nothing but what is absolutely necessary for repairs, in order to husband their resources for the time when it may be possible to put the school on a better footing. Of late it has done more harm than good, since but for its existence the parish of Swepstone, of which Snareston is a chapelry, would probably by this time have had a National school for boys with a master, instead of its present school for girls and infants under a mistress. The population, which lies well together, is quite enough to maintain such a school; the benefice is valuable, and there are, or have lately been, several resident gentry.

When they are free to move, I should think the trustees could not do better than apply the income to the maintenance of a really good National school under inspection, to which the farmers about

might send their sons, at a fee of 10*s.* a quarter, till they were fit to go to the Appleby school, which is little more than two miles off. A master should be got who could teach Latin grammar to the best boys, in order to fit them for Appleby. It will be observed that the founder does not direct that the school should be a "grammar" school, but that the master should be "well versed in classic authors," and should teach Latin and Greek to such boys as should be fit.

The condition of the library which the founder left is a scandal to past times, but some valuable books are preserved,—among them a Rushworth.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. 5, 210. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Charnells, by indenture of lease and release, 25th and 26th Sept. 1717, charged his land in Snareston with a rent of 38*l.* in favour of trustees, to provide a schoolmaster, usher, and parish library. In 1720 he gave furniture, presses, and about 500 volumes of books for the library; and in 1721 two closes of 2A. and 5A. 1R. 9P. respectively, for the schoolmaster to have the rents.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 38*l.* a year; two closes occupied by the master, worth about 20*l.* a year; schoolhouse and adjoining cottage let at 3*l.* 10*s.*, and library (Ch. Com. Rep.).

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster and usher to teach 30 poor children without any entrance money or fee, with preference (1) to orphans and poor children, (2) to children of founder's tenants, (3) children of tenants and freeholders in Snareston, with estates not exceeding 20*l.* per annum (4) for children of Swepston, Newton, Nethercott, Newton Burgalon, Shackerston, or any other place within five miles, the trustees having respect to orphans and the poorest. The library to be used freely by inhabitants of Snareston, &c. (Founder's deed of 1717). Number of free children raised to 40 (Founder's deed, 1723).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of Christian religion as laid down in Church catechism, with Burnet's Explanation and Baxter's Exposition, reading, writing, five first rules of arithmetic, rules of geography, and astronomy (Deed of 1717). Such of the boys as should be desirous and capable, in the judgment of the trustees, should be taught Latin and Greek, so as to fit them for the University (Deed of 1720).

Government and Masters.—Heir male of founder and four other persons living within five miles of Snareston, with power to fill up vacancies in their body. Schoolmaster and usher to be chosen by heir male and by the trustees, and to give security to give up their place at half a year's notice (Deed 1717).

State of School in 1866.

No information whatever furnished by trustees or master. See Assistant Commissioner's Report.

List of Trustees (1865).

Trustees:

John Madden.
Earl Howe.
William Wootton Abney.
Rev. John Hallward.
George Moore.
Samuel Spencer.

} Vacancies filled up by continuing trustees (End. Gr. Ret.).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STOKE GOLDING (PARISH OF HINCKLEY) FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

Here on the day of my visit 35 boys were present. Thirteen of these were not boys of Stoke Golding, and were admitted on payment of a fee of 15*s.* or 1*l.* a quarter. The boys of Stoke Golding pay nothing, unless they learn drawing, for which they pay 7*s.* a quarter. Nine boys on the register were absent, but irregularity was not much complained of.

The proper master of the school, who is also curate of the place, is an invalid and laid by. The acting master had only been there a year, and on coming only found 13 boys in the school. Most of those, who had entered since, being very ignorant to begin with, it was not strange that the standard of the school was low. I tried the lowest 18 boys, mostly boys of the village and sons of labourers, in reading. Half of them could not read easy words. These were of ages varying from seven to 11, and one was only five. I tried the next seven above them in arithmetic and writing from dictation. One of these was aged 13, four others 11, and two nine. Sums in the simple rules they could only do very imperfectly, and only three could write fairly at my dictation a verse from St. John. The 10 highest boys I tried in arithmetic, writing from dictation, English grammar and geography. Their arithmetic was very poor. In writing from dictation four did fairly, two decently, four badly. Five seemed to know something about English grammar, but were slow and dull in answering. They did not know much geography. The upper ten were all respectably dressed. Four of them did not belong to the village, and were paying fees, but I did not observe any difference between them and the rest of the upper boys. The master seemed to be energetic, but to have too much on his hands. His daughter helped him for an hour a day.

The school room proper is not in use. It is attached to the proper master's house, and is old, small and inconvenient, without a play-ground. The acting master has to rent a house; the school-room in use belongs to Mr. Baxter, a considerable landowner of the place, who lets it free, and intends, I believe, to build a new one. If his liberality extends so far, it would be much better, I should think, to have the new building used for a National school, and to provide for the grammar school independently. Hinckley, a somewhat ill-conditioned town of 6,000 people, mostly stockingers, is only three miles from Stoke Golding, and the benefices of the two places are amalgamated. The really desirable arrangement, I have no doubt, would be, upon the establishment of a National school for boys at Stoke, to apply the "grammar school" money to a new school between Stoke and Hinckley, which should take pay boys at 3*l.* a year, with picked free boys from the elementary schools of Hinckley, Stoke and Higham, and should give a superior English education to all,

with elementary Latin to such as might be fit to go on to a higher school. Boys of 13 from Hinckley, Higham, and Stoke, could use Nuneaton grammar school as a day school, if proper arrangements were made there.

At Stoke Golding now the "grammar school" is the sole school. There is not even a separate one for infants. At Higham, a village of 560 inhabitants, within two miles of Stoke, there is only a mixed school under a mistress. The clergyman there told me that properly the older boys of Higham ought to go to school at Stoke, and that there were about 12 such now, of whom few, if any, actually resorted to Stoke. Meanwhile the feeling of all people in Stoke is said to be hot against fees, and would probably oppose the plan suggested. The trustees have obtained a new scheme, not yet carried out, which enables them to charge on sons of operatives 3*d.* a week, on boys above that rank 15*s.* a quarter. They had virtually pledged themselves, however, as I understood, not to exact fees from boys belonging to the parish; but the number of free boys was to be limited to 27. Meanwhile they will pay the master 3*l.* a head on this number of boys.

Having learnt the nature of the new arrangement only orally, I may have slightly misapprehended it.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 174, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of Hester Hodges, 12 Sept. 1678, who conveyed certain lands to trustees, to erect and continue a free grammar school, and maintain a master of same, for the inhabitants of Stoke Golding.

School Property.—72A. of land, with a labourer's cottage, at Earl Shilton, now let at 127*l.* per annum; 117*l.* applied to school.

Buildings and site bad (but proposed to be removed).

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school, for the instructing in good literature of the male children of inhabitants of town. The master to read prayers in Stoke Golding Church (in absence of parson of parish) on Wednesdays and Fridays and holy days. All male children of all persons for the time being living in Stoke Golding to be instructed freely. (Deed 1678.) Primarily for sons of inhabitants, then for others in the neighbourhood; all to pay fees, not exceeding 3*l.* a year for scholars learning Latin or French, or sons of gentlemen, or farmers or tradesmen, or others not of the operative class; 3*d.* a week for others requiring only an English education. Power to remit or reduce fees in special cases, on ground of merit or poverty, &c., and power to charge extra for other than ordinary subjects of instruction. (Scheme 1866.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek. (Recital in Indenture, 1678). Christian religion according to the then established Church, obedience, and good literature. (Supplementary Deed of Foundress, 1683.) Rudiments of Latin and French for such scholars as require them; reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, elementary mathematics, general history, and geography, and such subjects of useful knowledge as Governors may determine. Religious instruction to comprise Bible and Bible history, and to be consonant to principles and doctrines of Church of England, with a conscience clause. All to attend church, except those whose

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

parents object, and undertake that the scholar shall receive other religious instruction, and attend some other place of worship at least once every Sunday. (Scheme 1861.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Charity Commissioners approved 2 Jan. 1866. Seven Governors, of whom the minister of Stoke Golding is *ex officio* one; vacancies supplied by election by survivors, with approval of Charity Commissioners. All the real estate vested in official trustee of Charity Lands. Governors to manage property, appoint and dismiss masters, fix fees, allow exemptions, apply income, &c.

Head master appointed by Governors. By scheme need not be in holy orders, nor take part in divine service in the church, nor be capable of teaching Greek. Removable for reasonable cause, or without cause assigned after three months' notice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master 117*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—41 from distances up to four miles.

No boarding houses.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission to be able to read the New Testament.

Promotions by marks. Prizes at master's discretion.

School not separately classified. Very little Latin taught.

No examinations.

Punishments: impositions, corporal punishment in public. Senior boys assist in maintaining discipline.

No play ground. No master present out of school.

500*l.* about to be expended in improving the school estate.

No drilling taught. School time, 38 weeks per annum.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Honble. and Rev. C. W. A. Feilding, Stapleton Rectory, Salop.
Rev. Dr. Temple, Rugby, Warwickshire.
Rev. Thos. Bourne, Stoke Golding.
Rev. John Fisher, Higham-on-the-Hill, near Hinckley, *Permanent Chairman and Correspondent.*
Robert Baxter, Esq., 6, Victoria Street, Westminster.
C. H. Bracebridge, Esq., Atherstone Hall, Warwickshire.
Major Wollaston, Shenton Hall, near Nuneaton.

Master:

Cornelius Bulbeck (certificated).

Woodhouse (Parish of Barrow-on-Soar).—Rawlins' School.

Mr. Green's Report.

The grammar school here is at present quite a useless institution. At the time of my visit 17 were in attendance out of 20 on the register; of these, five did not pretend to read, five others tried to read words of three letters but could not, three others tried to read the new Testament but could not, four others attempted the book of Proverbs, which two could read fairly, one indifferently, one scarcely at all. Only two boys in the school were able to do a sum in simple division; three others were scarcely up to simple multiplication, and the rest were worse. Most of the boys were very dirty and ragged and their books were torn. The oldest was aged 12. Most were sons of labourers, and a few of village tradesmen. In the last half of 1865 it appeared that about a third of the boys on the register had been absent half the times. The master is a man of education and intelligence, but, I suppose, takes no interest in his school. He holds and farms about nine acres of land, belonging to the charity, at an easy rent. His salary is 24*l.* a year, and he has a good house free. The trustees are naturally discontented with the state of things, but powerless to change it. I presume, however, that they have control over the land which the master farms.

This school, destined by the founder to teach English, Latin, writing, and arithmetic to poor boys, is free to boys of Quorndon and Barrow as well as to those of Woodhouse. None come from the two former places, each of which has a good National school. There is also a good National school, with endowment, at Woodhouse Eaves, a village in the same parish as the grammar school, and available for all the boys for whom the latter is so. It has 200 children on its register. For the sons of farmers of the parish, by the time they are 10 years old or so, the Loughborough grammar school is available, and boys do go to it from Woodhouse.

The school is a charge upon a charity, producing now, I believe, 106*l.* a year, the greater part of which goes to the poor of Woodhouse. The founder also left a house in Paternoster Row, now vested in the same trustees as the other charity, and produeing 180*l.* a year, of which the rent remaining, after deduction of certain small fixed charges—among others, one for the relief of "such poor "old people as should be settled in a religious exercise in Mr. "Matthew's meeting house in Mount Sorrell,"—was to be divided into two moieties, one to be distributed among the poor of Quorndon and Woodhouse, the other to go to the two senior trustees. The latter moiety is now as a matter of custom, I believe, applied to charitable purposes. If from the two charities enough money were forthcoming to build a school and house with room for boarders, and provide a salary of 100*l.*, I think a useful school might be maintained somewhere on the Mount Sorrell side of Woodhouse, which should take boys at a fee of about 15 shillings a quarter, with a few free

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

from the surrounding National schools, give them a superior English education, with Latin in the higher classes, and then send on the best, about the age of 12, to Loughborough.

Such a school would be useful in tempting parents who could afford it to give their children a longer and better education than is to be had in the rural National school, which they would otherwise use, and in enabling others, now disposed to use the Loughborough school, to do so to more advantage. Mount Sorrell is a place where there are large granite works and 2,000 inhabitants. All round Woodhouse the middle as well as the working population is sure to increase, unless repressed by the landowners.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5, 363, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Thomas Rawlins, 12 Aug. 1691, who gave certain lands in Woodhouse to trustees to pay 4*l.* a year towards apprenticing poor boys, and 16*l.* a year in putting to school 22 or more boys born and dwelling in Woodhouse and Woodhouse Eaves, or in default from Quorndon, 4*l.* for same purpose for six poor boys born and dwelling in Quorndon, and 4*l.* for six poor boys born and dwelling in Barrow-upon-Soar, and 40*s.* in books for said school, and residue for poor people born and dwelling in Woodhouse and Woodhouse Eaves.

School Property.—The charity lands contain 81 A. 3 R. 1 P. Gross income 106*l.*, of which 26*l.* is applicable and paid to the school.

Schoolhouse fair, but schoolroom very bad. Head master's house not adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—(See above.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, writing, and arithmetic. (Found. Deed, 1691.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees appoint and have power to dismiss master. (Foundation Deed.)

No qualification required by foundation in head or other master, and no restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One. Total income from endowment 24*l.*, besides (to make up his salary) some land and three cottages let to him by trustees below their real value. No assistant master.

Day Scholars.—About 40 (24 in 1867*), from ages up to 14 years, and from distances up to three miles. General school work free. Non-foundationers pay 2*l.* per annum each for extras; 1*s.* each for fires; and 1*s.* entrance fee. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None; but no restriction on keeping a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission to be able to read the Bible.

School classified by group of subjects, success in one branch influencing promotion in the other. School course modified where required. Religious instruction at option of head master. School opened and closed by prayer from Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

School placed under government inspection 1857, but not inspected since 1858.

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* The trustees add: "There are at present no boys from Barrow, only one from Quorndon, there being good National Schools in each of those places. There is also a good National School in Woodhouse within half a mile of this school."

Examination twice a year by master. Books sometimes given as prizes.

Punishments: slight corporal punishment in public and by the head master. Confinement during play hours.

Playground, in winter two acres, but less mown in summer. Cricket and football played. Master generally near during games.

School bounds half a mile from school.

Drilling taught occasionally.

During last five years one boy gone to University and three to Loughborough School.

School time, 42 weeks per annum, 27 hours per week. Hours, 9 to 12 A.A. and 2 to 4½ P.M., and whole holiday on Saturday.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

E. B. Farnham, Esq., Quorndon House.

W. P. Herrick, Esq., Beaumanor Park, near Woodhouse.

Master:

H. Lester.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WYMONDHAM SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

This is a large agricultural village, having a good many substantial freeholders, in a remote corner of Leicestershire. As the nearest market towns, Melton and Oakham, are each seven miles distant, it acts as a metropolis to the villages about, and has for its size many shops. These villages, however, are very small and scattered. They are "close," while Wymondham is "open," and the latter largely supplies the labour wanted for the district.

The school appears to have flourished under a master, who gave it up in 1845, after having been there many years. He used to get all the boys of the village, sons of labourers and farmers alike, into the school, and had besides many sons of farmers from the surrounding villages at a fee of 4*l.* a year each. In his time four boys from Wymondham went to Cambridge. He used to teach English to the mass, but Latin to those that wanted it, though he kept no assistant. Before this man, however, no clergyman or graduate had ever been master.

At the time of my visit there were 25 boys on the books, of whom nearly 20 were stated to be sons of people above the rank of labourers. The sons of the labourers of the place, if they go to school at all, chiefly go to a mixed school for girls and little boys under a mistress.

One boy, aged 14, was reading Cæsar, and could make it out decently. Then came ten who had just begun the Delectus, but scarcely knew the declensions of Latin substantives. Three of these were 12 years old, four 10, one 14, one 13, one 8. I tried 15 in arithmetic; only two could go beyond reduction. In what they attempted, five did well, five fairly, five badly. Of 10 whom I tried in tolerably hard writing from dictation, six did fairly, the rest badly. Of seven whom I tried in an easier piece, only one did fairly. With few exceptions, they seemed to me boys with whom it was little good to attempt Latin.

According to the present system, this school is neither one thing nor another. It is effective neither as a middle school nor as an elementary school. It would be a pity that it should lapse into the latter character; at the same time, a really good elementary school would probably be more useful than the present one. The best arrangement, I believe, would be to add to the present National school under a mistress a separate department for boys under a master, devoting, if need be, some of the grammar school money to the purpose; and then to use the grammar school as a superior English school, charging 10*s.* a quarter for all ordinary day boys, but taking some free from the boys' National school. Latin should be taught to the best boys. Supposing 100*l.* a year to be reserved for this upper school, there would be sufficient salary for an adequate master, if a residence could be provided in which the master could

take a few boarders. Some could easily be got from the families of farmers who live a few miles off. Twenty-five day boys, at 2*l.* a year each, would give 50*l.* The profit on six boarders might give another 50*l.* Thus there would be 200*l.* a year for the master. Considering that the neighbourhood has no grammar school within reach as a day school, I think such a school is wanted and would pay. The present building is good enough for a school under a single master, but there is no playground.

The trustees, who are chiefly freehold farmers of the place, seemed anxious for a regular inspection of the school, but were generally averse to charging fees on Wymondham boys, at any rate on sons of labourers, by whom, as well as by those of higher higher rank, they wish the school to be used. Practically, there is no way of achieving this combination, unless the sons of labourers are sifted by a preparatory school.

The property has been carefully nursed by the trustees, but I heard at Melton that some land there belonging to the trust was thought to be let below its value. The explanation of this which I heard from the trustees was that the tenant had spent money on the property, and that for the present the rent could not fairly be raised.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii, Pt. 5, 456, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir John Sedley, by will, 5 Oct. 1637, bequeathed 400*l.* for the purchase of land or a rentcharge for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to be nominated by his heirs, to teach the children of Wymondham. Lands purchased and conveyed to trustees by his executrix, 21 Jan., 15 Charles I.

School Property.—64 acres of land. (The rentcharge of 3*l.*, existing in 1837, is no longer paid.) Income, gross 147*l.*, net 147*l.*

Buildings and site good. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—To teach the children of the inhabitants of Wymondham. (Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek (if required), Latin, English, and the catechism (old statutes?). The catechism is now optional.

Government and Masters.—The rector of parish *ex officio*, and four other trustees, self-electing, manage school property, and (by order of Charity Commissioners, the heirs of founder being supposed extinct*) appoint head master.

Head master to be "learned and of the Established Church," and not allowed to hold other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, B.A. (Cambridge). Net income from endowment 147*l.*

Day Scholars.—30 [31 in 1867] from ages of 10 to 14, sons of farmers and labourers residing in the village. Three boys, from distances not exceeding two miles. Pay 1*s.* entrance fee, and 1*s.* per annum. Non-foundationers pay 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum for general instruction. No extra fees.

[*Continued on page* 90.]

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* "The right of nominating the schoolmaster was sold by Sir Charles Sedley in 1699 for 53*l.* 15*s.*, and is now (1837) vested in the present Lord Harborough, by whose father it was purchased in 1783 for 130*l.*" (Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 5, 456.)

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		min					yrs.		min					yrs.		min			
Religious Knowledge.	30	2	—	5	14½	2	15	—	—	Phipps' Scripture History (Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles), and Church Catechism.	25	11	2	30	—	—	Church Catechism.							
Latin -	18	3	—	4	14½	5	20*	5	—	Cæsar, Lib. ii., iii.; Arnold's Exercises; and Eton Grammar. * The time mentioned refers to Cæsar only.	5	12	5	15*	—	—	*Delectus; Latin Grammar and Exercises (Henry's). * Refers to Delectus only.	9	9	6	—	—	—	Latin Grammar (Kennedy's). Child's Latin Primer. (Declensions of Substantives and Adjectives.
Arithmetic -	30	—	—	Not classed. Each boy works separately.						Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	Not classed. Each boy works alone.						Hunter's Arithmetic - (1½ hours per day spent in Arithmetic.)	14	9	5	—	—	—	These boys work sums set them by the Master in the elementary rules, and those more advanced use Hunter's Manual of Arithmetic. One hour and a half a day is spent in arithmetic.
Book-keeping	3	—	—	3	14	2	—	—	—	Chambers' Book-keeping (Single entry).														

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.							yrs.								yrs.						
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	3	—	—	3	14½	4*	—	—	—	Pott's Euclid (part of Book I.) Lund's Easy Algebra (to end of Simple Equations).														
History	30	4	—	8	13½	4	—	—	—	Summary of English History, along with a larger History of England (Stuart period).	9	10½	6	—	—	—	Summary of English History (Tudor period).	13	9	6	—	—	—	Summary of History of England (Plantaganet period).
Geography	20	3	—	4	14	4	—	—	—	Dr. Cornwell's Geography for Beginners (the whole).	5	13	5	—	—	—	Geography for Beginners, by Dr. Cornwell. All the continents and Great Britain and Ireland.	11	9	5	—	—	—	Dr. Cornwell's Geography for Beginners (Definitions and England and Wales).
Reading	30	3	—	10	13	2	—	—	—	Pleasant Pages and History of England.	12	11	4	—	—	—	Select Pieces and Pleasant Pages.	8	9	4	—	—	—	Select Pieces.
Writing	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not classed. The first class spend 20 minutes in writing four times a week.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not classed; but all the boys in the school, except the first class, spend one hour daily in writing.							

* One hour to arithmetic; one hour to algebra; Euclid twice a week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

No boarding houses.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys must be able to read the Psalter.

School separately classified in all subjects, except reading, writing, and arithmetic.

School course modified as regards special aptitudes for classics or mathematics.

No lessons or attendance at church on Sundays.

Catechism and Scripture history taught.

School opened and closed by prayer from Prayer Book.

Promotions at discretion of master. No prizes.

Punishments: impositions and caning in public.

No playground or gymnasium.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week in summer, 27 in winter. Lessons mostly learned out of school. School examined three times since 1858.

During last five years two boys passed Cambridge junior local examination, one of them obtaining honours.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. J. Bacon (*ex officio*), Rector of Wymondham, near Oakham.
H. Needham, Esq., Wymondham, near Oakham.
W. Kirk, Esq., Wymondham, near Oakham.
W. Day, Esq., Wold, Northampton.
T. Bennett, Esq., Wymondham, near Oakham.

Head Master:

Rev. W. K. Robinson, B.A.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow							
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.		
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Appleby (1867)	1,070	Farming	Schoolhouse	?	Varied by process of Law.	Fair	Governors.	340	340	340	Stat. lately increased.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	3,772	Chiefly agricultural and mining.	School premises.	No	Obsolete	Good	Trustees	1166	1075	—	—
Market-Bosworth. (1867)	2,302	Agricultural.	School chest	No	Varied by process of law.	Good	Governors.	1,000	789	806	—
Loughborough	10,830	Farming Manufacturing.	Trustees and Masters.	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	—	—	—	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Barrow-upon-Soar.	1,800	Farming quarrying and manufacturing.	Schoolhouse	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Fair	Trustees	137	135	All	Stat.
Wymondham	851	Agricultural.	Trustees; some missing.	Yes	Varied by original authority and by process of law.	Good	Trustees	147	147	all	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Kibworth	1,867	Farming and manufacturing.	Master	No	Varied by process of law.	Good	Agent to Trustees.	320	271	271	?
Osgathorpe	351	Agricultural.	Trustees	?	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	108	100	100	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 102.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	Schools by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Numbers of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	£ 0	None, see digest p. 24.	£ 0	Local Rector ex off.	Gent. or Clrgy near.	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted but certain parishes preferred.	Boys	None - -	Claim -	Inc.	Class -	Religion, writing, arithmetic.
3	130	None	—	All local.	Residence wthin six miles.	Master	—	Sons of inhabitants.	Boys	Residence of parents.	Admission by the trustees.	Stat.	Comprehensive.	None
8	360	0	—	2 ex. off., 1 hereditary.	Residence.	Governors.	No	Town Children.	Boys	To be 7 years old and able to write.	Selected by merit.	Inc.	Class - -	Religion.
2	60	None	None.	Local	Residence wthin three miles and to have 30*l.* a year.	Trustees under Scheme	Yes	- -	Both	None - -	Householders give testimonials.	Stat.	Class. and semi-class. with an English Department.	None
None	—	—	—	Ex. off.	See précis	Partly by Trustees.	No	Town children.	—	6 years old and able to read Bible.	Claim -	Stat.	General -	—
None	0	None	0	Rector, ex. off., and successors.	—	Trustees and Master.	No	Town boys	Boys	Residence absolute.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical	None
None	—	None	—	Local and County.	Residence. within 15 miles.	Trustees and master.	Yes	Children of two Kibworths, sometimes Westerley.	Boys	Residence; abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Non-class.	None
None	0	—	—	Local	None	Trustees and Master.	Yes	Boys of town and near.	Boys	Residence absolute.	Claim -	Inc.	Mode not prescribed by foundation.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character:		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissed.					
Classical Schools—										
Appleby (1867)	H.M. and 3 Assist. M.'s.	Governors.	?	Governors.	Governors and H.M.	M.A. of Engl. Univ. and Ch. of England.	H.M. and Eng. M.	Both	- -	7
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Two	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	To teach Greek, Latin, and Higher Mathematics.	H.M.	All	No change.	4
Market Bosworth (1867)	H.M., 2nd and Asst. Masters.	Patron	Governors	2nd M. by Patron, 3rd and 4th by Governors.	Governors	M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	Both	Rising	4
Loughborough	H.M., 2nd. M., and Commercial M. *In scheme* French M., Asst. M. additional.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	Graduate of a Univ. of U.K.	H.M.	Both	- -	6
Semi-classical Schools—										
Barrow-upon-Soar.	H.M. and Assist M.	Trustees.	Charity Commissioners.	Committee of managers and trustees.	Managers and trustees.	Church of England and graduate of university of U.K.	H.M.	Day Boys only.	Fewer middle class Boys.	5
Wymondham	H.M. -	Trustees.	Trustees	- -	- -	To be learned, and of the Established Ch.	No	Day boys only.	Fewer boys out of the parish.	4
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Kibworth	H.M. -	Trustees.	For misconduct or incapacity by Trustees.	H.M.	H.M.	In orders and Church of England.	H.M.	Day Boys only.	No -	1
Osgathorpe	H.M. -	Trustees.	Trustees	- -	- -	None - -	H.M.	Both	No change.	5

(*Continued on p.* 104.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising. (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
Per cent. 55 B. 45 A.	Per cent. 20 A. 80 B.	None	?	Governors.	H.M.	Governors.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6½ & 7½ winter (*b*) 10 for elders 9 for younger boys.	H.M.	422	None
36 A. 64 B.	80 A. 20 B.	1 or 2	Not known.	Charity Commissioners.	Asst. M.	None	—	—	—	—	-	-	—	—
100 A.	5 A. 55 B. 60 C.	1	—	By the Court of Chancery.	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9½ p.m.	Boys themselves.	—	None
85 A. 15 B.	60 A. 40 B.	—	—	? Trustees	H.M. and commercial Master.	No one's but that of the Mastr keeping them.	Yes	62	60	55	(*a*) 7.40 a.m. (*b*) 9 & 10 p.m.	H.M. and Assistant in the house.	About 500	None
- -	90 B. 10 A.	—	Several.	Consent of Trustees.	None	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	—	—
- -	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	?	None	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	—	—
- -	100 C.	—	—	None	-	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	—	—
A. B.	B. C.	—	—	-	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	36	—	26	(*a*) 6 a.m. (*b*) 9 a.m. winter 8 p.m.	Monitors	—	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Weeks.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or group of subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by subjects, &c., combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
				INSTRUCTION							
Classical Schools—											
Appleby (1867)	39	36	Reading and writing.	Latin chiefly and other subjects.	Marks and examination.	Nearly all in school.	49	7	7	—	—
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	41	32	To read fluently	Sub. separately.	By estimate of merit.	Greater part in school.	42	15	12	—	—
Market Bosworth (1867)	40	26	To read	By Latin and English separately.	Marks	Three-fourths in school.	3	4	—	—	—
Loughborough	38	32	Reading and writing.	By Greek and Latin chiefly, and separate classification for math. and arithmetic.	Marks and examination combined.	Most out of school in presence of master, *i.e.* boarders.	66	17	All	2	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Barrow-upon-Soar.	39	26	To read the Bible.	Separate for each subject.	By opinion of H.M.	All out of school	4	—	2	—	—
Wymondham	42	28	To read the Psalter.	Most subjects separately.	Promotion at discretion of master.	Nearly all out of school.	18	—	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Kibworth	44	30	To read a little	Separate	Proficiency	Most in school	—	—	—	—	—
Osgathorpe	43	30 for day boys.	To read	By groups of subjects.	Examination and merit.	Mostly at home	—	—	10	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 106.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Aid from masters.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	49	36	All - -	1	—	—	—	—	Encouraged out of school-hours.
The younger boys prepare with the aid of H.M.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	16	All - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	Short sentences, continuous pieces, and original composition.	59	3	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three in upper forms, (*a*) in lower.	All	16	Text books orally, with black board.	—	12	—	—	26	All methods.
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	12	1	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.	—	—	—	Short exercises, and for 1st class continuous exercises.	30	3	Text books, orally by dictation.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid -	—	—	—	—	- - -	50	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	All	—	Text books and orally.	21	4	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Appleby (1867)	49	49	19	—	—	26	24	6	—	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	Examiner appointed by Governors
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	32	32	All	5	5	All	32	13	—	P.; D.F.; D.M. -	- - -	- - -	Examiners appointed by the Trustees
Market Bosworth (1867)	40	40	40	3	30	60	60	?	60	Music and Drawing maps. Singing 60; Map Drawing 12.	- - -	- - -	- -
Loughborough	All	84	15	—	All	All	All	15	—	All but the last two—System of South Kensington School.	- - -	Frequently	Examiners appointed by Trustees.
Semi-classical—Schools													
Barrow-upon-Soar	12	12	8	—	—	8	8	4	—	None - -	- - -	Once a year by H.M.	Once by Examiner appointed by Trustees.
Wymondham -	30	20	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	- - - - -	- - -	H.M. -	Examiners
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Kibworth -	14	40	40	—	—	50	50	—	—	None - -	- - -	- - -	Once only (viz. in 1865 by Examiner appointed by Trustees.
Osgathorpe -	10	36	36	—	6	All	All	9	2	Freehand from copy.	- - -	- - -	Clergy near

(*Continued on p.* 108.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.										
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Persons responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Yes, to a limited extent.			49	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	H.M.	Boarders and those who can attend.	Whole school.
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Ch. of Eng. but not exclusive.	H.M.	H.M. selects the prayers.	All	Parents	None for whole school.	None for whole school.
Yes	Yes	Yes	60	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Printed form prescribed by statutes morn. and even.	All	Rector	To boarders only.	Boarders only.
In forms VI. & V. Yes	No, the case has not come before H.M.	No, because the case has not occurred.	All	Open	Masters.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Whole school	H.M.	To members of Ch. of Eng.	Boarders only.
As much as possible.			12	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Opened with prayers from Prayer Book.	All	The Clergyman of the parish.	None	—
Yes	No	—	30	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Yes	Rector	None	Foundationers ought to.
Yes, as far as age and capacity admit.			50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Common Prayer Book, morn. and evening.	All	Rector	None	None
—	—	—	All	?	—	"Ark in the House."	B. only.	—	A Gospel lecture.	Boarders

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation - -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of out of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day-Boys, or both.
Classical—Schools—									
Appleby (1867) -	Yes - -	Very rarely and in public.	Corporal -	Are none -	None	28	1⅔ acres	Close	Both
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Yes - -	Very rarely and in pub-c.	- - -	Are none -	None	—	¼ acre	Close	Both
Market Bosworth (1867)	Yes - -	Only for moral offences, and then according to the offence.	3rd Master canes.	To report -	Moni-tors.	2 half holi-days and from 12 to 2 total 14.	—	—	—
Loughborough	Yes - -	Publicly -	Corporal only	There are a few monitors.	Asst. Master.	31	3½ acres	Close	Both
Semi-classical Schools—									
Barrow-upon-Soar.	H.M. subject to Trustees.	Caning sometimes in public.	- - -	- - -	- -	—	-	-	- -
Wymondham -	Yes - -	Public -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Kibworth -	Yes - -	Caning rarely, and in public.	?	- - -	- -	—	None	- -	- -
Osgathorpe -	H.M. -	Public -	All - -	- - -	—	2 half-holi-days.	?	Close	Board-ers only.

(*Continued on p.* 110.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No	Athletic sports.	None	Yes	Those taught, except Greek.	?	Not at present.	Not expedient.	None that can be briefly expressed.
No	No	None	No	Those taught.	Those taught	Expedient and examiners are appointed by Trustees.	Possible and expedient.	None.
No	Drilling	None	None	English reading, writing, and arithmetic, to those not going to University.		Expedient	Possible and expedient.	Want of railroad, and school funds much crippled by expenses in chancery.
No	No, because none wish to learn.	Yes	To all on payment, 5*s.* per ann.	Those taught.	—	Yes, but not by Government under present circumstances	Not expedient for the majority of the boys.	Union of Grammar and Commercial Schools and low standard of admission.
—	—	—	—	Purely an English education.	—	Not expedient.	Expedient wherever possible.	Short and irregular attendance.
—	—	—	—	—	Arithmetic and English subjects.	Yes, if experienced.	Neither possible nor expedient.	—
No	—	—	—	English education for mercantile or agricultural pursuits.		Yes, by Government.	Possible and expedient.	—
No	Drill	None	Boarders	A commercial education.	Commercial	—	Possible and expedient.	Irregularity of attendance and want of funds.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.—											
Shawell -	205	Farming -	Doctors' Commons.	Yes	Varied by original authority.	Good	Master and Trustees.	60	60	60	Stat.
Stoke Golding	638	Manufacturing.	?	—	See Digest p. 81.	Bad	Trustees	127	117	--	—
Woodhouse -	1,342	Farming and manufacturing.	Trustees -	No	Observed -	Too small.	Trustees	—	—	26	?
Schools in abeyance—											
Church Langton	842										
Market Harborough.	2,376										
Leicester -	68,056	Trading and manufacturing.	- - -	—	Varied by Court of Chancery.	—	- -	86	85	—	—
Melton Mowbray	4,047	Mixed -	?	—	Obsolete -	—	Feoffees and Committee of Town Estate.	320	320	320	Stat.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualification required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None	0	None	0	Hereditary.	—	Master and Trustees.	?	Town children and parish of Newton and others.	Both	Residence preferential.	Claim -	Diminishing.	Non-classical.	—
None	—	None	—	1 ex. off	None	Master	Yes	Male children of parish.	Boys	Above 7 years and Residence; abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	—	Trustees and master.	No	Poor boys of parish and 2 other parishes.	Boys	Residence; abs.	Claim -	Diminishing.	Semi-class.	None
4	10	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	Boys within borough.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
:	--	—	—	2 ex. off., rest local.	?	Master and Committee.	?	Town boys and girls.	Both	No qualifications.	Claim -	Inc.	?	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.—										
Shawell	H.M. -	Trus. & Rector, & owners of founder's land.	- - -	- -	- -	*See* Digest, p. 76.	H.M.	Day boys.	None -	2
Stoke Golding	H.M. -	Trustees.	Trustees -	None	None	Ability to teach English subjects and one other language.	H.M.	Day Boys.	- -	4
Woodhouse -	H.M. -	Trustees.	Trustees -	- -	- -	- - -	H.M.	Day Boys only.	No change	4
Schools in abeyance—										
Church Langton										
Market Harborough.										
Leicester.										
Melton Mowbray	H.M. 2nd. and Asst. Masters.	Committees of schools.	?	Committees.	?	Certificated -	None	Day boys and girls.	No change.	?

OF SCHOOL.					BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	- -	None	None	Not required.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
None at present.	100 C.	None	None	Trustees	Master -	Master.	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	100 C.	1	3	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	?	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
INSTRUCTION											
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.—											
Shawell	40	6	To read	Not at all		All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke Golding	44	?	To read the Testament.				4	—	4	—	—
Woodhouse	24	27	To read the Bible.	Separate	Progress	All out of school	1 The master's son.	1	—	—	—
Schools in abeyance—											
Church Langton											
Market Harborough.											
Leicester.											
Melton Mowbray	45	28	Alphabet	Uniform	Lessons and examination	?	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	Few	—	- - -	—	Few	—	—	—	—
Aid - - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	41	—	- - -	8	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All three -	12	2	All three -	—	1	—	—	—	- - -
?	—	—	—	—	- -	All	—	Arith. by all three methods.	—	—	Few	Few	Few	All methods.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.—													
Shawell	—	Few	—	—	—	All	All	—	—	-	-	None	None
Stoke Golding	14	26	26	—	—	41	41	4	—	-	-	-	-
Woodhouse	12	12	12	—	3	20	20	2	—	All	-	H.M., twice a year.	-
Schools in abeyance—													
Church Langton													
Market Harborough.													
Leicester.													
Melton Mowbray	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A few.	Taught slightly	-	H. Master and H.M. Inspector.	-

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- -	- - -	- - -	All -	Ch. of Eng.	? H.M.	Morn. and even.	Yes	?	None -	None -
Yes, at Master's discretion.			—	Open	—	A form with the Psalms, daily.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
Yes -	Yes - -	Yes - -	12	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morn. and evening.	All	Curate -	None -	None -
Tried but not carried out.	- - -	- - -		Ch. of Eng. and Dissenters.	H.M.	Prayer Book	—	Clergyman of parish.	None -	None -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation - -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.—									
Shawell -	H.M. -	Not used	- - -	- - -	—	—	30 yds. by 15.	Close	Both
Stoke Golding	Yes - -	Publicly -	Generally -	A few senior boys.	None	—	15 yds. by 10 wide.	Close	All
Woodhouse -	Yes - -	Slight and in public.	- - -	- - -	?	—	2 acres in winter.	Close	All
Schools in abeyance—									
Church Langton									
Market Harborough.									
Leicester.									
Melton Mowbray	H.M., subject to Commitees.	Public -	All - -	To report to H.M.	None	—	None	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Those taught.	Those taught	?	?	?
- - -	- - -	—	No - -	English commercial education; to some Latin and French.		?	Rarely possible.	—
No - -	Occasionally.	Yes	No library	Ordinary English course.	Ordinary English course.	Not expedient.	Possible and expedient.	Irregular attendance.
None -	No - -	Non	Yes or small fee.	A common education.	- - -	Expedient -	Possible and expedient.	Anomaly of Town estate, *see digest, p.* 69.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	3772	Subscription / Rev. T. Bate	1721 / 1728	47*	—	—	Yes (poor)	(1s. a year.)	Labourers -	28	—
„ Newton's school.	„	Alderman Newton.	1760	26	(withheld by charity Trustees at Leicester in consequence of						
Ashby Parva -	160	L. Goodacre / Sarah Bowyer	1830 / 1834	162 (Mixed charity)	35	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	9	7
Bagworth - -	534	Charles Lord Maynard.	1761	8	8	—	Yes -	2d. or more (16 free)	Farm labourers and coal miners.	35	27
Barkestone - -	411	Daniel Smith	1830	38	38	—	Yes -	3d., 2d., 1d.	Common tradesmen and labourers.	41	65
Barwell - -	1358	G. Newton -	1760	26	(As returned in 1837.) No further information.						
Billesdon - -	909	William Sharpe.	1650	12	—	—	Yes -	None	Tradesmen and labourers.	35	15
Bottesford - -	1415	A. Ligonier - / A. Ravell -	1711 / 1726	36	36	—	Yes -	2d. to 8d.	Manual labour chiefly.	86	30
Breedon - -	893	E. and / F. Commins	1735 / 1736	40 15s.	Viz., 23l. 5s. rent, and 17l. 10s. dividends (as returned in						
Little Clay-brooke.	84	Mark Smith / G. Newton -	1680 / about 1760	65	65	26 †	No -	None	Village tradesmen, agricultural labourers, and stocking weavers.	61	—
Cole-Orton - -	626	Viscount Beaumont.	1702	112 (Mixed charity)	101	—	Yes (both.)	None	Poor labourers, colliers, &c.	48	42

* Besides interest of 500l. in the hands of the Charity Commissioners and 120l. in Savings Bank.
† From Alderman Newton's charity.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
28	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Eight -	Trustees and V. ch. wardens.	Neither (trained.)	No - -	Two.
ruinous condition of school-room.)										
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Six -	Trustees.	Neither -	- - -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Not known	V., ch. wardens and overseers with consent of Lord Maynard.	Neither -	No - -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Six -	Managers	Cert. -	Yes - -	Three.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Two -	Trustees	Neither -	No - -	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 19 boys M.B.	None -	Three -	Trustees	Cert. -	Yes - -	Three.
1837). No further information.										
25	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Five -	Trustees	Neither -	No - -	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 8 boys and 4 girls M.B.	None -	Four -	Trustees	One cert.	No - -	Mast., mist., and pupil teacher.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
DISEWORTH -	567	William Lane	1720	10	10	—	Yes (no part of end.)	2*d.* -	Agricultural labourers and framework knitters.	34	23
EASTON MAGNA -	590	T. Collins - 1669 E. Wilson - 1793 T. Molesworth —		4	(usually paid to resident clergyman, to be applied to the best of						
ENDERBY -	1333	R. Smith -	1762 about	10	10	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Agriculture or stocking making.	80	50
GILMORTON -	853	Edward Chandler.	1774	18	18	—	Yes -	6*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Agricultural labourers, framework knitters, tradesmen, &c.	90	45
HALLATON -	696	Unknown -	—	33	33	—	Yes -	—	Principally agricultural labourers.	45	30
HINCKLEY: National School.	6344	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Stocking weavers.	131	93
Newton's School.	„	G. Newton -	1760	26	(as returned in 1837.) Endowment lost about 1859. (Return by						
KEGWORTH -	1773	Unknown - — James Oldershaw. 1670		9 7	18*	—	No -	1*d.*, 2*d.* 6*d.*	Stockingers and labourers.	69	116 (with infns)
KIMCOTE WITH WALTON -	501	Thomas Durrad.	1719	28	21	—	No -	1*d.* -	Framework knitters and labourers.	28	17
EAST LANGTON: Hanbury's School	303	Rev. W. Hanbury.	1767	—	—	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural -	29	—
Mrs. Pleasant's School.	„	Mary Pleasant and others.	1688	6	6	—	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	8	4

* School receives annually 1*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* from Christ's College, Cambridge, and 2*l.* 10*s.* (recently reduced from 5*l.* in consequence of the failure of the bank in which the trustees had deposited the money) from Betton's charity.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Committee.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Two.
his judgment to educational purposes. No building in parish secured for purposes of education.)										
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B. -	None -	Two (only one acting.)	Managers of Nat. Sch.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and Sewing Mist.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Four -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Three.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B. -	None -	Eleven -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	- -	Vicar -	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Two.
churchwarden in 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Four, and Mast. and Fellow of Christ's College, Camb.	Mast. of Christ's College, Camb.	Mast. and Mist. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and Mist.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Three -	Trustees	- - -	No -	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	- -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction Boys.	Girls.
LEICESTER: Newton's School	68,056	G. Newton -	1761	£ 893	£ 241*	£ 265 (clothing).	No -	(No information on these heads.)			
LOCKINGTON -	571	M. Cox - -	—	7	Rentcharge (withheld and case certified to Attorney						
LONG CLAWSON -	820	J. Garton - 1793 D. of Rutland — M. Briggs - 1771		67	62	—	No -	None	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	60	40
LOUGHBOROUGH: Blue Slip School	10,830	Bartholomew Hickling.	1683	115	39	40	Yes -	3*d.* and 2*d.* (20 free.)	Artisans and labourers.	—	60
LUTTERWORTH: Church School -	2,289	Robert Poole	1630	36	22	—	No -	None	Labourers generally.	12	—
Sherrier's School	„	Rev. Edward Sherrier.	1732	344 (Mixed charity)	117	—	Yes -	None	Small tradesmen and labourers.	110	—
Mrs. Ryder's School.	„	Bishop Ryder.	1815	20	20	—	No -	2*d.*	Labourers and small shopkeepers.	—	60
MEDBOURNE -	580	S. Moyses - 1761 T. Hawkes - 1785 R. Wade - —		32	32	—	Yes -	None by poor	Farmers, labourers, and small shopkeepers.	46	39
MOUNTSORREL -	897	Joseph Danvers.	1742	9‡	9‡	—	No -	—	- - -	*	*
NEWBOLD VERDON	668	Lord Crewe -	1720	(Mixed charity)	24	—	Yes -	None	Various -	15	5

* Including 37*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* for books and stationery, and 11*l.* 6*s.* paid to head master for "incidents," but not including St. Neots; 20*l.* 16*s.* each paid to schools at Earl Shilton and Barwell; and 78*l.* (three years arrears) to Huntingdon

† Alderman Newton's Cadeby Charity, with an annual income of 242*l.* gross and 230*l.* net (from house and 119A. 2R. 6P

‡ Late Earl of Lanesborough's agent has let the schoolmaster's house and land adjoining, and nothing has been paid

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping M-B.) Chemistry or Natural Science. (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
					†	(No information on these heads.)				
General). Return in 1837. No further information.										
—	—	—	—	2 boys, M.B. - -	None -	Vicar and seven trustees.		Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	20	—	—	None - - -	None - (usually 6 receive clothing).	Five -	Trustees	Mist. not cert.	No -	One mist.
—	—	—	—	4 E.A., 6 M.B. -	One -	Seven -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Seven -	Trustees	Neither -	Not at present.	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	—	Three managers.	Mist. not cert.	No -	Mist. and 4 monitors.
—	—	—	—	None at present -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Not known.	Last mast. by Earl of Lanesborough.		-	
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	One -	Sir E.W. Hartopp.	Neither -	No -	Mast. only.

26*l.* each paid to schools at Bedford, Buckingham, Hertford, Claybrooke, Lubbenham, Coalville, Huntingdon, and
school. Secretary's salary 50*l.* a year.
of land at Broughton Astley), is spent in apprentice fees for Leicester boys.
herefrom for educational purposes since July 1866.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
PRESTWOLD -	969	Myles Newton	1657	£ 40	£ 40	£ *	Yes -	1*d.* (6 free.)	Labourers -	17	—
ROTHLEY -	939	Bartholomew Hickling.	1683	18	17	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	15	—
SAPCOTE - -	668	Rev. S. Burrough and others.	1802	13 (as returned in 1837)	School closed, and no schoolmaster (in whom schoolroom is vested), income						
EARL SHILTON -	2176	G. Newton - / J. Goodacre	1760 —	36	(As returned in 1837.) No further information.						
THRUSSINGTON -	574	W. Gilbert and others.	Before 1628	(Mixed charity)	12	—	No -	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Farmers labourers and frame work knitters.	48	42
THURCASTON -	1095	Richard Hill	1730	38	30	—	Yes -	1*d.* (24 free.	Day labourers	20 about	15
THURLASTON -	679	William Smart	1802	8	7	—	No -	None	Labourers and stocking weavers.	9 in Nat. Sch.	7

* Endowment supplemented by voluntary subscriptions.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number of (in 1867) Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
6	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Nine -	Trustees	Neither -	No - -	One Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Neither -	No - -	One.

appointed for more than two years past, in consequence of a misunderstanding between rector and Lord of manor (in accumulating meanwhile, Leicestershire Bank at Leicester (return by sole surviving trustee in 1867.)

—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Vicar.		Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None	Three -	Rector -	Neither -	No - -	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Two -	Trustees	Mast. Cert.	Yes - -	Five in Nat. Sch.

COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Oakham and Uppingham Free Grammar Schools.

(For Assistant Commissioner's Reports see pp. 126, 132.)

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 371, A.D. 1821.)

(*See also the evidence of Rev. E. Thring, Head Master of Uppingham, vol. V. p.* 92.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, who built schools and hospitals, and by virtue of Letters Patent, 24 October 1587, ordaining that there should be a grammar school in Oakham, with a master and one usher, and a hospital, and a grammar school in Uppingham, with a master and one usher, and a hospital there for the relief and support of poor persons, gave for their endowment the impropriate rectories of Leake, Barholm-cum-Stowe, Whaplode, Edlington with Poollam, and Bulkington, comprising about 1,100 acres of land, besides tithes and the patronage of the vicarages of Leake and Barholm-cum-Stowe. Stipends of 24*l.* per annum (to be mended if convenient) to be paid to the master of each school, and 6*l.* more to each as wardens of the hospitals; 12*l.* per annum to the ushers, and 3*l.* more as subwardens. At least 14 poor men and one poor woman to wash their buck clothes in each hospital to receive 3*l.* per annum; and at least seven scholars from each school to have exhibitions of 40*s.* per annum at the Universities. Archdeacon Johnson also, by will in 1525 founded four exhibitions at each of four colleges in Cambridge.

Some small rentcharges amounting to 5*l.* (one of 2*l.* since lost) granted to Oakham school; and one of 40*s.* to Uppingham; 300*l.* bequeathed in 1764 to usher of Oakham school, to teach four poor children free; now merged in general trust fund. Deeds kept in a safe at Uppingham.

School Property.—The hospital premises long since given up for use of schools, the almspeople receiving their stipends at their own homes. The annual income on average for five years before 1865 was 4,332*l.* gross, 3,610*l.* net. The average expenditure was 1,299*l.* for hospitals, 945*l.* for Oakham school, and 1,366*l.* for Uppingham school, and 641*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* for chancels, estates, &c. In 1864 the sum expended on the two schools, half on each, was 1,376*l.* 16*s.*, besides repairs, rates, and taxes.

There are now three exhibitions annually for each school, of 40*l.* per annum, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge for three and a half years, and awarded by result of examination, and four exhibitions of 32*l.* each, at each of the colleges, Clare, St. John's, Emmanuel, and Sidney Sussex Colleges at Cambridge.

The vicarages of Leake and Barholm-cum-Stowe held by former ushers.

Sites and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a free grammar school and a hospital in each of the towns of Oakham and Uppingham. Masters to teach all grammar scholars born and bred in those towns freely without pay, if their

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

parents be poor; and to teach sons of governors free; for the rest of the said towns and "meering towns" and other towns, to take according to the ability of their parents, but, if unreasonable, fees to be moderated by governors residing in the diocese. All boys to pay 12*d.* on admission. Poorer scholars to preferred for exhibitions, *cæteris paribus*. In default of sufficient scholars, money to go to books and other school requisites, or, if no necessity, then to be applied to the hospital premises. 12*d.* for a dinner and 3*s.* 4*d.* for a pair of gloves to be allowed to each governor attending on audit days. Receiver to pay to each school and hospital the rents proper to it, and the rest, half to Oakham and half to Uppingham. (Founder's Statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Schools founded as grammar schools.

Government and Masters.—Statutes drawn up by founder in 1625, slightly modified from time to time. The right heir male of founder, patron, and if of full age, a governor. The Bishops of London and Peterborough, the Deans of Westminster and Peterborough, the Archdeacon of Northampton, the Masters of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, and 17 residents seised of lands or tenements therein of the annual value of not less than 100*l.* in the diocese to be governors, incorporated by Letters Patent. New ones appointed by survivors, or in default for six months by Bishop of Peterborough, or during vacancy of see by Dean; to lay by at least 6*l.* half-yearly for repairs, increasing estates, &c.; appoint and remove masters and under masters, almspeople, and scholars; make statutes and ordinances; appoint a receiver to manage property; exercise general control over management of school.

Master of each school to be M.A., and such as can make a Greek and Latin verse; removable for negligence or lewd conversation; to pay to usher half the fees, if not more than five marks. Ushers to be able to make true Latin, both in prose and verse, selected by governors from two candidates nominated by masters, removable by governors if unworthy or unfit, or on complaint of masters.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for year ending Michaelmas 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Trust	1,729	9	0
Rents received	4,178	0	1
Dividends on Stock (1,688*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*)	49	7	9
Income Tax on ditto returned	1	13	7
Income Tax on Land returned	107	19	0
	£6,066	9	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Vicar of Leake	26	13	4
To Hospitalers	1,183	10	0
Receiver	200	0	0
Rent audits, stamps, stationery, &c.	35	14	11
Visitation and procuration fees	3	18	8
Glove money to petitioners on audit day	4	5	0
Insurance	21	10	11
Rates, taxes, bean money	353	8	5
Repairs	417	12	7
Subscriptions to schools and for prizes	39	0	0
Examination fee	20	0	0
Printing examination papers	7	16	0
Exhibitioners	760	0	0
Masters' stipends	300	0	0
Ushers' ditto	250	0	0
Balance due to Trust	2,442	19	7
	£6,066	9	5

LIST OF GOVERNORS (1867).

Governors:

Charles Augustus Johnson, Esq., patron, Barn Hill House, Stamford.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Northampton.

The Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
The Master of Saint John's College, Cambridge.
The Lord Aveland, Normanton Park, Oakham.
George Finch, Esq., Burley, Oakham.
Thomas Tryon, Esq., Bulwick Park, Wansford.
John Muxloe Wingfield, Esq., Tickencote, Stamford.
Samuel Richard Fydell, Esq., Morcott, Uppingham.
The Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther, M.P., Barleythorpe, Oakham.
Richard Lucas, Esq., Edith Weston, Stamford.
The Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, Exton, Oakham.
The Rev. William Belgrave, Preston, Uppingham.
The Rev. John A. Jones, Burley, Oakham.
The Rev. John Henry Fludyer, Ayston, Uppingham.
The Rev. Charles Arnold, Tinwell, Stamford.
The Rev. Charles Atlay, Barrowden, Luffenham, Leicester.
The Hon. and Rev. Andrew Godfrey Stuart, Cottesmore, Oakham.
Edward Nathaniel Conant, Esq., Lyredon, Uppingham.
The Rev. Chancellor William Wales, Uppingham.

Clerk to Governors :
Charles Day, Easton, Stamford, Receiver.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Oakham Free Grammar School.

Mr. H. W. Eve's Report.

The school is increasing, but the smallness of the number still creates some difficulty in teaching. The masters find it necessary to subdivide their forms. The first class, of 12 boys, is rather unequal, as would be expected; but all the boys succeeded in making something out of the passages of Livy and Thucydides that were set them. The best did very well. The other forms acquitted themselves tolerably in classics, though some boys seemed backward for their age. In mathematics the head master teaches the second class, the second master the first. Though the best boys were fairly advanced, the general standard was not high. Several boys in the first class had a creditable knowledge of Euclid and algebra, and two or three had made fair progress in trigonometry. In the second class the majority did very fairly in arithmetic and elementary algebra. The third class was examined in geography and arithmetic, but did not produce much result. French is an extra for the day boys, but has not much time allotted to it.

The two schools of Oakham and Uppingham have the same examination for exhibitions. Oakham has, of late years, generally sent up the head boy.

The tone of the school is generally thought to be good. The monitorial system is adopted, but it is not quite so fully organized as in some schools. The liberty enjoyed by the boys is considerable. Before the time of the present head master it is said that the school was in bad repute, and had not a high tone; at present every one speaks well of it. The numbers are steadily increasing, and have risen about 25 per cent. since the answers were sent in to the Commission. There is some wish in the town, but not a strong one, for a rather more modern education. Generally, the school is decidedly popular. I may be allowed to add, that the head master appears to have won, to a remarkable degree, the confidence and goodwill of everyone connected with the school, whether trustees, parents, or old pupils.

In respect to buildings, the requirements of the school have been less than those at Uppingham, and the trustees seem to have acted liberally. They have lately built a new house for the head master, which he proposes to enlarge at his own expense. They also propose to erect a new school-room, and to buy for that purpose the vicarage house and grounds which immediately adjoin the head master's house. The present school-room is by no means well adapted to its purpose.

Digest of Information.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders, with no limitation of numbers; has a house; receives annual stipend of 153*l.* from endowment, besides share of fees and profits of boarders. Usher receives annual stipend of 130*l.* from endowment, besides share of fees. Other masters appointed and paid by headmaster.

Day Scholars.—18, chiefly above 14 years of age; sons of professional men and tradespeople; most living in town, a few from four or five miles, one from distance of 15 miles, dining in master's house; pay 12*l.* 12*s.* for tuition, including French, natives of Oakham pay 6*l.* 6*s.*, not including French, which is 4*l.* 4*s.* extra; drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* extra. Four boys pay only 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—34, all in head master's house. Three meals a day (four on Sunday); meat once. Terms for board and washing 40 to 60 guineas, according to age. Tuition, 12 guineas; use of study (one for every two boys), two guineas. School bills, highest, 99*l.*; average, 82*l.*; lowest, 64*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 800 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m. (7 in winter), 9¼ to 10¼ p.m. Discipline maintained in bedrooms by monitors. A master sleeps near.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly and mathematics subordinately; in lower forms by classics and English; separately for French. School course rarely modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction to all. Church of England prayers before school, and in evening for boarders.

Promotions monthly by marks; and at beginning of half-year by examination in previous half-year's subjects. Head class examined yearly for exhibitions by Oxford or Cambridge graduate appointed by masters of Oakham and Uppingham alternately.

Prizes given by governors and head master.

Punishments: confinement within walls or school, flogging, and expulsion, by head master. Flogging very rare.

A small ball court, adjoining school, and cricket field about ¼ mile distant, open to all. Boys obliged to attend roll calls. A library.

Three or four boys per annum, on an average, go to Universities. [Ten at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 37 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week in winter, 30½ in summer. About one third of lessons prepared out of school by younger boys under supervision. Playtime, 27 hours per week.

Head Master:
Rev. W. Spicer Wood, D.D.
Usher:
Rev. P. Gray Hepworth, B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	School house, Oakham.	None.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Tenant farmer -	Barnsdale Hill -	4 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Wesleyan minister	Oakham - -	Within ½ a mile.
,, ,, - 5	Land agent -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Wesleyan minister	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Chemist - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Chemist - -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Draper - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 2	Land agent - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman's widow	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman - -	Teigh - -	5 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Oakham - -	Within ½ a mile.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Frisby - -	15 miles.
,, ,, - 7	Chemist - -	Oakham - -	Within ½ a mile.
,, ,, - 8	Land agent - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman - -	Edmondthorpe -	7 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman farmer	Lynn - -	Head master.
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman - -	Thurwall, Oundle	
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman's widow	Kettering - -	
,, ,, - 4	Barrister - -	Castle Donington, Derby.	
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman - -	Normanton, Newark	
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Llanfair, Anglesey	
,, ,, - 7	Gentleman -	Redcar, Yorkshire	
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman - -	Roundhay, Leeds	
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Leicester - -	
,, ,, - 10	Surgeon - -	Wansford, North Hants.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Stapleford, Notts -	
,, ,, - 2	Gentleman -	Welham, Retford	
,, ,, - 3	Timber merchant -	Stamford - -	
,, ,, - 4	Solicitor - -	London - -	
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman - -	Little Hulton, Lancashire.	
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Normanton, Newark	
,, ,, - 7	Farmer's widow -	Worm Leighton, Warwickshire.	
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman - -	Easton, Stamford	
,, ,, - 9	Hosier - -	Cheltenham -	
,, ,, - 10	Brewer - -	Wakefield - -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1855. N. W. Wyer, Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

1858. E. C. Buck, Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge.
H. Liddall, Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge.
J. Green, St. John's College, Cambridge; 33rd Wrangler and 6th in 2nd Class Classics.

1859. J. Graham, Scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge.
C. R. W. Gery, Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
H. J. Meres, Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
E. D. Jones, Scholarship, St. John's College, Cambridge.
W. Warren, Scholarship, St. John's College, Cambridge.
J. A. Hopkins, Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

1860. H. J. Meres, 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
E. D. Jones, 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1861. B. A. Galland, Open Exhibition, Lincoln College, Oxford.
B. Lamb, Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
H. J. Wiseman, Scholarship, St. John's College, Cambridge.
W. Warren, 1st Class Classical Tripos.
C. R. W. Gery, 2nd Class Classical Tripos.

1862. A. Spencer, Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
G. A. Hopkins, Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
T. W. M. Lund, Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
C. W. Holdich, Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
C. Warren, Open Exhibition, St. John's College, Cambridge.

1863. C. Warren, Scholarship, St. John's College, Cambridge.
T. M. N. Owen, Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge.
G. H. Hopkins, 15th Wrangler, Cambridge.
A. Spencer, 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1864. H. C. Godfray, Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge
B. Lamb, 15th Senior Opt., Cambridge.

1865. H. J. Wiseman, 1st Class Classical Tripos.

(*b*) Passed in the Indian Civil Service Examination.

1860. E. C. Buck, Clare College, Cambridge.
J. A. Hopkins, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

1862. W. Woodward, Exeter College, Oxford.

1863. W. F. Meres, St. John's College, Cambridge.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.*
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	50	5	—	12	17	4	¾	—	3	Greek Test., S. Mat. xxi.; S. Mark iii.; Rom. xii.; 1 Cor. viii.	11	15	3	40′	1	2	Greek Test., Acts i.–xx. Riddle's Manual of Bible History.	10	12	1	¾	—	1	Watt's Script. Hist. Wordsworth's Gr. Grammar.
Greek -	43	4	—	12	17	5	¾	3	8	Septuagint, 1 Sam. xvii.; 2 Sam. iii. Articles XVII.–XXXII., with Scripture proofs.	11	15	8	50′	2	6 40′	Bailey's Lit. compared with Bible. Xenophon, Mem. Socr., III. 5,—IV. 3.	7	13	6	¾	2	4½	Adams' Gr. Delectus. Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
Latin -	49	5	—	12	17	4	¾	3	7½	Æschylus, Chœph., 960 to end; Eum. 1–747. Aristoph., Plut., 1014 ad fin.; Vesp., 1–940. Theocritus, X.–XVII.	11	15	9	50′	4	7½	Euripides, Orestes; Medea, 1–444. Cicero de Offic., III., and de Senect. Virgil, Æn., V. and VI.	10	12	6	¾	3	4½	Ovid, Arnold's 1st Extracts. Arnold's First Henry.
French -	27	7	—	4	18	1	1	1	1	Thucydides, VII. 5–52. Herodotus, V. 88 ad fin.; VII. 1–47.	3	18	1	1	1	1	Eton Ovid and Tibullus. Smith's Hist. of Greece. Wordsworth's Gr. Gram. Kennedy's Lat. Gram.	3	12	1	1	1	1	Havet's Fr. Class Book, pp. 16–23 and 38–41.
German -	4	3	—	1	18	1	½	—	½	Hor., Carm. II. 16,—III. 10; Sat. II. 1—3, 232. Juvenal, I.–V. 55.	2	18	1	½	—	½	Arnold's Exercises. Colenso's Arithmetic and Algebra.	1	17	1	½	—	½	Havet's French Studies, lessons 18–36.
Arithmetic -	38	4	—	11	15	2	1½	—	3	Plautus, Mil. Glor., IV. 7 ad fin. Cic. de Finibus, II. 9 ad fin.	15	14	1	1	—	1		10	12	4	1	—	4	Verbs Avoir and Etre. Adjectives and pronouns.

* The two classes do part of this work together, and, owing to change of masters, the precise amounts done cannot be given.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.*
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	44	4	—	12	17	—	—	—	7	Livy, XXII. 23 ad fin. Butler's Ancient Geog. About 500 lines each of Horace and Æschylus repeated. Kennedy's Lat. Gram.	11	15	2	2	—	4	Euclid. *French.* Havet's Fr. Class Book. Havet's French Studies.							French, 6th Class. Colenso's or Barnard Smith's Arithmetic. Smith's Smaller Hist. of Eng.
History -	50	5	—	Included in classics						Wordsworth's and Arnold's Greek Gram. Colenso's or Todhunter's Algebra.	11	15	1	50′	—	50′	Contanseau, Histoire de France, Louis XVI. to Révolution Française.	10	12	2	*⅔	—	1½	Cornwell's Geog.
Geography -	50	5	—	12	17	1	*⅔	—	*⅔	Todhunter's Trigonom. Moliere, L'Amour Médicin; Les Fâcheux; L'Ecole des Maris.	11	15	Included in classics.					10	12	2	*⅔	—	1½	
Writing -	25	2	—	15	14	2	½	—	1	Contanseau, Histoire de France, Convention Nationale to Louis XVIII.	11	15	Occasional.											
Drawing -	6	1	4 4	6	16	1	1½	—	1½	Gasc's Materials for Prose.	10	12	5	36′	—	3								

* The two classes do part of this work together and owing to change of masters, precise amounts done cannot be given.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

UPPINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. EVE'S REPORT.

1.—*Government.*

The trustees do not, practically, interfere with the internal arrangements of the school. Besides managing the property, they are, by the statutes, enjoined to elect or remove the head master and usher, to choose the poor people, and to cause the boys to be examined. They are said to have taken but little interest in the efforts of the head master to improve and extend the school. Besides investing money in the boarding houses, which are private property, the masters have contributed very liberally both to the new school-room and to the chapel, but have found the trustees not only unwilling to assist, but anxious to make as hard bargains as possible with them.

The circumstances attending the erection of the new school-room are a case in point. The subject was brought forward in 1859. For two years the trustees refused to entertain the application. In 1861, however, they agreed to buy some cottages on the site required, and to guarantee 2,500*l.* towards the building. These terms they afterwards changed, and still offered the 2,500*l.*, but required the masters to buy the cottages, and to pay them 500*l.* for the old school-room. The masters consented, and at a subsequent meeting the trustees again changed their terms, and required the masters to spend 2,500*l.* on the building. Even this fresh claim was acquiesced in, as the masters were hardly in a position to draw back. Besides pressing the masters hard in money matters, the trustees raised considerable difficulties about the plans.

The chapel was built by the masters on ground which they had themselves bought. When about 2,500*l.* had been expended on it, they presented the site and building to the trust. Six months afterwards, the trustees refused to mortgage this very property for the purpose of completing the chapel.

Of course great caution is necessary in the administration of a trust, and the governors seem to have dreaded not only the expenditure of money on a school that they had known to be subject to great fluctuations of numbers, but even the cost of repairs that was likely to fall upon the charity in future times. But they had laid before them in 1859 a statement by the head master, which he would, no doubt, have given them every opportunity of verifying, and which showed that the arrangements of the school and the money embarked in it by private persons afforded the strongest presumption of its permanent success. (See Mr. Thring's evidence, vol. v. 92.)

2.—*Course of Instruction.*

The course adopted is very definite. Classics, with religious instruction, and some practice in English composition, form the staple of the work. Mathematics or arithmetic is obligatory, but

holds quite a subordinate position. Other subjects are optional, but there is efficient provision made for teaching them.

The leading feature in the classical teaching is the system of private tuition, which makes the class master private tutor to his own class. Each class, except the two highest, spends from seven to nine every evening with the class master, who superintends the preparation of lessons for the next day, looks over composition, &c. The exercises do not pass through the hands of two masters. Each master is enabled by this system to concentrate his energies on a single class, and has much greater opportunities of giving individual attention to the members of it than if he merely heard the lessons. No class exceeds 30. Of course the house master's connexion with a boy is thus limited to his duties as *in loco parentis;* he does not teach him, except when he happens to have him in his form, and when he prepares him for confirmation.

The system is intended to contrast chiefly with that of Eton, but also in some degree with that of all schools where most of the masters, besides teaching their own classes, take some part in the instruction of the upper boys. At Uppingham the whole teaching of the sixth and lower sixth is left to their form masters. The head master has, in his book entitled "Education and School," argued the question at considerable length. He is afraid that the lower classes would suffer if the masters took any more attractive work with the upper boys, and considers that their powers are best spent on the thorough performance of one definite task. On the other hand it may be urged, that a master requires the intellectual stimulus of more advanced work, and is less likely to influence older boys if he has not some share in teaching them. Possibly these arguments are fanciful, but I have thought it well to go as fully as possible into what is evidently intended to be one of the leading features of the school,—the complete division of labour in teaching. I am doubtful whether, in avoiding the obvious waste of power which the ordinary private tutor system entails, some of the advantages may not have fallen through. It has been suggested to me that at Uppingham there are signs of a tendency to sacrifice the cleverer boys to those of average ability; but nothing came under my notice to indicate that it is the case; that full justice is done to the latter seems to be generally admitted. The school may almost be said to have suffered from the reputation it has gained for bringing on dull and idle boys.

I was permitted, under protest,* to examine the sixth, the lower sixth, and one of the middle forms in classics. The sixth, which

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May 2, 1866.

* In the name of myself and colleagues I beg to protest against any examination of the school classes in class work by a stranger.

On the ground that such flying examinations may be, and often are, utterly unreal as any test of average proficiency, though the results stated in a report look real.

Therefore, we believe such examinations to be full of danger, and, if constant, sure to introduce strong disturbing influences into good steady school work.

Edward Thring,
Head master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

consists of 15 boys, was, as might be expected, somewhat unequal; the performances of the best boys were very good. The lower boys sent up creditable translations, but were decidedly inferior in Latin prose. The difference between the top and bottom of the form, though, of course, considerable, was hardly so great as I had been led to expect from the opinions of some old pupils. In a growing school an anomaly of this kind tends to remedy itself. The lower sixth sent up, as a rule, tolerable translations of the same passages from Livy and Thucydides as the upper sixth; most of the upper fourth (sixth from the top of the school) made sense of an unseen passage of the *De Senectute*, quite as much as would be expected from boys in their position in the school. English teaching, as explained in Mr. Thring's evidence, is an important part of the work. Some of the English composition was very good.

The mathematical standard is low, and the arrangements for teaching the subject do not seem to be so efficient or so well considered as those of the classical school. The results were as follows:—In the first class of 24 boys, one gained full marks in an algebra paper up to binomial theorem, and was well advanced in trigonometry, four others did good papers; but half the class and the majority of the second were by no means advanced. In Euclid none of the first class failed entirely, but the knowledge of several was limited to the easiest propositions. The standard in arithmetic is not high, but seems likely to rise under the influence of an annual examination by Mr. Barnard Smith. The mathematical masters are not themselves satisfied with the results attained, or with the position the subject holds in the school. I think there are faults in the system. The whole school is engaged in mathematics at the same time, and is divided into the same number of classes as for classics. All the class masters, except the head master, take part in the instruction; the first class is taught by the mathematical master, who has not a classical form. The classes are therefore large for mathematical classes, and the possibility of giving individual attention very small, especially where, as in the highest division, there are boys in several marked stages of progress. One of the fundamental principles of the school, that no master shall have more boys under him than he can do justice to, seems not to be sufficiently regarded in this case. Besides the school work, there is extra instruction in mathematics, for which an additional fee is paid. Nearly all the most advanced boys avail themselves of it. Though the plan is, of course, desirable in itself, one of the immediate results is rather disastrous, as the differences between the boys in the highest class are exaggerated by it, and the master's attention distracted by greater variety of work.

The mathematical lessons are in the afternoon, in summer within half an hour of dinner. About one in every six or seven lessons is lost by extra half-holidays, but compensation is occasionally made out of the classical hours. Mathematics do not affect a boy's position in the school, as there is no combination of classical and other marks to produce a general result. Progress, there-

fore, in mathematics is rewarded simply by promotion in the mathematical list.

French and German are entirely extras; the head master rather discourages French, but in the upper part of the school he presses the study of German. It often happens that boys, after learning French for some time, give it up and take to German. The classes are small enough to allow of individual attention, not generally exceeding 14 or 15; often much smaller. I examined the first and third classes in French. Both were able to translate with tolerable facility, but only a few boys did well in grammar. The translation from English into French of the first class was very fair. In German three or four boys are able to translate with some facility, and are moderately grounded in grammar. The time for these extra lessons is generally between 12 and 1, or in the evening, during the preparation hours. The examination in these subjects is conducted by the masters who teach them.

Chemistry is taught by the German master, but is not very popular. Some boys have distinguished themselves in it.

A good deal of attention is given to music. Concerts are held periodically. Carpentry is popular with many boys.

The German, French, and music masters are foreigners. Their position in the school appears to be as fully recognized as that of any other master. The arrangements are such that they are unemployed during the best hours of the day, but that is almost a necessary consequence of their subjects being treated as extras.

The promotion is entirely by examination, so that the practice of rewarding each lesson by marks is not used, except voluntarily, by some masters of lower forms. The preparation of lessons in school renders it perhaps, less necessary.

3.—*Discipline, domestic arrangements, &c.*

The domestic arrangements have received a large share of the head master's attention, and struck me as perfect. The bearing of details upon the character and training of the boys seems to have been recognized by the head master from the very first, and that to a much greater extent than was usual 10 or 15 years ago.

It is considered essential that each boy should have a separate study; in only a very few cases do two boys share a room. The boys are not, of course, precluded from congregating in the halls, &c.* There are strict rules respecting the studies, forbidding boys to be in each other's studies in the evening, except under certain restrictions. For about an hour on Sunday evening no boy is allowed to be in the study of another.

The system endeavours to promote in the houses something of family or domestic life, of course in an unobtrusive way. The head master considers that the isolation of the houses, and, to a certain extent, the influence of the ladies of the masters' families,

* A writer in the "Contemporary Review," May 1866, imagined that this was the case.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

further this object. It is needless to add that the comfort of the boys is most carefully attended to.

The relations between masters and boys seem to be thoroughly friendly, and there appears to be a feeling among many old pupils that an unusual degree of liberty is enjoyed. It is certainly one of the head master's objects to grant as much freedom as possible, and the situation, so far from any large town, is an advantage in this respect. Of the tone of the school, every one to whom I talked spoke very highly, especially old pupils. The masters take considerable interest in the games; the prizes for the athletic sports are given away by the head master in the great chool.

The Eton practice of giving holidays on saints' days is kept up. There is a lesson as usual before breakfast, but service in the chapel instead of the lesson at 10. Extra subjects go on as usual, and the masters generally avail themselves of the day for the recovery of neglected work.

A magazine is published, in which the older boys take considerable interest.

The relations of the school to the town have been discussed in Mr. Thring's evidence. It has for a long time failed to attract any large number of town boys. I could not find that there was a strong desire to have the education altered for the benefit of residents. The expense of the education seemed to be the only cause of dissatisfaction with some of the few tradesmen who avail themselves of it. They find, in fact, that a boy is at a disadvantage if he does not have private tuition, which is the chief expense.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master has a house provided, and receives annual stipend of 152*l.* from endowment, besides fees, profits of boarders, and capitation tax on boarders over a certain number in other houses. Total income about 2,000*l.*; will shortly rise about 500*l.* Usher receives stipend of 130*l.* from endowment, besides a share of fees. Head master appoints all others and pays those who have no houses (two at present). Average income, when houses full, about 1,000*l.* Allowed by headmaster to take 31 boys each, boarders, on condition of taking a boy in their house free of charge. Modern masters paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—Seven, between 10 and 16 years of age, from within a quarter of a mile; pay 1*l.* on admission, and 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for general work. Four, on foundation, pay 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* French, German, music, drawing, and chemistry extra, 8*l.* 8*s.* each; carpentry, 1*l.* 10*s.*; drilling and gymnastics, 2*l.* 2*s.*; private tuition, 10*l.*; singing gratis to all for the church choir, but 4*l.* 4*s.* for secular and general singing tuition.

Boarders.—261, pay for extra subjects as above. Terms for board, tuition, washing, &c., 69*l.* 4*s.* School bills, highest 110*l.*; average 90*l.*; lowest 78*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 480 feet per boy. A separate compartment

for each; hours 7 a.m. (7½ in winter), 9¼ to 10 p.m. Discipline maintained by head boys and house masters. Separate study for each. A few double ones for brothers. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Two open scholarships, worth 70*l.* per annum tenable at the school for five years, given annually to boys under 14 years of age; created by each master taking a boarder free of charge. These scholarships are awarded solely by the result of an examination held by an examiner appointed by the head master.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to know a fair amount of English.

School classified by classics; separately for arithmetic and mathematics. The class master attends to the work of his class out of school as private tutor. School course modified in some degree to suit individual capacities and future career of boys. Religious instruction daily to all. Church of England prayers before school, and in evening in houses. A light lesson on Sunday for non-singers.

Promotions by half-yearly examination, each master examining his own class. Head master examines each class every three weeks. Examination for exhibitions by an Oxford or Cambridge graduate, appointed by masters of Oakham and Uppingham alternately.

Prizes given by governors (annual value 7*l.*) and by masters (annual 130*l.*), besides an arithmetic prize and an essay prize. The masters have founded a scholarship of 20*l.*, tenable for two years, for boys under 16 years of age, on March 1st, each year, for English literature and grammar; also the following annual prizes for the same, one 10*l.*, one 5*l.*, six 1*l.*, and for boys under 13 years of age, one 10*l.*, one 5*l.*, and four 1*l.* A good conduct medal given by head master to boys in the upper sixth leaving with unblemished character.

Punishments: detention in playhours, curtailing half holidays, tasks to be learnt, limiting walks, and caning; the last in public by head master. Two other masters are permitted to cane on the hand on reporting to him. Præpostors try boys and punish, with an appeal to head master. The sixth form have fags.

Playgrounds: Six fives courts, one covered; and two cricket fields of five and seven acres. A carpentry, gymnasium under a master, and a museum. Masters join in games. Boys allowed to walk in the country at discretion.

Gymnasium, cricket field, and other school appliances provided and maintained by the masters.

Nine boys in the year go to Universities, and 12 to other schools, &c., on an average. [42 at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 37 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school, by younger boys under supervision. Playtime, 27 hours per week.

Head Master:
Rev. Edward Thring, M.A.

Usher:
Rev. William James Earle, B.A.

Subject.	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. £	s.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	260	10	—	8	13	17½	5	40′	—	H. 3.20		28	Y. 17½	6	H. 40′	—	H. —		24	Y. 12.9	6	H. 35′	—	H. 3	In French. Delille's French Grammar, page 37 to 120; Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi de Faits Historiques, 25 pages. 20 Lessons from Froemling's Elements of German. Colenso's Arithmetic, page 1 to 19.
Greek -	249	10	—	8	13	17⅓	7	40′	—	4.40	Exclusive of Composition and Repetition Lessons.	28	17¼	5	1	1 short 3 long.	—	R. Töpffer's Nouvelles Genevoises, 35 pages; Delille's French Grammar, page 242–318.	24	—	4	35′	—	2½	
Latin -	260	10	—	8	13	17⅓	6	40′	2 long. 1 short.	4	In French. Do. Théâtre Classique, Athalie & Le Misanthrope; Contaneau; Guide to French Translation, about 30 pages, translated into French viva voce.	28	17¼	8	1	1	3	In German. Pieces from Ahn; dictation, Prose, and Poetry, 15 pages.	24	—	10	35′	5	7½	
French -	76	6	8	8	—	8	3	1	1	3		14	14⅓	3	1	1	3	Mathematics. Colenso's Algebra; Potts's Euclid; Algebra, 4 simple rules; Involution.	12	14	3	1½	1	4½	
German -	34	6	8	8	6	16½	3	1	1	3	20 pages from Ahn's Reading Book; Select pieces from Graeser's Thesaurus.	9	15½	3	1	1	3		5	15½	3	1	1	3	
Arithmetic -	207	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4½	Todhunter's Algebra; Algebra to Binomial Theorem, inclusive; the three highest boys were reading Trigonometry, up to De Mowre's Theorem; one doing Elementary Mechanics; Euclid ranged from 4th to end of 12th book, omitting propositions not studied at Cambridge.	—	—	—	—	—	—		19	12.6	3	1½	—	4½	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	53	2	—	8	29	17½	3	1½	1	4½		27	16.7	3	1½	—	4½								
Chemistry -	5	1	8	8	—	—	3	1	1	3															

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ *s.*		Y.		H.		H.			Y.	M.			H.			Y.			H.	
History -	260	10	—	13	17⅓	—	—	—	—	The highest boys had weekly paper examinations in Euclid; Weekly papers were set in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid Riders to the whole Class.	28	17¼	2	35	—	1·10		24	12·9	2 Eng. 1 Rom.	—	—	1¾	
Geography -	138	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	¾	
English Grammar.	260	10	—	13	Spencer's Faerie Queen, Book II., Canto 6–12, with Questions in Grammar and Literature. Prizes worth 6*l.* given. Occasional essays and verse translations; one verse translation weekly.						28	17¼	Spencer's Faerie Queen, Book II., Canto 6–12, with Questions on Grammar and Literature. Prizes worth 3*l.* given. Occasional essays and verse composition.						24	12·9	4	—	—	3	
English Literature.	260	10	—																					
English Composition.	147	6	—			—	—	—	—	The whole school is practised in reading three days each half-year. There is also a Reading Club in the school, and once a quarter the Club gives a Reading to the school as an evening entertainment.	28	17¼												
Sunday Choir	192	Inclusive of regular choir.		—	4	1	—	—																
Regular Choir	68	4	4 4	17	—	7	1	—	—															
Music - -	28	—	8 8	3 to 10	—	57	—	—	—															
Drawing -	24	—	8 8	—	—	3	—	—	11.5															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
1	Gentleman	Uppingham	Under ¼ a mile.
2	Ironmonger	Do.	
3	Solicitor	Do.	
4	Attorney's Clerk	Do.	
5	Manager at the Bank	Do.	
6	Gentleman	Do.	
7	Do.	Do.	

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Solicitor	Kettering	The Rev. W. Witts.
,, ,, - 2	Gentleman	Warleigh Manor, Bath.	,, E. Thring.
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman	Thorp Salvin, Worksop.	,, R. J. Hodgkinson.
,, ,, - 4	Do.	Cosgrove Rectory, Stoney Stratford.	,, G. Mullins.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor	Liskeard, Cornwall	,, E. Thring.
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman	Wing Rectory, Uppingham.	,, W. Earle.
,, ,, - 7	Do.	Castle Camps Rectory, Linton, Cambs.	,, T. B. Rowe.
,, ,, - 8	Do.	Charlton Macherel, Taunton.	,, G. Mullins.
,, ,, - 9	Architect	3, Park Crescent, Regent's Park, London.	,, W. Witts.
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman	Wootton House, Charmouth, Dorset.	,, E. Thring.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Solicitor	Nascott House, Wansford.	,, E. Thring.
,, ,, - 2	Gentleman	Ditchley Little Island, Ireland.	,, W. Witts.
,, ,, - 3	Surgeon	9, Savile Row, Regent St., London.	,, G. Mullins.
,, ,, - 4	Physician	(Dr. Conry) Manchester.	,, E. Thring.
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman	Georgeham, Barnstaple.	,, W. Campbell.
,, ,, - 6	Do.	Montreal, Canada	,, T. B. Rowe.
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman	Islip Rectory, Thrapstone.	,, W. Campbell.
,, ,, - 8	Do.	Elm Vicarage, Wisbeach.	,, R. J. Hodgkinson.
,, ,, - 9	Physician	Didsbury, Manchester.	
,, ,, - 10	Land Agent	Troy House, Monmouth.	,, E. Thring.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

NAMES of those who have left since Christmas 1854, and gone direct to the Universities, including five who went within a year of leaving the school. An asterisk is put to those mentioned for honours.

EXHIBITIONS.

1855.	1859.	1863.
E. D. Little.	E. Green.	H. A. Boys.
W. Sheild.	H. M. Patch.	S. French.
A. W. Rowe.		W. O. Lucas.
	1860.	
1856.	C. E. Cornish.	1864.
H. C. Barstow.	E. K. Clay.	F. Rowe.
Robert Rice.	W. G. G. Parker.	W. F. Rawnsley.
		F. W. Parsons.
1857.	1861.	
W. Earle.	P. Kempthorne.	
J. W. Alington.	J. W. Cartmell.	
Arthur Sterry.	O. M. Holden.	
1858.	1862.	
W. A. Mathews.	E. H. Blyth.	
H. E. Casey.	G. Borthwick.	
J. H. Green.	E. F. Willis.	

Athorpe.	Green.	Poole.
Tomblin.	Gwyn.	Burnaby.
*Nettleship.	Jackson, M.A.	Linton.
Evans.	Prescott.	Chapman.
Foster Melliar.	Lee Warner.	Roupell.
Moore.	Wardroper.	Pownall.
*Athorpe.	Wilkinson.	Cawley.
*Parker.	*Anstey.	Green.
*Roupell.	*Graham.	Moore.
Bigg.	*Fitz Gerald.	Wicks.
*Hooper.	*Newbolt.	*Stogdon.
Bartholomew.	*Cornish.	*H. E. Casey.

HONOURS.

1855.

E. D. Little, Elected Scholar, St. John's College, Cambridge.
H. Bell, Second Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1856.

H. C. Barstow, Elected Scholar, St. John's College, Cambridge.
Robert Rice, Elected Servitor and Exhibitioner, Christ Church, Oxford.
Alfred Willis, Second Class Modns., Oxford.
C. J. Abbey, Second Class Final Classical Schools, Oxford.
J. Cholmeley, 2nd Senior Opt. Cambridge. Elected Fellow, Magdalen College, Oxford.
J. C. Bonney, 10th Wrangler, Second Class Classical Tripos. Elected Fellow, St. John's College, Cambridge.

1857.

J. W. Alington, Elected Demy, (open) Magdalen College, Oxford.
The Rev. C. J. Abbey, Ellerton Theological Essay, Oxford.
E. Bell, Carus Greek Testament Prize, Cambridge.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1858.

W. Earle, Elected Exhibitioner, St. John's College, Cambridge.
E. Bell, Second Class Divinity, Tripos, Cambridge.

1859.

J. W. Alington, First Class Modns., Oxford.
Robert Rice, Second Class Modns., Oxford.
A. W. Rowe, Second Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1860.

H. C. Barstow, Second Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
H. E. Casey, Elected Warneford Scholar, (open) King's College, London.

1861.

J. W. Cartmell, Elected Scholar, (open) Christ's College, Cambridge.
C. E. Cornish, Elected Richard's Exhibitioner, Exeter College, Oxford.
W. Earle, Second Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
The Rev. C. J. Abbey, Mrs. Denyer's Theological Essay, Oxford.
H. E. Casey, Honours, University, London. Scholarship, King's College, London.

1862.

E. H. Blyth, Elected Scholar, (open) Christ's College, Cambridge.
J. Nettleship, Elected Scholar, (open) Christ's College, Cambridge.
W. Cornish, Elected How Exhibitioner, Exeter College, Oxford.
H. E. Casey, Senior Opt., Cambridge.
The Rev. C. J. Abbey, Denyer Theological Essay. Elected Fellow, University College, Oxford.

1863.

F. W. Parsons, Elected Demy, (open) Magdalen College, Oxford.
N. A. Roupell, Elected Foundation Scholar, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
G. A. Parker, Elected Foundation Scholar, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
A. C. C. Anstey, Elected Exhibitioner, (open) University College, Oxford.
W. Cornish, Elected Symes Exhibitioner, Exeter College, Oxford.
P. Kempthorne, Elected Foundation Scholar, St. John's College, Cambridge.
O. M. Holden, Second Class Modns., Oxford.
M. Athorpe, Second Class Modns., Oxford.

1864.

R. L. Nettleship, Elected Scholar, (First) Balliol College, Oxford.
A. C. C. Anstey, Elected Scholar, (open) University College, Oxford.
F. Rowe, Elected Scholar, (open) Christ's College, Cambridge.
W. C. E. Newbolt, Elected Oades' Scholar, Pembroke College, Oxford.
W. O. Lucas, Elected Exhibitioner, (open) Queen's College, Oxford.
H. L. Graham, Elected Foundation Scholar, St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
H. A. Boys, Elected Johnson's Scholar, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
S. French, Elected Johnson's Scholar, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
E. F. Willis, Second Class Modns., Oxford.
C. E. Cornish, Second Class. Final Classical Schools, Oxford.
* E. K. Clay, Third Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1865.

M. O. Fitz Gerald, (First) Trinity School, Oxford.
J. W. Cartmell, 27th Wrangler, 2nd Brack. 2nd Class.
* Hooper, 3rd Class Classical Tripos.

Indian Civil Service—

H. Bell. 13th,	1855.
H. C. Barstow, 26th,	1860.
J. C. Williams, 18th,	1862.
G. A. Parker, 67th,	
N. A. Roupell, 76th, *	
A. Stogdon, 9th,	1863.

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL. SCHEDULE OF WORK. UPPER VI.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening.
Monday -	New Test.; Cicero, or Livy, or Cæsar.	Plato or Demosthenes; Trans. into Eng., or Compos.; Exam, *i.e.*, trans. into Gk. or Lat. without Books.	8–9. The first five boys to construe extra Classics.
Tuesday -	Old Test.; Greek Play -	Repetition; Homer; Verse set; Lyrics looked over; Prose shown up.	9.15 to 9.45. The head master construes to the class.
Wednesday -	Tacitus Histories, Long Construing.	Greek Play; Lower Classes for Exam.	
Thursday -	Old Test.; Thucydides	Greek Play Rep.; Lyrics set; Prose looked over; Verses shown up.	
Friday - -	New Test.; Cicero, or Livy.	Horace; Compos. Exam.	8–9. The first ten to construe extra Classics.
Saturday -	Old Test.; Virgil, Lucretius, or Juvenal.	Hist. Paper or Compos. Exam. alternately.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. Quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra Subjects, &c.:—Classical Exam. of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

The Cicero and Livy are interchanged in alternate years.

An English Verse Translation, not exceeding 14 lines, is shown up weekly.

A fortnight in the half-year is given to English Composition in prose and verse.

The Christmas holiday task is in English Literature.

WORK done in the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.

Thucydides, Book II., 46 to end of 52; Book I. to end of 7.
Plato, Republic, III., 398 D. to end of 409 D.
Herodotus, VI., to end of 113.
Æschylus, Agamemnon, 1443 to end of play.
Sophocles, Ajax, 1,090 to end of play; Œd. Rex. to line 263.
Homer, Book XXI. 595 to XXII. 249.
Cicero, de Oratore, Book II., 35 to 55; Ep. Att. I. 1st to end of 18th Letter.
Sallust, Catiline, 50 to end of Book.
Persius, Satires, I., II., III., IV., V., to line 51.
Virgil, Æn., Book V., 220 to line 264.
Horace, Odes, III. 28 to IV. 5; Epist. I. v. 10 to I. vii. 68.
Old Testament, Exodus, viii. to xxi.
Greek Testament, Gospel St. John, vi. 31 to viii. 30.

The whole class does not do the same composition.

REPETITION of Lines not construed in the regular School Hours.

Ovid, 30 lines three times a fortnight.
Aristotle, Book II.; Ethics, 26 lines a time.
Cicero, de Senectute, 26 lines a time.

Repetition.	Quantity done.
Greek Play -	- 630 lines.
Virgil - -	- 470 „
Aristotle - -	- 300 „
Ovid - - -	- 150 „
Horace, Odes -	- 250 „

A paper of facts selected is also learnt by heart every Monday morning.

History, Mommsen's Rome, 1st Vol.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. LOWER VI.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30 a.m. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45 a.m.	Morning, 10–12.	Evening, 7–8.
Monday	Greek Test.; Horace Constr.	Thucydides Constr.; Paper Recit.; Extempore Trans. or Comp.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Tuesday	Old Test.; Greek Play Constr.	Cicero Constr.; Cicero Recit.; Prose shown up; Roman Hist.	Construing lessons:— „ 30 lines. Horace, 40 lines.
Wednesday	Greek Test.; Homer Constr.	Thucydid. Constr.; Horace Recit.	Recitation lessons: Greek Play, 20 lines. Latin Verse, 26 lines. Horace, 40 lines. Cicero, 16 lines.
Thursday	Old Test.; Virgil Constr.	Livy Constr.; Greek Play Recit.; Verses shown up.	Composition:— Latin Verse, 24 to 30 lines. Prose, &c. as set.
Friday	Greek Test.; Cicero Constr.	Greek Play Constr.; Virgil Recit.; Greek Gram.	
Saturday	Old Test.; Anthologia Constr.	Grecian Hist.; Anthologia Recit.; Lyrics, &c. shown up.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 p.m. (Mich. Quarter, 4–5.30 p.m.)

Extra Subjects, &c.:—Classical Exam. of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

Plautus or Terence Constr. by Class Master, Thursday Evening.

SUBJECTS.

Old Test., The Prophets.
Greek Test., St. John, Acts.
Homer, Odyssey.
Greek Plays, Æsch. Persæ, Septem c. Thebas; Soph., Antigone; Eur. Orestes.
Thucydides, Books II., III.
Virgil, Georgics III., IV., and Eclogues.
Horace, Odes IV., Epodes, Carmen Sec.
Anthology, Propertius and Catullus.
Livy, Book XXII. chap. xxiii. to end.
Cicero, Eton Select Orations, from In Pisonem to end of vol.
Cicero Recit., De Senectute, chap. xv.–xviii.
Grecian Hist., Smith, p. 381–498.
Roman Hist., Liddell, p. 465, &c.
Greek Gram.; Wordsworth's Syntax.
Collis' Card of Greek Verbs.
Griffith's Greek Accents.
Thring's Mood Constructions.
Richmond Rules for Elegiacs.

WORK done in the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.

Thucydides, Book II., 1 to 37.
Æschylus, Persæ, all.
Homer, Od. XIV., 1 to 360.
Plautus Aulularia, all.
Propertius, 460 lines.
Virgil, Eclogues VI., VII., VIII. IX., X.
Horace, Odes IV., and Carmen Sæculare.
Livy, Book XXII., 38 to 48.
Cicero, In Pisonem, 1 to 8.
De Senectute, XV. to XIX.
Old Testament, Ezekiel, Daniel, Habakkuk, Obadiah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, parts of Ezra and Nehemiah.
Greek Testament, Acts ix. to xix., with Conybeare' and Howson's Life of St. Paul.
History, Smith's History of Greeee, Book III., and pages 380 to 433; Liddell, Rome from Sulla's Death to Cicero's Return.
Grammar, Wordsworth's Greek Accidence and Syntax, Part 138 to 169.
Collis's Greek Verbs.
Griffith's Accents.
Thring's Mood Constructions.

A paper of facts, selected, is learnt by heart every Monday morning.

Recitation.

Æschylus, Persæ - -	260 lines.
Propertius - - - -	300 „
Virgil, Ecl. - - -	320 „

Horace, Odes, Book IV., and Cannen Sæculare.
Cicero, de Senectute, xiv. to xx.

English.

Spencer's Faerie Queen, II., Cantos vi. to xii. inclusive.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. UPPER V.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–9.
Monday -	Old Test.; Livy - -	Gram. Rep.; Grk. Play; Iambics Trans.	
Tuesday -	Grk. Test.; Cicero -	Horace Rep.; Plato; Lat. Prose shown up; Lat. Verse set.	Private Tuition and preparation, except Saturday.
Wednesday -	Old Test.; Horace -	Grammar Rep.; Herodotus; Roman Hist.	Average rep. lesson, 24 lines.
Thursday -	Grk. Test.; Grk. Play -	Iambics Rep.; Georgics; Elegiacs shown up; Lyrics set.	Average trans. lesson, 30 lines.
Friday - -	Old Test.; Livy -	Georgics Rep.; Plato; Grecian History.	Minimum of Elegiac comp., 16 v.
Saturday -	Grk. Test.; Horace and Tibullus alternately.	Livy Rep.; Greek Play; Lyrics shown up; Lat. Prose set.	Minimum of Lyric comp., 5 stan.

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. Quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra Subjects, &c. :—Classical Exam. of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

SUBJECTS.

Greek Test., St. Luke.
Old Test. Hist., from Captivity to end of the Prophets.
Grk. Play, Soph. Electra; Eur. Ion, Hecuba.
Grk. Prose, Herod., Book III.; Plato, Phædo; Demosth., Olynthiacs.
Extra Work, Homer, Iliad.

Latin Poets, Virgil, Georgics II., III.; Horace, Odes III., IV.; Tibullus (Anthology).
Latin Prose, Cicero, Select Orations; Livy, Books XXI., XXII.
Liddell's Roman Hist, p. 354–463.
Smith's Grecian Hist., p. 270–382.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. LOWER V.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–9.
Monday -	Old Test.; Livy - -	Grk. Gram.; Euripides; Trans. in School.	
Tuesday -	Grk. Test.; Cicero -	Rep. Horace; Plato; Collect Lat. Prose; Set. Lat. Verse.	Private Tuition and preparation, except Saturday.
Wednesday -	Old Test.; Horace - -	Grk. Gram.; Herodotus; Roman Hist.	Average of Greek and Latin :—
Thursday -	Grk. Test; Euripides -	Rep. Euripides; Georgics; Collect Verses; Set. Lyrics.	Rep., 20 to 24 lines. Trans., 24 lines.
Friday - -	Old Test.; Livy - -	Rep. Georgics; Plato; Grecian Hist.	Minimum of :—
Saturday -	Grk. Test; Horace and Ovid (alternate).	Rep. Livy; Euripides; Collect Lyrics; Set Lat. or Grk. Prose.	Elegiac comp., 18 lines. Lyric comp., 5 stanzas.

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. Quarter 4–5.30).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Extra Subjects, &c.:—Classical Exam. of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

SUBJECTS.

Euripides, Alcestis, Hippolytus, Bacchæ.
Plato, Apology, Crito.
Herodotus, Book I.
Grk. Test., St. Mark.
Virgil, Georgics I., II.
Horace, Odes, Book I., II.
Cicero de Officiis.
Livy, Book XXI.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. UPPER IV.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–1	Evening, 7–9.
Monday	Old Test.; Lat. Grad.	Ovid Con.; Richmond Rules rep.; Lat. Prose shewn up; verses set.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Tuesday	Grk. Test.; Horace Constr.	Xenophon Constr.; Ovid rep.; Grk. Gram.	
Wednesday	Old Test.; Virgil Constr.	Virgil rep.; Medea Con.; verses shown up; Lyrics set.	Average rep. lesson, 20 lines.
Thursday	Old Test.; Cicero Constr.	Virgil rep.; Grk. Gram.; Antiquity Questions; Cicero Con., 2nd time; English Exer.	Average trans. lesson, 24 lines. Minimum for Elegiac verse, 14 lines; Lyric verse, 3 stanzas.
Friday	Grk. Test.; Virgil Constr.	Virgil rep.; Xenophon Constr.; Lyrics shown up; Prose set.	
Saturday	Old Test.; Cicero Constr.	Cicero rep.; Grk. Gram.; Hist. Cicero, 2nd time.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects:—Classical Exam. of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

SUBJECTS.

Virgil, Æn. I., II.
Horace, Odes.
Euripides, Medea.
Ovid, Eton.
Cicero, De Amicitia.
Xenophon, Anabasis.
Hist., Liddell's Rome, to end of chap. XXX.; Smith's Greece, to end of chap. XIV.
Greek Test., St. Matthew.
Old Test., Books of Kings and Chronicles.
Richmond Rules.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. LOWER IV.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–9.
Monday	Grk. Verbs; read and parse Eng.	Constr. Ovid; show up Lat. Verse; set Lat. Prose.	
Tuesday	Scripture lesson; Grk. Verbs; Constr. Xenophon.	Rep. Ovid; Grk. Gram.; Constr. Lat. Grad.	
Wednesday	Scripture; Grk. Verbs; Constr. Hellenica.	Rep. Lat. Grad.; Constr. Ovid; show up Lat. Prose; set Lat. Verse.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Thursday	Scripture; Grk. Verbs; Constr. Cæsar.	Rep. Cæsar; Grk. Gram.; Geog.	
Friday	Scripture; Grk. Verbs; Constr. Cæsar.	Lat. Gram. or rep. Richmond Rules; Constr. Xenophon; show up Lat. Verse and new Lat. Verse set.	On Friday, Roman History read aloud.
Saturday	Scripture; Grk. Verbs; Constr. old Grk. lesson.	Rep. Lat. Gram.; Grk. Gram.; Eng. History.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects, &c. :—On Thursday, 2.30–4.

SUBJECTS.

Old Test., Joshua to death of Solomon.
New Test., Gospels.
Prayer Book.
Keble's Christian Year.
Xenophon's Anabasis.
Wright's Hellenica.
Eton selections from Ovid.
Cæsar.
*Thring's Latin Gradual.
*Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
*Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
Richmond Rules for Elegiac Verse.
English Hist. (Ince and Gilbert).
Wright's Outlines of Roman Hist.
Collis's Card of Greek Verbs.
Reed's Lectures on English History, &c.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. UPPER III.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–9.
Monday	Old Test.; Eng. Hist.	Latin Gram.; Latin Prose looked over; English Exer.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Tuesday	New Test.; Grk. Fables	Ovid Constr.; Grk Gram.	
Wednesday	Old Test.; Gradual Con.	Xenophon; Ovid rep.; Latin Prose.	
Thursday	New Test.; Ovid Constr.	Geography; English Gram.; Eng. Exer.	
Friday	Old Test.; Cæsar Constr.	Ovid rep.; Geography; Gradual Constr.	
Saturday	New Test.; Roman Hist. or English Poetry rep.	Cæsar; week's Lat. and Grk. Gram. rep.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects, &c. :—Classical Examination of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

Exercise set on Monday to be shown up on Thursday.

Exercises corrected during evening work, &c. to be shown up on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Second School.

SUBJECTS.

*Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
*Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
*Liddell and Scott's Grk. Lexicon.
*Smith or Andrew's Latin Dictionary.
Eton Ovid.
Eton Greek Fables.
Wright's Hellenica.
*Thring's Latin Gradual.
Thring's English Grammar.
Ince and Gilbert's English History.
Mackay's Geography.
Johnston's Atlas.
Poets of England and America.
Collis's Irregular Greek Verbs.
Collis's Irregular Latin Verbs.
Walford's Card of Latin Prosody.
Cæsar.
White's History of Rome.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. LOWER III.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–9.
Monday	Old Test.; Eng. History	Lat. Gram.; Eng. Comp.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Tuesday	New Test.; Hellenica	Ovid; Greek Gram.	
Wednesday	Old Test.; Lat. Gradual	Ovid rep.; Seven Kings	
Thursday	New Test.; Ovid	Geography; Eng. Gram. and Exercise.	
Friday	Old Test.; Hellenica	Ovid rep. and Lat. Gram.	
Saturday	New Test.; Seven Kings, or English Poetry.	Lat. Gradual; Greek Gram.	

* Used throughout the School.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects, &c.:—Classical Examination by Head Master of Upper Forms, Thursday.

Latin Prose Composition on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Latin Verse Composition on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Exercises to be shown up on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Second School.

BOOKS USED IN LOWER III.

*Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
*Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
*Liddell and Scott's Grk. Lexicon.
*Smith or Andrew's Latin Dictionary.
Eton Ovid.
Wright's Hellenica.
Wright's Seven Kings of Rome.
*Thring's Latin Gradual.
Thring's English Grammar.
Ince and Gilbert's English History.
Mackay's Geography.
Johnston's Atlas.
Poets of England and America.
Collis's Irregular Greek Verbs.
Collis's Irregular Latin Verbs.
Walford's Card of Latin Prosody.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. FORM II.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening 7–9.
Monday - -	Prayer Book; Greek Gram.	Lat. Gram.; Lat. Exercise.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Tuesday - -	Bible Narrative; Geog.	Greek Delectus; Eng. Gram.; Lat. Exer.	
Wednesday -	New Test.; Lat. Gram.	Lat. Gradual; Irregular Lat. Verbs; Lat. Ex.	
Thursday -	Bible Narrative; Greek Gram.	Eng. History; Grk. Delectus; Lat. Exercise.	
Friday - -	New Test.; Lat. Gradual	Latin Prosody; Latin Gram.; Lat. Exercise.	
Saturday -	Bible Narrative; Irregular Latin Verbs.	Lat. Gradual; repetition of Eng. Poetry learnt during the week.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects, &c.:—Classical Examination of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

SUBJECTS.

*Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
*Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
Wilkins' Greek Delectus.
*Thring's Latin Gradual.
Thring's English Grammar.
Walford's Latin Prosody Card.
Collis' Irregular Latin Verb Card.
English History (Ince and Gilbert).
Geography (Gleig).
Bible Narrative.
Atlas (Keith Johnston).
English Poetry (Eng. and American).

* Used throughout the School.

SCHEDULE OF WORK. FORM I.

	Easter to Mich., 7–8.30. Mich. to Easter, 7.30–8.45.	10–12.	Evening, 7–
Monday - -	Catechism; Dictation -	Latin Gradual; Latin Grammar; Poetry.	
Tuesday - -	New Test.; (Upper) Grk. Gram.; (Lower) Latin Gram.	Verses; reading.	
Wednesday -	Bible Narrative; Geog.	Paper of translation and parsing; Lat. Gram.	
Thursday -	New Test.; Eng. Hist. -	(Upper) Grk. Delectus; (Lower) Grk. Gram.; Latin Gradual.	Private Tuition and Preparation, except Saturday.
Friday - -	Bible Narrative; Eng. Grammar.	Latin Gradual; Outlines of Roman History; Poetry.	
Saturday -	New Test.; rep. Latin and Greek Grammar.	Latin Gradual (more advanced); rep. of Gradual; rep. of week's history.	

Mathematics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.30–4 (Mich. quarter, 4–5.30).

Extra subjects, &c.:—Classical Examination of Upper Forms by Head Master, Thursday.

SUBJECTS.

Bible Narrative.
New Testament.
*Latin Gradual.
Greek Delectus (Wilkins).
*Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
*Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
Thring's English Grammar.
Henry's First Verse Book.
Outlines of Roman History.
English History (Ince and Gilbert).
Geography.
Atlas (Keith Johnston).
English Poetry (Eng. and American).

WORK done by the First Form between Midsummer and Christmas 1864.

List of Subjects :—

Bible Narrative, from page 1 to page 144, *i.e.,* from the Creation to the death of Samuel.

New Testament, the Acts of the Apostles and first five chapters of St. Luke.

Latin Gradual (Thring's), from page 1 to page 16.

Greek Delectus (Wilkins'), page 1.

Latin Grammar (Kennedy), page 1 to page 43, *i.e.,* to end of regular verbs.

Greek Grammar (Wordsworth); *all* from page 1 to page 25, *i.e.,* to end of 1st class of adjectives; *Upper Division* to page 41, *i.e.,* to end of active voice of τύπτω.

English Grammar (Thring), from page 1 to page 33, *i.e.,* to the end of adjectives.

Henry's First Verse Book, from page 1 to page 12.

Outlines of Roman History, from page 1 to page 20, *i.e.,* to the siege of Rome by the Gauls.

English History (Ince and Gilbert's small edition), page 80 to end, *i.e.,* from reign of Henry VII. to the present time.

Geography.—Each boy draws a map out of school each week, which is made the subject of the geography lesson.

Poetry is read and explained once a week in school; also, from 30 to 40 lines are learnt by heart and repeated at the end of the week.

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* Used throughout the School.

RUTLAND.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note, page 113.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866.)			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
BELTON - -	441	— / C. Roberts -	— / 1768	10	10	—	—	None	—	12	—
EMPINGHAM - -	921	Rev. Henry Foster.	1692	35	35	—	No -	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers, agricultural labourers, &c.	50	13
EXTON - - -	805	H. Forster -	1692	—	*						
GLASTON - -	238	William Roberts.	1725	5	5	—	No -	None	Labourers and small tradesmen.	10	—
GREETHAM - -	706	H. Forster -	1692	—	*						
LANGHAM - -	636										
LIDDINGTON - -	61	Mary Parnham.	1721	11	11	—	No -	None	Labourers -	10	—
NORTH LUFFENHAM.	491	Unknown -	—	23	rent (payment from town lands). Return in 1821. No						
THISTLETON - -	142	H. Forster -	1692	—	*						

* 170*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* clear rent divided equally among five schools, Empingham, Exton, Greetham, Langham, and Thistleton

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.),						
—	—	—	—	—	—	Four -	—	--	—	—
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	20 (County magistrates.)	Vicar -	Neither -	No - -	Two, Vicar and assistant.
—	--	—	—	None - - -	None -	Min. and parish officers.	—	Neither -	No - -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Min. and churchwardens.	Minister	Neither -	No - -	One.

further information.

(Return in 1821.) No further information.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ALFORD.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The original donations of Spanning and Gubbe in 1565 and 1568 were for the establishment of a school to teach A B C, and to read Latin and English. The charter of 1576 founds a *grammar school*, to consist of a schoolmaster and usher for ever; and the rules of 1598* require that children shall be able to read and write before admission. The principal part of the endowment, including Spendluffe's estate, was given after the incorporation by charter. In 1813 one of the trustees investigated the history of the school, and submitted several queries to counsel. He ascertained that the usher had, in the 17th and 18th centuries, been in the habit of giving primary instruction to prepare boys for the Grammar school properly so called; and the legal opinion which he obtained stated that neither the governors nor the master had a right to exclude such instruction. This opinion practically condemned the rules of 1598. On the other hand, the Charity Commissioners in 1837, finding that the usher was conducting an English school independently of the head master, referred the trustees to the charter and the rules, and pointed out that the usher was evidently intended to assist the head master, and that the rule requiring children to read and write before admission ought to be enforced. Since that time the school has been conducted entirely as a Grammar school. It does, however, contribute to primary education, as the head master has, since 1822, paid 20*l.* per annum towards the salary of the National schoolmaster. Considering that the gifts of Spanning and Gubbe amounted to only 80*l.*, perhaps this is all that could be expected.

The claims of girls on the charity were recognized in 1746 by the appointment of a mistress at 8*l.* per annum, but this payment is no longer made.

The school seems at present in a fair state of efficiency, though not so large as could be wished. The boys are divided

* Printed in Carlisle's Grammar Schools, i. p. 784.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

between the head master and usher; the latter teaches the rudiments of Latin, in addition to an English education. The head master is also assisted by a pupil teacher. Arithmetic, as would be expected from the time table, is the strongest point. Most of the upper school worked with accuracy and intelligence as far as they went; a few were well advanced. Two or three boys are doing a little Euclid and Algebra. Scarcely enough time seems to be given to History and Geography; the general standard in these subjects was low, though two or three boys answered with some intelligence There is only one boy in the first class in Classics; the second, consisting of boys from 12 to 14, were reading Sallust. They did fairly, but the work seems rather beyond them, and they are scarcely enough grounded in grammar. French is taught by a master, who comes periodically from Lincoln. Those boys whom I examined had made fair progress, considering the time they had given to it. It would, I think, be desirable to incorporate the subject in the regular work of the school. The lower school appears to be very fairly taught. Some of the lowest boys are very backward, and ought hardly to have been admitted. The discipline is satisfactory.

The want of a commercial education has been a frequent subject of complaint in the town, but the school seems to be tolerably popular under its present management. There is a commercial school in the town, to which a great many of the smaller tradesmen send their children. The trustees are anxious to convert the Grammar school into a middle school, on the model of Market Rasen. It is thought that as Alford is the centre of a large agricultural district, there would be a good supply of boys. Probably new buildings would be required. The present school room is an old detached building in substantial repair, capable of holding about 50 boys comfortably. The master's house is a good ordinary dwelling house, not specially adapted for borders. He could receive at most 6 or 8. There is a large garden attached. It is thought that the premises, if sold, would realize some 1,000*l.* More money could be obtained by selling the advowson of Saleby, the incumbent of which is aged. It would probably realize about 1,000*l.* On the expediency of this step the trustees are divided. Those who do not wish to sell the advowson consider it a good provision for retiring head masters. Against this it is urged that the present incumbent is the only instance of a head master being presented, and that the chances of a vacancy occurring at the right time are very small.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 574, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Francis Spanning by deed in 1565 gave 50*l.*, the income thereof to be applied, four-fifths for the maintenance of a free school, one-fifth for the poor. In 1568 William Gubbe 35*l.*; 30*l.* for the free

school, 5*l.* for the poor. A charter was obtained by petition of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, 2 July 1576. Richard Spendley in 1583 gave a rent of 20*s.* issuing out of premises at Gayton. John Spendluffe by will in 1588 gave premises in Farlsthorpe, Woodthorpe, Strubby, Wethern, and Cumberworth to use of schoolmaster, subject to payment of 6*l.* to poor of Alford and Farlsthorpe. George Justice in 1636 gave advowson of Saleby, Peregrine Langton in 1658 gave 100*l.*, and Sir Robert Christopher in 1668 gave a rent of 5*l.* a year. Two exhibitions of 4*l.* each, tenable at Magdalene College, Cambridge, now incorporated with the general funds of the College. Deeds deposited with Bursar.

School Property.—266 acres of land, and advowson of Saleby. Whole net income, except a small working balance, paid to head master. Average annual income, 373*l.* gross, 328*l.* net, besides residence for head master. On death of a late head master an annual payment of 17*l.* 10*s.* will fall in. Buildings and site fair. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

The school has a third preference after Caistor and Louth to one scholarship of 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* a year at Jesus College, Cambridge (founded by Charles Humphry in 1718).

Objects of Trust of School.—A free school for the teaching of young children A B C and Latin and English (Spanning, so also Gubbe). A free grammar school for the education, instruction, and bringing up of children and youth in grammar for ever (Charter).

Government and Masters.—Eleven governors incorporated, make statutes, appoint and dismiss head master, fill up vacancies in their own body, annually appoint an examiner.

Practice is to appoint as head master a graduate in orders. He is allowed to hold a curacy.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take an unlimited number of boarders. Total income from endowment 201*l.*, from fees 6*l.*, from boarders fluctuating. Assistant master appointed and paid by head master; he also pays 20*l.* to National schoolmaster.

Day Scholars.—30 foundationers, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 4 miles. Pay 1*l.* 1*s.*; one non-foundationer pays 6*l.* 6*s.* for general work. French, 4*l.* 4*s.* for all. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—3, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms for board and instruction, 42*l.* School bills: highest, 42*l.*; lowest (weekly boarder), 32*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1,266 feet per boy. Hours, 7 A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin chiefly. Religious instruction in Scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers, viz., Collects from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks given for work done in half-year.

Examination once a year by an examiner appointed by Governors. Prizes given by governors and head master.

Punishments: tasks, detention, and caning. No punishment inflicted by head master only; caning inflicted publicly.

Playground, 3,050 square feet. A master generally present at cricket. Boarders not allowed to go, without leave, into the town.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. One-third of lessons prepared out of school. Playtime, 18 to 20 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending Michaelmas 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
In Bursâ - - - -	77	18	2
Rents - - - - -	351	6	0
	£429	4	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d
Insurance, Land Tax, &c. - -	7	19	6
Interest on £350 expended on Drainage - - -	17	10	0
Tenants' Dinner and Sundries -	2	2	0
Examiner's Fee - -	5	5	0
Head Master - - -	357	14	8
Balance in hand - - -	38	13	0
	£429	4	2

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867).

Governors:

John Higgins, Alford.
Rev. F. C. Massingberd, Rector of Ormsby.
John S. Lister, Saleby Grange, Alford.
Rev. J. B. Travers, Vicar of Mumby, Alford.
Rev. W. P. Vyner, Rector of Withern, Alford.
Rev. R. Parker, Vicar of Claxby, Spilsby.
R. N. West, M.D., Alford,
F. J. Rhoades, Solicitor, Alford.
T. Bradley, Alford.
J. Wilby Preston, Dalby Hall, Spilsby.

Clerk to Governors:

The Governors are Bursars in rotation, the Rev. F. C. Massingberd being the present Bursar.

Head Master:

Rev. C. U. Dasent, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Doctor of Medicine *	Alford - -	300 yards.
„ „ - 2			
„ „ - 3	Clerk and Agent -	Do. - -	200 „
„ „ - 4	Chemist - -	Do. - -	400 „
„ „ - 5	†		
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Bilsby - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 7	‡		
„ „ - 8	Stationer - -	Alford - -	500 yards.
„ „ - 9	Saddler - -	Do. - -	400 „
„ „ - 10	Clerk and Agent -	Do. - -	200 „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Carpenter - -	Do. - -	400 „
„ „ - 2	Brewer's Man -	Do. - -	500 „
„ „ - 3	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	350 „
„ „ - 4	Joiner - -	Do. - -	150 „
„ „ - 5	Brickmaker - -	Thoresthorpe -	¾ mile.
„ „ - 6	Bookseller - -	Alford -	350 yards.
„ „ - 7	General Dealer -	Do. - -	150 „
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Do. - -	400 „
„ „ - 9	Corn Factor -	Do. - -	400 „
„ „ - 10	Brickmaker - -	Thoresthorpe -	¾ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
„ „ - 1	*Civil Engineer -	Uxbridge.	
„ „ - 2	†Clerk in Orders -	Gayton Rectory -	5½ miles.
„ „ - 3	‡Farmer - -	Farlesthorpe -	2½ „

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
			£ s. d.				hours.		hours.				
Religious Knowledge.	35	6	- -	9	13	1	1½	- -	1½	Historical Books, Old Testament. Questions on Catechism. Greek Testament, last half of Acts.	8	11	1
Greek - -	8	2	- -	2	14	5	½	5	6	Xenophon's Anabasis (Extracts) in Collis' Pontes Classici. Arnold's Greek Exercises.	6	12	4
Latin - -	30	5	- -	2	13	7	½	8	8	Virgil, 649 lines. Livy, Bk. xxii. Ovid, 392 lines. Arnold's Exercises. Bland's Verses.	6	12	8
French - -	7	3	4 4 0	2	13	1	1½	1	1½	- - - - - -	4	13	1
Arithmetic -	35	6	- -	6	12	5	1½	- -	7½	Colenso's Arithmetic (or Calder's).	- -	- -	- -
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	2	- -	2	14	3	1½	- -	4½	Euclid, 2 Books - - Wood's Algebra (Easy) to Simple Equations.	1 1	11 11	2 3
History - -	33	4	- -	9	13	1	1½	- -	1½	Smith's English History (Elizabeth to William III.)	8	11	1
Geography -	35	4	- -	15	12	1	1½	- -	1½	Maps. Chambers' Geography.	With the		
English Literature.	35	4	- -	9	13	2	½	- -	1	Poetry from Best Authors (Bowman). Longman's Reading Book (IV.)	8	11	4
Reading - -	35	4	- -	15	12	1	1½	- -	1½	- - - - - -	Read with		
Writing - -	35	Not divided into Classes.		- -			- -	-	4	——	—	—	—

N.B.—This return does by no means represent the existing
No work out of School is included in this Report.

NSTRUCTION.

atistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
ours.		hours.					hours.		hours.	
1½	- -	1½	History, Old Testament (Books of Moses). Catechism.	7	11	1	- -	- -	1½	Barter's Scripture History, p. 1–15. Bible Reading.
½	3	4	Greek Grammar (to τυπτω)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	5	8	Cæsar, Book I., Book II. 1–13. Latin (Arnold) Exercises.	7	11	6	½	6	12*	Valpy's Delectus, pp. 1–5.
1½	1	1½	Rudiments.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	- -	- -	Colenso's Arithmetic - -	7	11	6	1½	- -	9	Colenso's Arithmetic, 1st Part.
½	- -	1½	Euclid, Book I. (1—10.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1½	- -	4½	Algebra, 1st Three Rules.							
½	- -	1	English History (National Society's).	7	11	1	½	- -	1	English History (National Society).
st Class.			Maps. Chambers' Geography.	3	9	10	½	- -	20	Chambers' Primer, pp. 9–31.
½	- -	3	Poetry (Bowman). Longman's Reading Book.	3	9	10	½	- -	20	Longman's Reading Book. Poetry by heart. Spelling.
st Class.			- - - - - - -	3	9	4	1	- -	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

tails of the School Instruction, but is accurate for 1864.

* No Latin done at home.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BOSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

Under the late head master, now vicar of Frieston, the school dwindled to nothing. He retired with a pension of 80*l.*, which he continues to draw. Meantime, the school is deprived of two exhibitions.

The provisions of the scheme relative to the duties of the masters require a liberal interpretation if the school is to be worked effectively.

The following points call for notice:—

1. The second master is to assist the head master in Greek, Latin, and mathematics, and also, with the assistance of the English master, to teach English, French, arithmetic, and elementary subjects. The religious instruction of the school is also set down as part of his duties, while no reference is made to it in defining the head master's.

2. The head master pays 4*l.* per annum to the second master in respect of his boarders. Such a payment from an assistant master who takes boarders to the head master is reasonable enough, as, if the head master's work be efficiently performed, every additional boy increases his labour, but there seems no adequate reason for the opposite practice. It seems as if the rule had been framed under the impression that the head and second masters conduct two independent schools. Besides this, the second master has the same share as the head master of the day boys' capitation fees. I am informed that the late second master refused the head mastership, considering his own position as remunerative.

3. The usher or second master is in many respects independent of the head master. He is paid from a separate estate, and his income is nearly equal to the head master's. The late second master was for some years in weak health, and often obliged to be absent from school, but he retained the office till his death. The present second master* is an able and painstaking man, but is, I am informed, somewhat crotchetty in his method of teaching, and disposed to maintain an independent position. The head master appears to have no power to prescribe what books are to be used, or what system adopted, in the second master's forms, nor is there anything like the "reviews" common in many schools. One instance of the independence of system may be mentioned. The head master allows boys to drop Greek in his classes; the second master insists upon its being learnt in his. Again, the second master seems to be in the habit of communicating directly with the trustees on matters affecting the school without notifying his intention to the head master. There is no doubt, however, that he is most anxious for the welfare of the school. The trustees have recently passed a resolution making the head master respon-

* Who has left since the date of my report.

sible for the management of the school, but conferring no distinct power. And, of course, he is held responsible by public opinion.

The general result of my examination was decidedly satisfactory, The translations of the 6th were accurate and well expressed, and their Latin and Greek verses were good. The upper 5th translated creditably for their position. Their knowledge of French was fair, but the grammar was not accurate. The head master, who is an excellent French scholar, has lately taken it into his own hands, so that there is likely to be an improvement. The 4th form, which is doing Virgil, seemed scarcely enough grounded in grammar. The 3rd form did remarkably well in geography and English history. It appears that the knowledge gained in these forms is kept up higher in the school. The head master makes a point of talking to the higher forms about topics of the day, and of encouraging them to ask questions on general subjects. Though a small point, it is worth mentioning; as, besides the advantage to the boys, it enables parents to see that their children's general intelligence is cultivated.

The Euclid was very fairly done in the 6th and 5th; the 4th had only just begun. The arithmetic of the 4th and 5th was also creditable; there were scarcely any complete failures; the majority showed some intelligence in their working.

Till recently there have been drawing and French masters, but the head master has found it more convenient to arrange that the boys who wish to draw should do so at the School of Art; at times not included in their school hours, and to have French taught by the regular masters.

The discipline appears to be quite satisfactory. The hours, from 2 to 5 in the afternoon without a break, are thought by some good judges to be too long.

There is a large school room, with a class room for the head master opening into it. Both are in good repair, and well furnished with black boards, maps, &c. The usher takes his classes in the dining hall of the head master's house, but a class room is being erected for his use. The boarders' bedrooms are good ordinary rooms, comfortable enough, but not specially adapted for the purpose. The accommodation for the head master's family is, however, very limited. The trustees have often been appealed to, to enlarge the house, but without success, though they have money in hand. At present the head master alone may take boarders, and is limited to 20. There seems no adequate reason why accommodation for a larger number should not be provided. If rooms on the "cubicle" system were built for 20 boys, and the numbers were limited to 30, several rooms would be gained for the dwelling house, and the head master's remuneration would be increased. At present the income is below the average in similar schools.

The present head master has raised the school from nothing to upwards of 100 boys. Both he and the second master are popular in the town, and the school appears to be held in high estimation by all classes.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The head master holds, with consent of the trustees, the incumbency of a chapel of ease, involving no cure of souls. A legal opinion has been taken in favour of his doing so.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 4, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Philip and Mary, 6 January 1554, who gave lands in Boston, Skirbeck, Donington, Wyberton, Wrangle, Gosberton, and elsewhere in the county of Lincoln (formerly belonging to certain guilds and fraternities in Boston, one of which had maintained a free school,) for the maintenance of a Free Grammar school, two presbyters to serve in the parish church of Boston, and four beadsmen. Richard Briggs, by deed 7 April 1558, granted reversion in 32 acres of land in Fishtoft, Boston, and Skirbeck, to mayor and burgesses of Boston, who applied it in support of the usher. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—The charter lands contain 431a. 2r. 39p.; and the charity has also (1864) 332*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and 478*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, consols. Total income of whole charity 1,771*l.* gross, 1,498*l.* net, of which 496*l.* applied to school: of this 80*l.* forms pension of late head master; a fixed salary of 200*l.* paid to head master, and 100*l.* to English master. Present annual income of lands (31a. 1r. 0p.) under Briggs' deed of gift 126*l.*; net value 110*l.*, paid to usher. One exhibition of 40*l.*; two more to be founded when late head master's pension falls in.

Buildings and site fair. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust of School.—A free grammar school in Boston for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar (letters patent). Inhabitants of Boston entitled to preference over all other applicants for admission to school. This not to apply to head master's boarders. As between persons not inhabitants, inhabitants of parish of Skirbeck and hamlet of Skirbeck Quarter to be entitled to preference. (Scheme A.D. 1850.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent), Greek, Latin, and mathematics to be taught by head master; English and French languages, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and geography, instruction in Holy Scriptures and Catechism, respectively, to scholars whose parents may desire same by usher (Scheme).

Government and Masters.— Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 3 August 1850. Bishop of Lincoln, visitor.

Trustees of municipal charities of borough of Boston 15 in number. Three at a board a quorum. Court of Chancery appoint to fill vacancies in board. Trustees appoint head master and usher and annual examiner. With consent of visitor, make rules, and dismiss after admonition head and English master and usher.

Head master and usher must be graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, and of the Church of England. No master may hold any ecclesiastical preferment with cure of souls.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 20 boarders. Total income, from endowment 200*l.*, from one-third of capitation fees, 70*l.*, from boarders 840*l.* gross, besides house. Usher not allowed to take boarders. Total income, from endowment 110*l.*, from fees (including 1*l.* per quarter from each of head master's boarders, and one-third of capitation fees,) 150*l.* English master appointed and dismissed by head master with consent of trustees, receives annual stipend of 100*l.* from endowment. [20*l.* added lately, 1867.]

Day Scholars.—60 or 70 [55 in 1867] of all ages, all from the town; pay 3*l.* for general work. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—20, all in the head master's house. Four meals a day for seniors, three for juniors. Seniors, meat twice; juniors, once. Terms for board and instruction, 40 guineas. Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Pay, 4*l.* a year each to usher. Average school bill, 51*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 1,250 feet per boy. Hours, 7 A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and spell ordinary English names of two syllables.

School classified by classics and mathematics chiefly. School course modified to suit case of individual boys. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed by prayers, viz., Bishop Blomfield's family prayers.

Promotions partly by half-year's work; partly by examination.

Examinations by an examiner not connected with Boston, selected by the Bishop of Lincoln at Midsummer, at Christmas by head master. Prizes given to first boy in each form.

Punishments: impositions, and rarely corporal punishment; all inflicted by head master only.

Playground, a large yard about a quarter of an acre, besides six acres for cricket, football, &c., close to school. Boarders not allowed to go beyond cricket field. Drilling taught in summer months.

Unusually large number of boys, 12 or 14, gone to Cambridge during last five years. [One day scholar and four boarders at Cambridge in May 1867. None at Oxford.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is about an hour and a half a day. Playtime, 24 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of BOSTON CHARITY Trustees, so far as relates to the Charter Lands, and the Usher's Charity under R. Briggs' Deed for the Year ending 14 Nov. 1864.

(1.) CHARTER LANDS.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	502	13	9	Management	146	7	6
Rents	1,747	7	3	Repairs, Taxes, Insurance, &c.	226	0	10
Dividends	23	12	6	Beadsmen	110	0	0
				Coals and Bread	6	12	0
				Vicar and Lecturer	516	13	4
				Grammar School:—			
				Masters	352	10	0
				Late Head Master's Pension	80	0	0
				School Expenses	33	16	7
				One Exhibition, ¾ Year	30	0	0
				Balance in hand	771	13	3
	£2,273	13	6		£2,273	13	6

(2.) R. BRIGGS' DEED.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	23	17	10	Management	38	8	4
Rents	126	0	0	Repairs, Taxes, Insurance	41	1	1
Balance due	39	11	7	Second Master of Grammar School	110	0	0
	£189	9	5		£189	9	5

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

John Holliday Thomas, Druggist, Boston.
Joseph Wren, Merchant, Boston.
Thos. Wise, Banker, Boston.
John Carruthers Little, Stroud, Gloucester.
Jas. Grant, Solicitor, London.
Fred. Lyon Hopkins, Boston.
Thos. Garfit, Banker, Boston.
Stephen Lewin, Merchant, Boston.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

John Mason Knowles, Currier, Boston.
Thos. Smalley Cooke, Brewer, Boston.
Thos. Wright, Ironmonger, Boston.
John Oldrid, Draper, Boston.

Clerk to Trustees:
H. Harwood, Boston.

Head Master:
Rev. George Edwin Pattenden, B.D.

Other Foundation Master:
John Trefusis Punnett, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

	Day Scholars.		Boarders.	
	Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - -	1	Surgeon.	Clergyman - -	Alford, Lncln shre.
,, ,, -	2	Wesleyan Minister.	Gentleman Farmer	Fiskerton Hall, near Lincoln.
,, ,, -	3	Physician.	Esquire - -	Jamaica.
,, ,, -	4	Railway Official.	Gentleman - -	Halifax, Yorkshire.
,, ,, -	5	Chemist.	Lieut. in Artillery	Eastbourne, Sussex.
,, ,, -	6	Solicitor.	Vicar of neighbouring Town.	Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, -	7	Auctioneer.	Esquire - -	Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire.
,, ,, -	8	Bank Clerk.	Gentleman Farmer	Candlesby, Lncln sh.
,, ,, -	9	Farmer.	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, -	10	Grocer.	Surgeon - -	Norwich, now at Sleaford.
Boys lowest in School - -	1	Relieving Officer.	Architect - -	Near Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, -	2	Farmer.	Clergyman - -	Heighington, Lncln.
,, ,, -	3	Draper.	Solicitor - -	Sleaford, Lncln shre.
,, ,, -	4	Builder.	Gentleman Farmer	Dowsby Hall, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, -	5	Butcher.	Clergyman - -	Near Grantham, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, -	6	Lawyer's clerk.	Solicitor - -	Sleaford, Lncln sh.
,, ,, -	7	Chemist.	Gentleman Farmer	Spilsby, Lncln shre.
,, ,, -	8	Solicitor	Barrister - -	Late at Hong Kong, now in Wales.
,, ,, -	9	Grocer.	Widow of Farmer -	Heckington, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, -	10	Bookseller.		
All from Boston.			All in Head Master's House.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hours.		hours.	
Religious knowledge.	All	6	—	22	15	6	¼	—	—	Work of one half-year in Classics of the 5th form.
Greek - -	65	4	—	16	- -	4	1	2	4	Cicero, Philipp. II., whole; Virgil, Georg., IV., whole; Xenophon, Anab., Book I.; Eurip. Hecuba, greater part.
Latin - -	All	6	—	22	- -	4	1	2	4	
French - -	50	3	—	22	- -	3	1	2	3	
German - -	5*	1	1 guinea a quarter	5	- -	3	—	—	—	N.B.—There was then a higher class of five boys, two of whom have gone to the University after having obtained open scholarships, one of 60*l.* at Caius College, Cambridge, and one of 40*l.* at St. Peter's College, Camb. These read Thucydides, Tacitus, Aristophanes, Livy, Juvenal, Persius and Greek plays.
Arithmetic -	All	6	—	22	- -	4	1	- -	3	
Bookkeeping -	A few specially.	- -		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mensuration and Surveying.	Do.	- -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	50	3	—	22	- -	2	1½ besides paper work.	- -	3	
History - -	All	6	—	22	- -	3	½	- -	1½	
Geography -	All	6	—	22	- -	3	½	- -	1½	
English Grammar.	2 lowest forms.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Literature.	All	6	—	22	- -	1	1	- -	1	
English Composition.	All but lowest	5	—	22	- -	1	1	- -	1	
Reading -	All except VI.	5	—	22	- -	6	¼	- -	1½	
Writing - -	Do.	5	—	22	- -	3	1	- -	3	
Music - -	A few occasionally.	- -	1 guinea a quarter	- -	- -	2	1	- -	2	
Drawing -	15 at the time.	- -	Do.	- -	- -	3	1	- -	3	

The instruction in the lowest class is quite elementary. This class or 1st form consists of little boys of 7, 8, and 9 years of age, who learn English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Reading, Scripture, Latin Grammar, &c. It is next to impossible to analyse their work, which consists of the above subjects, and, with Writing, Dictation, and Spelling, occupies the whole of their time.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) and elsewhere.

Day boy, James Goose, M.A.—Mathematical Scholar of St. John's, *Indian Civil Service Appointment*, 1859 ; College Prizes, 1857, 1858 ; Prize of 80*l.* for Native Languages at Tanjor, 1862.

Boarder, Robert Millington, B.A.—Scholar of Queen's, Camb. ; *University Prizeman*, (Members Prize, 1861); 2*nd Class Classical Tripos;* College Prizes, 1859, 1860, 1861.

Day-boy, James F. Smith, B.A — Scholar of Emmanuel, 1859; College Prizes, 1859, 1860; *Indian Civil Service Appointment*, 1861; Graduated in 3*rd Class Classical Honours.*

Boarder, Charles A. Roe, B.A.—*Postmastership, Merton, Oxford*, 1860 ; *Indian Civil Service*, 1862, 10th of 80 ; *University Scholar* (Boden), 1863 ; Prize of 80*l.* for Native Languages.

Day-boy, Herbert Millington, B.A.—Scholar of Clare, Camb., 1861; College Prizes 1861, 1862, 1863; 2*nd Class Classical Tripos*, first half 1864.

Boarder, Robert Casswell, B.A.—Scholar of Trinity Hall, 1862; English Essay, 1865; 2*nd of the* 2*nd Class Classical Tripos*, 1866.

Day-boy, Fredk. B. Firman, B.A.—*Open Scholarship* at Jesus, Camb., 1862; Master's and College Prizeman, 1863 ; 2*nd Class Classical Tripos*, 1866.

Day-boy, Alfred Wren.—Mathematical Scholarship, Peterhouse, Camb., 1864; still an undergraduate.

Boarder, Ernest S. Roberts.—*Open Scholarship* (*Classical*), Caius Coll. Camb. (60*l.*) 1865.

Boarder, Richd. Waltham.—*Open Scholarship* (*Classical*), Peterhouse (40*l.*) 1865. Many honours in Cambridge local examinations.

Bourn Grammar School.

Mr. H. W. Eve's Report.

The nominal head master takes no part in the management or instruction of the school, though his assistant would not take any important step without consulting him. About 40 years ago the office was held by a man very ill fitted for it, whom there was no means of removing. When he died, the Rev. J. Dodsworth, then curate of the parish, was made master, and for a short time performed the duties. When he ceased to teach, he continued, as I am informed, at the wish of the parish, to retain the mastership, appointing a deputy, and paying him the stipend. The town were anxious to avoid the risk of an irremoveable master. Since Mr. Dodsworth became vicar, there have been several assistants, some of them his curates. The present assistant, a layman, has been in office about 10 years, and is thought highly of in the town. A wish has been expressed, I am told, that Mr. Dodsworth should resign, and leave the school entirely to the working master.

The school is an old building in the churchyard, about 45 feet by 20. It is substantial, but would require some outlay to put it into good repair, The site is the dampest part of the town. Of the rentcharge of 76*l.* per annum, 15*l.* is, by the will, to be applied to the repair of the school or almshouses. Not above 20*l.* from this source has been spent on the school for the last seven years, but it is doubtful whether the place is worth much outlay. About three years ago a meeting was held, in which it was proposed to build a fresh school house, and a house for the master, by subscription. The plan was thought to be on too large a scale, and fell through, but will very likely be revived. It is thought that a house in a good part of the town, which is considered healthy, would attract boarders from the fen country round about. The present master once had a few, but was obliged to remove into the low part of the town, and lost them.

The highest class consists of boys from 11 to 14. They are reading Cornelius Nepos, and in French one of Jules Gérard's books. The Nepos is rather above them; they are hardly enough grounded in grammar to do it justice. The French they construe very fairly, and with intelligence, but their pronunciation and grammar are not good. The classes below are beginners. It should be observed that though French is charged for as an extra, the upper boys all learn it. In arithmetic a good many boys were able to work sums in practice, and the simpler rules, but could make very little of the rule of three, or of any sums that required much thought. Their working was accurate. Their knowledge of geography and Scripture History was small. A little elementary astronomy had been taught, with some success, to a few of the higher boys. The discipline seems good, and the instruction careful. I am informed that several boys who have gone from the school into business have been looked upon

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

as well trained. The great want at present is an additional teacher, who would be quite indispensable if the numbers were at all increased. The school is popular in the town.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 317. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Trollope, 16 November 1636, who stating that he had built a school which he desired to be a free grammar school, the owner of his house called St. Lombarde to be governor and nominate the master, gave to eight feoffees a rentcharge of 70*l.* issuing out of lands called St. Lombarde at Weston, as to 30*l.* thereof for a schoolmaster, 30*l.* for six poor aged men, 2*l.* for trustees' meetings, and remainder for repairs of school house and almshouse and clothing and fuel for the almsmen.

School Property.—Share of rentcharge, viz., 30*l.*, besides repairs. Buildings and site not adapted to their purpose, school being in the churchyard, and no residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching the art and rudiments of grammar in the town of Bourn. (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—No subsequent appointment of feoffees having been made, Sir John Trollope (now Lord Kesteven), present owner of Saint Lambert at Weston, acts as sole trustee; appoints head master.

No restriction upon other employment of head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 30*l.*, from fees 100*l.* The present head master is also vicar of the parish. Usher appointed by head master.

Day Scholars.—35, chiefly under 14 years old, from distances up to three miles. Pay: for general work, 3*l.*; French or drawing, 2*l.*; books and stationery about 2*l.*; fires, 2*s.* 6*d.* Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read well. School classified by Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit case of boys who appear specially disqualified for certain parts of it. Religious instruction in Sacred history and the Catechism. School begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination.

Examination once a quarter by master.

Punishments: impositions, castigation, and expulsion. The last two by head master only; castigation publicly.

No playground or gymnasium.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years, but eight or ten to other places of education.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. One-third of lessons learnt in school, rest out of school.

Patron and Sole Trustee:
Lord Kesteven, Casewick, near Stamford.

Head Master:
Rev. Joseph Dodsworth, Vicar of Bourn.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Stationer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Commission Agent.
,, ,, - 2	Grocer, &c.	,, ,, - 2	Greengrocer.
,, ,, - 3	Wine Merchant.	,, ,, - 3	Farmer.
,, ,, - 4	Painter.	,, ,, - 4	Police Superintendent.
,, ,, - 5	Banker.	,, ,, - 5	Banker.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer.	,, ,, - 6	Solicitor.
,, ,, - 7	Clerk.	,, ,, - 7	Farmer.
,, ,, - 8	Auctioneeer.	,, ,, - 8	Butcher.
,, ,, - 9	Wine Merchant.	,, ,, - 9	Corn Merchant.
,, ,, - 10	Lawyer's Clerk.	,, ,, - 10	Innkeeper.

All from within half a mile of the school, except three who come from about three miles off.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					yrs.		mins.		hours.	
Religious knowledge.	28	2	- -	20	14	2	10	- -	- -	- - - - - -
Greek - -	1	1	- -	1	15	6	10	- -	- -	Adams' Delectus, about 20 pages.
Latin - -	26	6	- -	4	14	12	15	4	4	Virgil 1st Æn., about 520 lines; Cæsar, 1st Book.
French - -	15	4	10s. per Quartr	4	14	14	15	6	6	Tueur de Lions (Gerard), about 180 pages.
Arithmetic -	28	- -	- -	- -	12	12	30	- -	6	Thrower's Arithmetic, various.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6	- -	- -	6	14	6	12	- -	1	Euclid 1st and 2d Book; Bridge's Algebra.
History - -	28	3	- -	20	12	8	10	- -	1	Outlines of Grecian History, Outlines of Roman History, Outlines of English History (all the book).
Geography -	28	2	- -	20	12	2	10	- -	1	Cornwell's Geography, about 45 pages.
English Grammar.	28	2	- -	20	12	2	5	- -	½	Allen and Cornwell's, about 20 pages.
English Composition.	28	- -	- -	20	12	1	20	- -	mins. 20	Cornwell's, about 30 pages -
Reading -	28	- -	- -	28	12	4	10	- -	30	Various - - -
Writing - -	28	- -	- -	28	12	8	15	- -	hours. 1½	——
Drawing -	6	1	10s. per Quartr	6	12	4	30	- -	2	From the flat and models.
Natural Philosophy.	15	1	- -	15	13	2	10	- -	½	About 50 pages.

In the lowest class four boys learn Latin delectus

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.

Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
8	yrs. 10	2	mins. 10	—	hours. —	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	11	1	15	3	3	Adams' Delectus, about 10 pages; and Nepos, about 15 pages.
6	11½	4	15	4	3	French Fables, about 45 pages (Chambaud).
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Thrower's (various.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	9½	8	10	- -	1	Junior English History, 100 pages.
8	9½	2	10	- -	1	Geography, Junior, about 22 pages.
8	9½	2	5	- -	½	English Grammar, Junior, about 28 pages.
8	9½	1	20	- -	mins. 20	Cornwell's, 10 pages.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

and two learn French grammar.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRIGG (PARISH OF WRAWBY*) GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

This school is very much in want of a Scheme. The town has one of the most important markets in Lincolnshire, and commands a large agricultural district. It also lies within easy reach of the newly established iron mines at Frodingham and Scunthorpe, which may become more important. At present, only a part of the more respectable inhabitants avail themselves of it. Their principal objection seems to be the mixed character of the school, to which boys of all classes are admitted. The objects of the founder seem to have been very general; embracing a primary as well as a classical education. Of the 11 parishes mentioned in his will, 6 or 7 are now supplied with National schools; the rest are quite away from the Brigg district. A strong wish is expressed both in the town and in the neighbourhood for a good middle school. In the town there would be no objection, at least on the part of many persons, to the payment of a moderate capitation fee. Without it additional masters cannot be provided. The number of boys is limited to 80, far too many for two masters.

Only one boy, the master's son, learns Greek; he was fairly grounded. The same boy, who with one other constitutes the first class in Latin, construed a passage of Cicero which he had prepared with accuracy and some taste. The next 6 boys were doing mere elementary construing, and showed some knowledge of grammar. An exercise which they did for me was very fair. The crude form system is in use. The dictation was below the average; not more than two or three boys did it perfectly. All but the head boy were absolutely ignorant of the simplest facts of geography. There are no wall-maps or black-boards. In arithmetic 5 boys in the upper school did an easy paper (not including fractions) correctly; 7 or 8 more worked two or three questions in the compound rules; the rest failed entirely. Some, however, are quite little boys, who are only in the simple rules. About 20 boys had begun algebra; two did creditable papers, and about half the rest showed some knowledge of the first four rules, though most of them made mistakes. The boys were evidently quite unaccustomed to examination.

In the lower school, which is under the usher, the average age of the two highest classes is between 10 and 11. 3 boys were able to work sums up to division of money well; the rest did very poorly; many could not multiply. The dictation was bad, and hardly any of the boys had heard of the Thames or of Europe. Though boys are required by the rules to read decently before admission, very few of the lowest class of 20 boys can do so. The discipline of the lower school is not at all good; that of the upper school only moderate. It should be said that the lower school is limited to the

* The town, properly called Glandford Bridges, is commonly known as Brigg.

labouring class; boys of higher social position are taken at once into the upper school, though only fit in point of attainments for the lower. But there is no difficulty in the way of lower school boys passing to the upper school.

The school room is old, but in fair repair. It is divided into two rooms; that for the lower school, 38 feet by 20; that for the upper half the size. The lower school is well provided with desks and forms; the upper only moderately so. There are no black boards, nor wall maps. The house would hold six or eight boarders, but is not well adapted for the purpose.

There is connected with the school a curious institution, which might serve as a nucleus for a boarding house on very low terms. Four poor boys of Fulsby and Legsby are lodged and maintained in the head master's house. The fund for this purpose exceeds 120*l.* a year, so that some profit remains to the head master. The boys live with the servants in the kitchen, and wait at table, and perform other menial duties in the house. Some time ago it was thought that too much use was made of them, and rules were laid down as to what they might and what they might not do in the way of work. They have not separate beds, and the room which has been used as their dormitory for more than 30 years is small and ill-ventilated. On my pointing this out to the head master, he undertook to remove them to a larger room.

The rule that the head master shall not hold office after 45 is not observed.

It should be mentioned that the school has recently suffered from the burning down of one of the farm houses, which was uninsured. The property is now all insured.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 523, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., 11th September 1669, who gave lands in Wrawby, Horncastle, West Ashby, Ulceby, and Fulsby; as to the lands in Wrawby, Horncastle, West Ashby, and a moiety of the lands in Fulsby, in trust out of the rents and profits to build a schoolhouse and dwelling houses for master and usher, and then for the maintenance of a master; as to those in Ulceby, for the usher; as to the other moiety of the lands in Fulsby, for providing lodging, diet, clothes, and books for so many poor boys from the parishes of Legsby and Fulsby as the income would maintain, to be disposed of and maintained in the said intended school so long as founder's trustees should see fit for them to remain; and for defraying charges of trustees and examiners of scholars he gave a house in Gainsborough. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees, except probate of will, which is in possession of Sir John Nelthorpe.

School Property.—274a. 1r. of land with houses, besides school site and two fields in occupation of master 9a. 2r.; consols 1,485*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* (usher's estate), and 190*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* belonging to the Gainsborough estate. Income in 1866, 527*l.* gross, 434*l.* net (deducting arrears, &c.), besides residences for head master and usher.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For children of the inhabitants of Glandford Brigg, Wrawby, Messingham, North Kelsey, Legsby, Ulceby, Fulsby, West Ashby,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Scalby, Castrupp, and Broughton, to be taught the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, writing and arithmetic gratis, and all other children to be taught to read, write, and cast accounts, without paying anything (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, reading, writing, and arithmetic (founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Trustees 14 in number, self-electing; majority appoint head master. Required by founder's will to visit the school and examine it half-yearly.

Head master may not continue after he is 45 years old. This restriction disregarded in practice. No restriction upon other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 187*l.*, besides house and land, valued at 45*l.* per annum, and 24*l.* for boarding each of the four boys in his house. Total income of usher, from endowment 150*l.*, besides house. Usher appointed by trustees.

Day Scholars.—76, from distances up to two or three miles. Pay for firing, 1*s.*; cleaning, 1*s.* Instruction gratuitous. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—Four, from Legsby and Fulsby, who are nominated by trustees, and are clothed, fed, educated, and lodged gratuitously. Four meals a day generally.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fairly.

Classification peculiar, owing to different stations in life of boys. School course modified to a certain extent to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened with collects taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions mainly by general proficiency.

No examinations or prizes.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last publicly; none by head master only.

Playground about half an acre close to school. No bounds.

Two boys gone to university within the last six years. [None apparently at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 36 hours in summer and 28 in winter per week, besides time for preparation, which is about two hours per day for boys who learn Latin.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 31 Dec. 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Gross rental (master, &c.)	321	1	0
„ (usher)	145	0	0
Dividends (usher)	44	11	1
Gainsborough estate rent	10	10	0
Dividends do.	5	14	4
	526	16	5
Balances from last year:—			
Usher's account	109	3	8½
Legsby and Fulsby boys	55	18	8
Gainsborough estate	110	8	10
Repair fund	37	10	7½
	£ 839	18	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Arrears (master, &c.)	10	0	0
„ (usher)	3	16	7
„ (trustees)	5	14	4
Income tax (master, &c.)	5	1	7
„ (usher)	2	8	4
Cattle plague rates (master, &c.)	5	2	3
„ „ (usher)	1	7	5
Fire insurance (master, &c.)	2	14	6
„ (usher)	0	17	5
Fee farm rent (master)	0	17	0
Repairs to estate (usher)	36	19	7
Repairs to school building	12	7	10
Auditor and clerk	13	2	2
Head master	162	19	1
Usher	155	0	0
4 boys' maintenance	96	0	0
„ clothing and washing	29	16	10
„ medical assistance	6	13	4
	550	18	3
Balances:—			
Usher	89	11	0½
Legsby and Fulsby boys	49	2	1
Gainsborough estate	107	16	10
Repair fund	42	10	0½
	£ 839	18	3

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Earl of Yarborough, Brocklesby, Lincoln.
T. G. Corbett, Elsham.
The Rev. Charles James Barnard, Torquay.
Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., Lea.
Leadbetter Uppleby, Bournmouth, Poole.
G. C. Uppleby, Barrow-on-Humber.
V. D. H. C. Elwes, Great Billing, Northampton.
Rowland Winn, Appleby, Lincolnshire.
Geo. Augustus Luard, Blyborough.
The Rev. Jas. T. H. Tooke, Scawby.
The Rev. Robert Sutton, Scawby, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart., Normanby, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
Rev. Thomas Booth Wright, Broughton, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
John Dugdale Astley, Lieut.-Col., Elsham, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

Clerk to Trustees:
John Hett, Brigg.

Head Master:
Rev. C. Cotterill.

Other Foundation Master:
William Barrett.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Brigg.	
,, ,, - 2	Gentleman Farmer	Howsham - -	5 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Druggist, &c. -	Brigg.	
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 5	Lawyer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Gardener, &c. -	Scawby -	3 ,,
,, ,, - 7	Innkeeper - -	Brigg.	
,, ,, - 8	Shoemaker - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 9	Grocer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 10	Innkeeper - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman Farmer	Howsham - -	5 ,,
,, ,, - 2	Innkeeper - -	Brigg.	
,, ,, - 3	Labourer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 4	Do. -	Do.	
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Shoemaker - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 8	Gamekeeper - -	Scawby - -	3 ,,
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

There are four boarders, natives of Legsby in this county, who are clothed, fed, and educated at this school, according to the founder's will. No other boarders at present.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		min.		h. m	
Religious Knowledge.	80	4	None	30	12	6	35	- -	3 30	Bible and Church Catechism partially.
Greek -	1	- -	None	1	14	6	45	- -	4 30	3 Books of Xenophon's Anabasis.
Latin - -	10	3	None	4	13	6	45	- -	4 30	Cicero de Senectute read through.
French -	4	1	4*l.* per ann.	4	13	3	40	- -	hrs. 2	Arnold's 1st French Book, Fenelon, Dialogues des Morts.
German -	- -	- -	- -	4	13	3	40	- -	2	Ahn's 1st German Course and Wittich's German for Beginners.
Arithmetic -	80	4	- -	30	12	- -	- -	- -	-	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25	2	- -	10	12	10	1	- -	10	Todhunter's Algebra; Euclid.
Physics -	30	2	—	30	11	6	min. 40	- -	4	Various Compilations for the use of Schools.
History - -	30	—	—	30	11	6	40	—	4	
Geography -	30	—	—	30	11	3	20	—	1	
English Grammar.	30	—	—	30	11	6	20	—	2	
English Composition.	30	—	—	30	11	3	20	—	1	
Reading -	80	—	—	30	11	6	30	—	3	
Writing -	80	—	—	30	11	6	1 h.	—	6	

Only the first 30 Boys who are in the Upper School learn anything beyond Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

Burgh.—Palmer's Free Grammar School.

Mr. H. W. Eve's Report.

This was founded by Jane Palmer in 1726, as a free school for all the children in Burgh. By the will of the foundress the schoolmaster is to be a Protestant of the Church of England; by the first set of rules, unmarried, and learned in Latin literature. The same rules direct that all poor children of the town of Burgh shall be educated gratuitously.

No schoolroom was erected as Jane Palmer had ordered; but the late incumbent of Burgh, Dr. Tozer, built a good one for boys and girls, and conveyed the land and buildings to the Bishop and Archdeacon of Lincoln, "on condition that it should be a National "school, and at the same time should be at the disposal of "Palmer's trustees, for the benefit of their charity, so long and "in such manner as the vicar of Burgh for the time being shall "direct and approve."

On the occurrence of the last vacancy the vicar, who is one of the feoffees, caused himself to be appointed master, without salary, in order to gain time for carrying out a scheme for the improvement of the school. At present he complains that the endowment simply interferes with the grant from the Committee of Council, and proposes to distribute the income of 70*l.* as follows: 20*l.* to the national schoolmaster, 10*l.* to a school in Burgh Marsh, 10*l.* to general purposes. The remainder he proposes to devote to the payment of the fees, &c. of three or five boys from the National school, to be called Palmer's scholars, and to continue their education at a middle-class school. The late National schoolmaster, who was a distinguished student of St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, has opened a private school, which now numbers 20 boys, and is said to be well conducted.* It is very popular, both at Burgh and in adjoining parishes. At present the school is conducted in a room in the vicar's house; it is thought, however, that when more buildings are required a subscription might be raised. The National school is also well-conducted, and has reached a very fair standard. The building is in good repair.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4. 592, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Jane Palmer, who, by indentures of lease and release, 9 and 10 May 1726, gave 24 acres of land in the parish of Burgh; the rents and profits to be paid to the schoolmaster and his successor for ever, and made rules for the government of the school.

School Property.—Present annual income 70*l.*, whole of which is applied to school. No buildings belonging to school. (But see Assistant Commissioner's report.)

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* A clergyman is now the head master, and the school has been put on a more permanent footing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—That a free school might be set up at Burgh for the education and instruction of the several children inhabitants of the parish of Burgh, and an able schoolmaster be maintained (foundation deed); all the poor children of Burgh, and if they are not sufficient, then such of the neighbouring towns as the feoffees should choose (founder's rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature (founder's rules).

Government and Masters—Feoffees, the incumbents of Burgh, Croft, and Wainfleet, *ex officio*. Majority, with approval of ordinary, to appoint head master; may remove him, if of bad behaviour, morals, or principles, after open investigation.

Master must be unmarried, virtuous, and well learned in Latin literature, (founder's rules).

State of School in April 1867.

The income of the charity has been usually employed in what was in fact the National school of the village. Lately the Rev. W. S. Thomason, vicar of Burgh, was appointed master, "pending certain arrangements which the "feoffees hope to make for teaching some of the poor boys who show aptitude "Latin, &c., by providing exhibitions to a good middle-class school now "founded in the place." [In 1869, 6 boys were thus educated at the Burgh Middle School at a cost of rather more than 40*l*., and the rest of the income of the endowment applied to the National school.]

Butterwick, near Boston.—Pinchbeck's Free Grammar School.

Mr. H. W. Eve's Report.

The mastership of this school is a comparative sinecure, as the master does not profess to attend during the whole of school hours, or to take any large share in the teaching. He spends, on an average, less than two hours a day in the school. For this he receives more than 200*l.* a year, and a good house. The assistant, to whom he delegates most of the work, has 50*l.* a year A good deal of money has been spent on restoring the building, so that the master's income has not always been quite as large as at present.

The school is not much above the level of an ordinary National school. It is divided into five classes. Two boys learn Latin, but have not at present mastered the declensions. The arithmetic of the first class (six boys, average age 13) was creditable; they had learnt the common rules, including elementary fractions, well. The second class did tolerably in the easier rules. Several of the third class failed in simple multiplication. The first class spelt well, and answered questions in the history and geography of England, but knew nothing of the geography of Europe. The second class did not spell well, and knew no geography at all. The third and fourth classes read and understood a simple story in words of two syllables. The fifth class cannot read, though, by bye-law of the trustees, it is required that they should do so before entering the school. The irregular attendance of the boys who go to field work is complained of. In winter, 60 or 70 attend the school; too many for the single assistant, even with the occasional help of the head master.

The annual examination by the trustees has hitherto been of a hasty description, and at a time when the school is not full. They have resolved to hold it in February for the future.

There is a good school-room, 33 feet by 18, almost entirely rebuilt within the last 12 years, and a comfortable master's house, with garden, orchard, and field attached. The field he allows to be used as a playground. I am informed that the farm-buildings on the estate are mostly in good repair. The property is, with one or two exceptions, let by tender. The exceptions are in favour of one or two old tenants, with whom the trustees do not like to interfere.

The neighbouring population consists of farmers and small freeholders; some of them send their children to commercial schools. No girls are admitted; but there is nothing in the founder's will to justify their exclusion.

A rule was formerly enforced that all the children should attend their parish church, but it has been relaxed by the present master. They all learn the Catechism of the Church of England.

As most of the feoffees are men of comparatively little education or position, the real management rests with the trustees, who are all clergymen in the neighbourhood.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There are endowed schools in the neighbouring villages of Wrangle and Bennington, both connected with bede-houses. Their endowments are each about 75*l.* a year. They are used as mixed schools for the labouring class, not under Government inspection. In the school of Bennington, Latin was to be taught, but it was supposed to have been enjoined only with a view to reading the Latin service, and was dropped.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 57, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 2 November 1665, Anthony Pinchbeck gave lands in Fishtoft, Leverton, Butterwick, Freiston, and Friskney, for the erection of a school and master's house, and the maintenance of a schoolmaster, within the town of Butterwick. Deeds deposited in a box in master's house, keys of which are kept by the two acting feoffees.

School Property.—120a. 1r. 33p. of land. Income (in 1864) 312*l.* gross; 285*l.* applied to school. No probable increase. One exhibition of 20*l.* for persons named Pinchbeck.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Children and youth of all the families of the name of the Pinchbecks, the children of certain other persons by name, and the children of their children for ever, and also all the children and youth of all the inhabitants of Butterwick, and of the hundred of the same in Freiston to be educated freely, with exhibition to University for any poor Pinchbeck (foundation deed); children of all the inhabitants of Butterwick and the hundred thereof to be instructed gratuitously. No boy to be admitted till he can read and spell correctly simple words of at least one syllable (rules of trustees, A.D. 1852).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek tongues, and apparently the right spelling and reading of English (foundation deed), ordinary branches of a sound English education gratuitously, with the addition of Latin and Greek when required (trustees' rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by trustees and feoffees, 7th June 1852.

Feoffees, self-electing, fourteen inhabitants of the town and hundred of Butterwick. They and the ministers of Butterwick, Fishtoft, Skirbeck, Benington, and Leverton, or the majority of them, appoint and dismiss head master.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. A person of the name of Pinchbeck, or a son of certain persons named in foundation deed, preferred. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 270*l.* besides house. Assistant appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—65, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 2 miles or more. Attend one part of the day on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read simple words of one syllable.

School classified uniformly by general proficiency. Religious instruction on Sundays, and reading Bible daily. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examination once a year by ministers of Butterwick, Fishtoft, Skirbeck, Benington, and Leverton.

Punishments: caning, inflicted by all masters before the school.

Playground, four acres close to school. Drilling once a fortnight.
No boy gone to any other place of education within the last five years.
School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in summer, and 26 in winter, per week, besides time for preparation of tasks.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	18	10	1	Schoolmaster	285	0	0
Arrears received	13	0	0	Repairs, Taxes, Insurance	18	15	0
Interest from Treasurer	0	8	3	New Farm Buildings	108	0	0
Rents	311	17	6				
Due to Treasurer	67	19	2				
	£411	15	0		£411	15	0

LIST OF FEOFFEES, TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Feoffees:

Wm. H. Holland, Miller, Butterwick.
Wm. Welberry.
Jas. Day, Farmer, Sutton St. James.
Thos. Plummer, Farmer, Freiston.
Samuel Welberry, Farmer, Freiston.
John Hayes, Farmer, Freiston.
Benjamin Hildred, Farmer, Freiston.

The above are feoffees in whom the estate is vested.

The trustees (having superintendence of the school) are "the ministers for the time being" of Freiston with Butterwick, Fishtoft, Skirbeck, Benington, and Leverton.

Clerk to Trustees:
The Schoolmaster.

Head Master:
Rev. John Jackson, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School. - - 1	Miller	Butterwick	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer	Do.	1 ,,
,, ,, - 3	Miller	Frieston	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Farmer	Do.	½ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Do.	Butterwick	½ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Coastguard	Frieston Shore	2 ,,
,, ,, - 7	Farmer	Butterwick	1 ,,
,, ,, - 8	Sailor	Frieston Shore	2 ,,
,, ,, - 9	Miller	Frieston	1⅓ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Farmer	Butterwick	½ ,,
Boys lowest in School. - - 1	Labourer	Do.	½ ,,
,, ,, - 2	Do.	Do.	1 ,,
,, ,, - 3	Fisherman	Frieston Shore	2 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Farmer	Butterwick	½ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Labourer	Do.	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Ground Keeper	Frieston	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 7	Farmer	Butterwick	½ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Do.	Frieston	1 ,,
,, ,, - 9	Labourer	Do.	1 ,,
,, ,, - 10	Do.	Do.	1½ ,,

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—(BUTTERWICK SCHOOL.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.					Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.					Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.				
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
				13 Years.			hours.		hours.	10 Years.			hours.		hours.	8½ Years.			hours.		hours.
Religious Knowledge.	71	3	-	15		8	¼	-	1¼	31		8	¼	-	4	24		8	½	-	4
Latin - -	2	1	-	2		6	¼	-	1¼	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Arithmetic -	67	3	-	15		10	½	-	5	31		10	¼	-	5	20		10	¼	-	7½
History - -	15	1	-	15		3	½	-	1½	7		5	½	-	2½	—		—	—	—	—
Geography -	22	2	-	15		3	½	-	1½	7		5	½	-	2½	—		—	—	—	—
English Grammar.	22	2	-	15		3	½	-	1½	7		4	½	-	3	—		—	—	—	—
English Composition.	46	2	-	15		4	½	—	3	31		10	¼	-	5	24		10	¾	-	7½
Reading - -	71	3	-	15		6	¼	—	4½	31		10	¼	-	5	24		10	¾	-	7½
Writing - -	71	3	-	15		6	¼	—	4½	31		10	¼	-	5	24		10	¾	-	7½
Music - -	71	3	-	15		1	1	—	1	31		1	1	-	1	24		1	1	-	1

CAISTOR FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The rules provide for the maintenance of an upper and lower school; the upper to teach classics, mathematics, (Euclid and algebra being specified,) English grammar and composition, geography, history, and such other subjects as it may be expedient to introduce; the lower, to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and the rudiments of Latin, if required. There are, it should be observed, different rates of payment in the two schools. For the last four or five years, these rules have been, as is stated in the head-master's answers, systematically set aside. They imply that a boy who is intended to learn Euclid and algebra should pass into the upper school, and pay the fees imposed there. The second master, however, instead of passing on his boys to the head master, teaches those subjects himself, and carries the boys much further in history and geography than is contemplated by the rules. Some of his boys, in fact, are just going up for the Oxford junior local examination. The lower classes of the lower school are principally taught under the superintendence of the second master, by his brother, who is just going up for the A. A. examination. As the second master is thoroughly efficient and devoted to his work, and as inhabitants of the town had rather pay 10*s.* per annum than 48*s.*, for the same kind of teaching, this violation of the rules is popular enough. The limits of the head master's authority over the second master are so ill-defined that he does not see any remedy. He once proposed to teach Euclid and algebra to the first class of the lower school, but the second master refused. The practical result is that two competing schools are now taught under one roof, the social status of the boys in the upper school being, as a rule, rather above that of those in the lower.

The holidays and the hours prescribed by the rules have been changed with consent of the patron. The second master has, further, without consent of the head master, shortened the afternoon school by half an hour.

The upper school consists of 10 boys. Their principal study is classics. Five of them are quite beginners, not far, in fact, beyond reading and writing, and would, if classed by their attainments, be placed low in the lower school. Their parents, however, preferred for them the society of the upper school. The rest were very well grounded in Latin and Greek grammar, and construed Cæsar very fairly. Two of them (aged 11 and 15,) had some notion of making out a passage in the Anabasis. The younger of these has just gained the first scholarship at Winchester. Three of them have learnt two books of Euclid, but did not pass a good

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

examination. One boy (11 years old) did well for his age in arithmetic; the others failed almost entirely. Very little geography or history was known.

In the lower school, the 1st class (six boys, average age 13¾,) passed a good examination in two books of Euclid, and reached a very fair average in arithmetic and elementary algebra. One boy obtained nearly full marks in arithmetic. The 2d class had begun Euclid and algebra, but did poorly in arithmetic. Both classes answered well in geography and English history. The 1st class had done some analysis, but did not produce much result. The 3rd and 4th classes consist of beginners, most of them recently come to the school.

The head master might, it is said, have more boarders if he chose to take them. The second master has 8, all of whom sleep in separate beds in well-ventilated rooms. He is likely to take a larger house and increase his numbers. The lower school is decidedly popular in the town.

The building is old but in good repair. It is divided into two class rooms, each of which will hold 30 boys comfortably.

The late second master was infirm and did much of his work by deputy. The present second master was at St. Mark's, and gained a second class certificate. The selection was made by the head master, with two other clergymen, to whom it was delegated by the patron.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 517, 723, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Hansard, by will, 18 March 1627, directed his executors to pay 2,000*l.* to certain persons in order to purchase an estate of clear yearly value of 140*l.*, and pay thereout yearly 30*l.* to master and 15*l.* to usher of a school proposed to be established at Caistor. The like sums for a school at Wragby, and the rest to his daughters. He further bequeathed 250*l.* for the erection of a school house. Rev. Francis Rawlinson, by will, 29 Dec. 1630, gave 400*l.* to be laid out in land, therewith to purchase an estate of clear yearly value of 20*l.* for maintenance of a free grammar school, provided that the inhabitants at their own cost erected a convenient school house within two years. Residue of 400*l.* to be paid to his executors. The school has long been in possession of two estates, one at Cumberworth, and the other being certain tithes in the parishes of Bilsby and Asgardby, which estates are supposed to represent the above-named endowments.

School Property.—Tithe rentcharge on 2,370 acres of land, commuted at 225*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* per annum; a field of six acres let at 13*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and an estate of about 65 acres let at 120*l.* The first two are appropriated to the head master, the last to the usher. Total income 359*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* gross, 305*l.* average net. An annual sum of 37*l.* is paid on account of expenses incurred in a Chancery suit. This charge will continue for 28 years from 1865.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. No residence for head master or usher. A scholarship founded by Chas. Humphry, 1718, at Jesus College, Cambridge, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* In default of fit candidate, Louth has next claim.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of youth in good literature in or near Caistor. The schoolmaster and usher not requiring of the scholars or their friends anything which is not equal for schoolmasters to receive which do teach and instruct in free grammar schools (Hansard's will). For the

foundation and maintenance of a free grammar school. Town of Caistor, and whatever town besides that should send their children there, should be free to have them taught (Rawlinson's will). No boy to be admitted unless he be seven years old at least, can read Bible, be decently clothed, personally clean, and free from infectious disease. Boys, parishioners, in upper school to pay 12*s.* a quarter; non-parishioners to pay 24*s.* a quarter. Entrance fee 5*s.* In lower school the fee to be 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter and entrance fee 2*s.* 6*d.* For stationery and cleaning in the upper school 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the lower 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter (Regulations, A.D. 1837).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature and rudiments of religion (Hansard's will). Grammar by implication (Rawlinson's will). In upper school, Greek and Latin classics, English grammar and composition, arithmetic, and such branches of mathematics as are usually taught in schools, including Euclid and algebra, geography, history, and such other branches of general information as may be deemed expedient.

In lower school, reading, writing, arithmetic, with elements of English grammar and rudiments of Latin (Regulations, A.D. 1837).

Government and Masters.—Regulations made by patron A.D. 1837.

Representative of Sir Edward Ascough (Rawlinson's trustee), patron, appoints masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade (but see Assistant Commissioner's Report).

Masters.—Allowed to take boarders. Total income of head master from endowment, 187*l.*, besides profits of boarders; of usher, 104*l.*, besides profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—From distances up to three miles. Pay: upper school, 2*l.* 8*s.*; coals, stationery, &c., 10*s.*; entrance fee, 5*s.* Lower school, 10*s.*; coals, stationery, &c., 6*s.*; entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two in head master's and seven in usher's house. Charge for boarding, head master's house 42*l.* under 14 years of age, 52*l.* 10*s.* above. In usher's house 30*l.* Four meals a day; meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house, 443 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read with tolerable fluency.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination at Midsummer and partially at Christmas by head master.

Prizes given by patron and masters.

Punishments: caning and impositions; the former generally in school.

Playground, 20 yards by 15. Boys allowed to walk in country at their own discretion.

Two boys have, within the last five years, gone to University. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in upper school, and 28 in lower school, per week. Playtime, 24 to 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Tithe Rentcharge	233	1	2
Rent of Field	13	10	0
Rent of Land appropriated to Usher	120	0	0
	£366	11	2

DISBURSEMENTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Expenses of collecting Tithe	6	0	0
Highway and Poor Rates	23	6	8
Income Tax	8	4	9½
Head Master	186	19	8½
Usher	104	10	0
Annual charge for Chancery Expenses	37	10	0
	£366	11	2

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES, &c.

Patron:
H. R. Boucherett, Esq., Willingham Hall, Market Rasen.
Head Master:
Rev. Anthony Bower, M.A.
Usher:
Robert Thomas.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Caistor.	
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Normandby -	4 miles.
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Caistor.	
„ „ - 4	Schoolmaster -	Do.	
„ „ - 5	Maltster and Brewer	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Relieving Officer -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Nettleton - -	1 „
„ „ - 8	Innkeeper - -	Caistor:	
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Nettleton Parish -	2 „
„ „ - 10	Grocer and Draper	Caistor.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Currier - -	Do.	
„ „ - 2	Watchmaker -	Do.	
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Nettleton - -	1 „
„ „ - 4	Painter - -	Caistor.	
„ „ - 5	Publican - -	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Nettleton - -	1 „
„ „ - 7	Clergyman - -	Caistor.	
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Caistor Parish -	¾ „
„ „ - 9	Surveyor of Taxes	Caistor.	
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Caistor Parish -	1½ „

All those who reside in the town of Caistor are within 400 yards of the School.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.	Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Gas Engineer -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 3	No Parent living -	Brighton (residence of Guardian).	Second Master.
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Thoresway near Caistor.	Do.
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Brocklesby near Caistor.	Do.
Boys owest in School - - 1	Do. - -	Brocklesby - -	Second Master.
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Nettleton - -	
„ „ - 3	Publican - -	Caistor - -	
„ „ - 4	In the Stock Exchange.	London - -	

The total number of Boarders in the school is nine, of whom five may (as above) be classed in the upper half, and four in the lower half of the school.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Caistor School consists of an Upper and a Lower School, in which the work is to a great extent independent, and there is no gradation of Classes throughout the *whole* School. There are 11 boys more immediately under the Head Master's care, and as they consist of boys whose attainments are widely different, and of boys who are receiving special preparation, they scarcely admit of classifying. Under the Second Master's care, that is, in the Lower School, there are 37 boys. These are arranged in two divisions. The work of each School is given separately for the latter half of 1864.

WORK OF UPPER SCHOOL IN LATTER HALF OF 1864.

Religious Knowledge.—All the school, viz., 11 boys, average age 12, four lessons per week; average time given to the lessons half an hour, the lessons being prepared in the evening. *Work done.*—Upper boys went through half of Riddle's Manual of Scripture History, and about one third of the latter part of Dean Ramsay's Questions on Catechism. Lower boys went through quarter of the earlier part of Dean Ramsay's Catechism with Bible reading.

Greek.—Six boys, average age 12, four lessons per week, with Greek Grammar Repetition every morning. Preparation principally in the evening. *Work done.*—All the Greek Grammar except Syntax, with the first 50 pages of Frost's Dalzell's Analecta Minora.

Latin.—All the school, viz., 11 boys, in three divisions; first of two boys, second of four boys, third of five boys. The time given to Latin is about one and a half hours a day. *Work done* by two boys, De Senectute; by four boys, 40 pages of Dr. Smith's Principia Latina, Part 2, with a portion of Principia Latina, Part 3; the other boys, various parts of Dr. Smith's Principia Latina, Part 1. With constant examinations in Latin Grammar of *all* the boys.

French.—11 boys, average age 12, four lessons per week, average lesson half an hour. *Work done.*—Upper boys, Gasc's Histoires Amusantes, and part of Havet's Household French. Lower boys, Gasc's First French Book (portion of it).

Arithmetic.—11 boys. Boys very varied in their attainments, and do not class well together. Colenso's Arithmetic used. Upper boys, the higher parts; the Lower, the elementary rules; but the principal part of the instruction in this subject is given by the Master, viva voce.

Algebra.—Three boys, average age 13½. *Work done,* about 40 pages of Todhunter's School Algebra. Time occupied in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid, about one and a half hours a day during three days of the week.

History and Geography.—11 boys. Whole of Tuesday afternoon taken for these subjects, *Books used.*—Cornwell's Larger and Smaller Geographies, Dr. Smith's Smaller History of England, and Miss Young's Kings of England.

English Grammar, Reading, Dictation, and English Composition.—11 boys, from 10 to 12 every Wednesday morning. Morell's Grammar used, but a great portion of the instruction given is viva voce or catechetically.

WORK OF LOWER SCHOOL IN LATTER HALF OF 1864.

In two Divisions: A., of 12 boys; B., of 24 boys.

Religious Knowledge.—A. Genesis, chapter 1–20. B. Gospel of St. Luke.

English Grammar.—Morell's Grammar and Analysis.

Geography.—A. Palestine and S. America. B. Outlines.

Latin.—A. Part of Dr. Smith's Principia Latina, Part 1.

Arithmetic.—A. Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. B. Simple and Compound Rules Colenso's and Barnard Smith's Arithmetic used.

Algebra.—A. Elementary parts of Todhunter's School Algebra.

Euclid.—Various, according to the boys.

Mapping.—A. South America. B. Carpenter's Outline Map Book.

English History.—Miss Young's Kings of England.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CORBY.—READ'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The rules by which the school is governed were drawn up in 1840 by the trustees and visitors. They are founded on the rules of Read's executors, but differ from them principally in not requiring that the head master shall be a M.A., or at least in orders. As the endowment is from a rent-charge, which was not increased in proportion to the value of money, it would be difficult to fulfil the conditions. Another part of the rules, which has fallen into desuetude, is the appropriation of half the endowment to the maintenance of four poor boys as boarders.

By a private arrangement, made either by the late master, or by the feoffees, but at any rate acquiesced in by them, the number of free boys has been limited to 25, a practice for which there is no distinct authority in the rules. The present master, however, does not insist on the limitation, nor on the rule requiring a boy to read well before admission. The school now consists of 25 free boys; 13 day boys not residing in Corby, who pay 15*s.* a quarter, and 13 boarders or weekly boarders who pay 6 or £4½ guineas a quarter, according to age. Only a small number of the free boys are children of labourers. There has been, I am informed, at times, difficulty in obtaining admission for boys of that class; but I cannot learn that this is the case at present. Practically, however, such boys get what education they receive at Dames' schools, and go early to work. The entrance examination and the expense of books, &c. (from 7*s.* to 1*l.* a year) stand in their way. The vicar is anxious that the school should be converted into a National school, as there is none in the place.

The real management of the school rests with the feoffees, only two of whom reside in the place. The third, whose name is retained on the list, has resigned, but his right to do so is disputed. If his resignation is valid, the number ought to be made up, which the existing feoffees, I am told, do not wish to be done. The two acting feoffees do not seem to be men of sufficient education to have the control of a school, though they are evidently anxious for its welfare. The Charity trustees of Grantham pay an annual visit, which costs the school 2*l.* 2*s.*, but it does not appear that they do very much for its benefit.

The late master was thought very highly of in the neighbourhood, and is said to have shortened his life by his devotion to the school. His successor was assistant in a commercial school at Grantham. He is not a graduate, nor trained or certificated, but appears to be a painstaking teacher, and is liked in the town. He is assisted by his nephew, a lad of 16, and by other boys in the highest class. The first class (whose ages vary from 12 to 16) read well, and answered fairly in English grammar, geography, and history. Their arithmetic was also very fair; several of

them worked with considerable intelligence. The second class read fairly, but without much intelligence, and were much inferior to the first in other subjects. The lowest class read an easy narrative with difficulty. It is hard to say how far the teaching of the upper boys is due to the present master, and how far to his predecessor, as most of them have been some time at the school. The discipline was moderately good. An additional teacher is much wanted, but it does not seem possible to provide one, unless a capitation fee be charged.

The building is in good repair, and will accommodate 20 boarders, though not specially adapted for their reception. They are rather closely packed, however, and sleep two in a bed. The school-room is crowded; it will not hold conveniently more than 40 boys. There are no maps, or other apparatus for teaching, except two black boards.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4. 327, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Charles Read, 30 July 1669, who gave a moiety of a rentcharge of 97*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.* issuing out of the manor of Folkingham; 20*l.* thereof for the salary of a schoolmaster, and 20*l.* for four poor boys, the rest for the repair of the school buildings. (The other moiety for a similar school at Tuxford, Notts.; see p. 432. The founder also in 1669 founded a free school at Drax in Yorkshire, W.R.) Deeds in custody of the feoffees, not accessible to public.

School Property.—Present annual income 48*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; whole applied to school.

Buildings and site well adapted for their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of the children of the inhabitants of the parish of Corby in reading, writing, and casting accounts, and in Latin (as occasion should require), in a free grammar school; 5*l.* apiece to four poor boys, sons of widows of ministers and of decayed gentlemen and their widows who should not be able to maintain their charge; such boys to enter at the age of seven or upwards, to be instructed gratis by the master in the same manner as the other children, and to reside in the school until 16 years of age (founder's will). For boys of the age of six years and upwards, decently clothed, &c., and able to read a chapter in the Bible, whose parents or guardians reside in the town or parish of Corby (Rules of feoffees, A.D. 1840). There has been no appointment of pensioners since 1815 (Ch. Com. Rep.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, and Latin as occasion shall require (founder's will). Latin as occasion shall require, Euclid, writing, mathematics, and arithmetic, gratis, without any fee or reward whatever (Rules of feoffees, A.D. 1840).

Government and Masters.—Rules made by executors of founder A.D. 1674; and by feoffees, with consent of visitors, 24 September 1840.

Feoffees, six freeholders of the parish. Visitors, municipal charity trustees of the borough, and vicar of Grantham, and two justices of the peace residing nearest to Corby. Majority of feoffees, with consent of visitors, appoint head master (founder's will). Majority of visitors may, for immorality, neglect of duty, incapacity, or other reasonable excuse, upon complaint made by majority of feoffees, and publicly investigated by visitors, dismiss head master.

Head master must be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, or at least a clergyman (rules of founder's executors, A.D. 1674). May not hold any ecclesiastical preferment not within the parish of Corby, or teach any other school (feoffees' rules, A.D. 1840).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master takes boarders. Total income, from endowment 25*l.* and house, besides profits of boarders. Assistants appointed by head master.

Day Scholars.—39 [34 in May 1867]; from distances up to 5 miles; 23 on the foundation. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—16 [13 in May 1867], all in head master's house. Three meals a day; meat once. Four on Sundays; meat twice. Cubical contents of bed rooms, 367 feet per boy. Every boy has not a separate bed. Hours 6¼ A.M. (7 in winter), 8¼ P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read a chapter of the Bible.

School classified by one leading group of subjects. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture history. School opened with prayers from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

School annually examined by visitors and trustees. Prizes given for good conduct, general progress, and position in examination list.

Punishments: extra lessons, and occasionally slight corporal punishment; all by head master only.

Playground, half an acre, 50 yards from school. Boys not allowed to walk in country at their own discretion.

No boy gone to any university during present master's incumbency.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 33 hours per week, besides time for preparing grammar, geography, and tables. Playtime, 26 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Visitors:
(See above.)

Trustees:
James Rawlinson, Grocer, Corby.
Geo. Searson Bellamy, Innkeeper, Corby.
William Musson, Land Agent, Peterborough.

Clerk to Trustees:
Frederick Malim, Solicitor, Grantham.

Head Master:
W. S. Morley.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Osgodby - -	3½ miles.
„ „ - 2	Innkeeper - -	Corby.	
„ „ - 3	Higgler -	Do.	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Irnham - -	2 „
„ „ - 5	Innkeeper - -	Ingoldsby - -	5 „
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Keisby - -	4½ „
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Irnham - -	2 „
„ „ - 8	Do. - -	Burton - -	2 „
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Ingoldsby - -	5 „
„ „ - 10	Butcher - -	Corby.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Do.	
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Do.	
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Do.	
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Swayfield - -	2 „
„ „ - 7	Gardener - -	Corby.	
„ „ - 8	Innkeeper - -	Do.	
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Do.	
„ „ - 10	Labourer - -	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1 -	Farmer - -	Rippingale.	Head Master.
2 -	Do. - -	Do.	
3 -	Do. - -	Dowsby.	
4 -	Do. - -	Kirkby Underwood.	
5 -	Do. - -	Haydor Lodge.	
6 -	Do. - -	Bulby.	
7 -	Do. - -	Lenton.	
8 -	Do. - -	Ingoldsby.	
9 -	Do. - -	Hougham.	
10 -	Do. - -	Elsthorpe.	
11 -	Do. - -	Do.	
12 -	Draper - -	Grantham.	
13 -	Miller and Farmer	Ingoldsby.	
14 -	Farmer - -	Hacconby.	
15 -	Do. - -	Ansty Lodge.	
16 -	Butcher - -	Ingoldsby.	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DONINGTON.—COWLEY'S ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The charity comprises not only a grammar school, but endowed primary schools for boys, girls, and infants. They seem to be worked so as to afford the greatest possible benefit to the town, but the income is so large that they might be much more extensively useful. In the year 1865, the extraordinary income from fines, &c. just covered an extraordinary expenditure of 250*l.* on new buildings and permanent improvements, and there was an excess of 250*l.* of ordinary income over expenditure. This was after meeting all the ordinary expenses of the school on the most liberal scale; one item, for instance, is 30*l.* for taking 8 boys to the local examinations.

The inferior schools are under the constant superintendence of the head master, who has been a master at a training college, and therefore thoroughly understands their management. He is the only graduate; but the other masters and mistresses appear to have been carefully selected, and to be well qualified for their work. The head master gives them occasional instruction in the theory and practice of teaching, for which he receives a small additional stipend as "master of method."

The grammar or upper boys' school contains boys from 8 to 16, and is divided into four classes. Mathematics may be considered the leading subject. Even the third class, consisting of boys between 11 and 12, showed a creditable knowledge of the first Book of Euclid, decidedly above the average of beginners. The results in the higher classes were equally satisfactory. The arithmetic of the highest boys was excellent, and the general average satisfactory. The knowledge of geography throughout the school was good; several boys produced good maps from memory. The knowledge of English grammar and history was very fair; all these subjects receive considerable attention. Latin is not a very strong subject, but the results, as far as they went, were satisfactory. One boy was construing Cicero, the next class Cæsar. Greek is learnt only by two boys; French, by five, some of whom have only just begun; the grammar and pronunciation were not good. There is a little difficulty about French; it is thought that the fees which the scheme allows to be taken for teaching ought strictly to go to the general account of the charity; the trustees would prefer that they should go to the master who teaches it, one of the assistants. Two boys in the lower school learn Euclid and algebra; they would be in the upper school, but their parents are too poor to pay for books. The whole school, except the infants, is examined weekly on paper, a practice which seems to have worked well.

There was formerly an upper girls' school. The distinction no longer exists, but the first class fulfils, to a certain extent, the same purposes. It consists of 28 girls; fully half of them are decidedly above the class that would be found in a National school. The attainments of the girls in it are rather unequal, as

admission depends not only on progress, but on the ability of the parents to buy the books the children require. They all read well, and a large proportion showed a creditable knowledge of elementary arithmetic. In a paper on the four rules, simple and compound, and rule of three, the average of marks amounted to 50 per cent. Two girls did the whole paper correctly. They are frequently examined on paper so that they were able to do themselves justice. The dictation of most was not very accurate; nor did they distinguish themselves in geography and history, though a few questions were answered. The endowment is more fairly divided between the sexes than in most schools; but even here the expenditure on the boys is nearly double that on the girls. In 1865 the totals were, boys 593*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, girls 238*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, infants 142*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The headmaster's salary is here reckoned entirely in the expenditure of the boys' school; if one-fourth of it be regarded as an equivalent for his superintendence of the girls, and the expenditure on the infants be divided, the result will be 609*l.* 13*s.* for boys, 364*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* for girls.

The trustees are anxious to make a middle school for the district, but have not at present succeeded. The distance from a railway station, and the small importance of the town, have been against the school. It has been proposed to admit boys from the neighbouring villages as day-boys at a capitation fee. Some of the trustees would like to see boys boarding with private persons in the town, and attending the school; a plan which is open to serious objections. They are anxious also to fill the head master's house, and to increase his income, as he has nearly doubled the numbers, besides creating the Grammar school and bringing the whole establishment into excellent order. The school is in high repute in the town; it is felt that justice is done to all classes.

An agricultural class and model farm from part of the scheme, but it is left to the discretion of the trustees to carry out that provision. They have not yet thought fit to do so. A kitchen and laundry for the instruction of the girls is built, but not used, except as a cloak room.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 23. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed (1701), will (1711), and codicil (1718), of Thomas Cowley, who gave lands in Donington and Quadring, a rentcharge of 32*l.* per annum payable out of a moiety of the quit rents, &c. of the manor of Wikes, his moiety of the manor of Wikes in Donington, Quadring, Wigtoft, and Kirton, and the reversion of a toll of 20*l.* expectant upon two lives, five acres of land in Quadring and Gosberton, besides personal property, for the erection of a schoolhouse and the payment of a schoolmaster 20*l.* a year, 20*s.* for books for the scholars, 5*l.* 4*s.* for doles of bread to 12 poor people, 10*l.* for apprenticing, 4*l.* for the vicar, 40*s.* for trustees' dinner, 10*l.* to John Thompson for managing the estate, and out of the overplus to set the poor people at work at woollen or linen manufacture. Charity confirmed and regulated by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 22 April 1726, who amongst other things, decreed the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

establishment of an almshouse for twelve poor, which the founder had directed by his deed, but revoked by the codicil. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees, but, without their permission, not accessible to public.

School Property.—738 acres of land with houses, and the manor of Wykes. Average annual income of charity, 1,710*l.* gross, 1,460*l.* net, of which 811*l.* was in 1864 applied to support of grammar school and three primary schools, besides upwards of 1,000*l.* in new fittings and repairs of schools. The scheme also provides for an expenditure not exceeding 160*l.* in apprenticing and advancement of scholars, besides three exhibitions of 25*l.* each, tenable for three years; not necessarily at University. (The non-educational portion of the income is by the scheme restricted after lapse of present pensions to 5*l.* for vicar, 5*l.* 4*s.* for bread, and not more than 50*l.* besides for relief of poor.)

Buildings and site good. Residences for head and second masters. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust as regards Education.—A schoolmaster to teach 20 poor children in Donington to read English and write (founder's deed). A schoolmaster to teach the sons of inhabitants of Donington, without limitation as to number, in the Latin and Greek tongues. Another master or mistress to teach 40 children of inhabitants their A B C, and so on in the English tongue, till they should be ready to go to the upper school. And a schoolmistress to teach 20 of the inhabitants to read and spell (Commissioners' decree, 1726). Grammar school: for boys from eight to eighteen years old, of good character, residing within the parish of Donington. Non-residents admissible at a fee of not more than 6*l.* per annum. Boarders to pay to trustees fee of not more than 3*l.* per annum. Lower boys' school: for boys from six to fourteen years old, resident in the parish of Donington. Girls' school: for girls from six to seventeen years old, resident in the parish of Donington. Infants' school: for children from three to eight years old residing in the parish of Donington (Scheme, A.D. 1858).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.— Reading English and writing (founder's deed), Latin and Greek tongues; reading; writing; A, B, C; spinning woollen or linen (Commissioners' decree). Grammar school: Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature; principles of natural philosophy; land surveying, drawing, designing, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography and writing. Lower boys' school: reading, writing, book-keeping, general English literature and composition, and geography. An industrial master and land may be attached to these schools with a man to teach farming, agricultural chemistry, and gardening. Girls' school: reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, biography, history, elements of astronomy, outline drawing, elements of music, plain needlework, washing, ironing, and cooking. Infants' school: subjects usually taught in infants' schools, including reading. For all scholars: principles of Christian religion, and such other subjects as trustees may direct. No child to be obliged to learn Church Catechism or attend Church whose parents object in writing, and undertake that they shall attend some other place of religious worship. Trustees may demand 2*l.* 2*s.* from each boy who learns French, German, or drawing and designing (Scheme 1858).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 10 Dec. 1858.

Trustees: vicar of Donington and fourteen other persons appointed by Court of Chancery (as regards new trustees necessarily resident in town or within twelve miles); five a quorum, chairman a casting vote; make regulations; appoint master of grammar and lower boys' school, and mistresses of girls' school and infant school; dismiss second master, and master of lower boys' school and mistresses of girls' and infant school. Head master may be removed by resolution of two-thirds of meeting of at least one-half of existing trustees, such resolution being confirmed at a second meeting, after one month's interval, by two-thirds of meeting of at least one half of existing trustees.

All masters and mistresses must be of the Church of England. Head master must be also a graduate of an English university. May perform Sunday duty within five miles of Donington. May not otherwise, nor may any other master or mistress, undertake any employment unconnected with

trust. Subject to trustees' rules, head master has general control over all the schools. Allowed to take boarders to be educated in common with rest of scholars. If he have more than 20, trustees may require him to provide an additional master.

State of Upper School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master. Total income from endowment 220*l.*, no fees, from boarders 15*l.*, besides house; also has Sunday clerical duty. Second master nominated by head master, 90*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—31 [34 in Jan. 1868], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 2½ miles. Attend and go to church on Sunday. Non-parishioners pay capitation fee of 3*l.*

Boarders.—One [4 in Jan. 1868], in head master's house. Four meals a day. Treated as one of head master's family. Pays capitation fee of 3*l.* to trustees. Terms for board and instruction 50 guineas, including everything. Cubical contents of bed-room, 800 feet per boy. Hours 7 to 8 A.M., 9 to 10 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Scholars on admission to Grammar school must be able to read and write.

Grammar school classified by classics and mathematics. School course modified to suit case of individual boys. Religious instruction to all. Prayers, taken from liturgy, before and after school.

Promotions by examination by head master, and generally separate for each subject.

Annual examination by examiners selected by trustees. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: detention, writing out lines, caning, and suspension, the last by head master only. Caning publicly.

Playground 1,850 square yards, close to school. A cricket field also rented. Masters frequently join in games. No bounds. Drilling taught by competent instructor.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides two and a half hour's preparation per day.

In the lower school there were 82 boys in Jan. 1868.

ACCOUNTS for Year ending Christmas 1864.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of last Account	561	9	0
Rents of Lands and Tenements	1,476	5	0
Manorial Income	263	11	0
Sale of Old Materials	33	6	6
Returned Insurance Premium	10	12	1
Interest on Banking Account	5	15	10
Capitation Fees:			
One Boarder, 1 non-resident	4	10	0
	£2,355	9	5

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£	s.	d
Boys' Schools:			
Upper School Masters 315 8 0			
Lower School Masters 117 10 0			
Drill Instructor 4 13 0			
Books, Examinations, Prizes, &c. 70 16 1			
Coals, Gas, Cleaning, &c. 35 19 1			
Repairs 17 4 10			
	561	11	0
Girls' School	180	11	4
Infants' School	86	10	4½
Repairs of Girls' and Infants' Schools	3	18	10
Apprenticing, &c. 13*l.* (Boys). Advancement in Service 20*l.* (Girls)	33	0	0
Pensioners	59	10	2
Bread dole	5	4	0
Vicar of Donington	5	0	0
Repairs of Estates	5	7	9
Insurance, Taxes, and Rates	7	4	1½
School Fencing, Gas Fitting, Heat Apparatus, &c.	1,010	12	3
Management	102	10	6
Balance	294	9	1
	£2,355	9	5

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
							hours.		hours.				
Religious Knowledge.	32	4	- -	7	14	6	¾	- -	4½	Genesis, Exodus, St. Matthew; Church Catechism; Whateley's Evidences.	8	13	6
Latin - -	32	5	- -	1	15	4	¾	4	3	Ovid. Fasti II.; Cor. Nep. 6 lives.	5	14	4
French - -	3	1	- -	3	15	4	½	- -	2	Delille's Grammar, Elementary; Reading Book, Guizot's Guillaume.	—	—	—
Arithmetic -	32	4	- -	7	14	4	1	- -	4	Colenso, general - - -	8	13	4
Mensuration and Surveying.	7	1	- -	7	14	3	¾	- -	2¼	——	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	32	4	- -	7	14	5	½	- -	2½	Euclid, Books I. II. - -	8	13	5
History - -	32	4	- -	7	14	2	½	- -	1	Ince's Outlines, William I.—Victoria.	8	13	2
Geography -	32	4	- -	7	14	2	½	- -	1	Anderson's Geography: Europe, British Isles, France, North America.	8	13	2
English Grammar.	32	4	- -	7	14	4	½	3	2	Morell's - - -	8	13	4
English Composition.	32	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Letters, &c., weekly.	—	—	—
Reading -	32	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Student's Hume or 5th Irish Book.	- -	- -	- -
Writing - -	32	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - - -	- -	- -	- -
Music - -	32	4	- -	7	14	4	½	- -	2	Elements of Grammar and Harmony.	- -	- -	- -

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended, Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.					hours.		hours.	
½	- -	4½	Same as Class I. - -	8	10	6	¼	- -	4½	Genesis, Saint Matthew, Catechism.
¾	4	3	Virg. Æn. III.; Cæsar, Book III.	8	10	4	¾	- -	3	Grammar, Accidence.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- -	4	Colenso to Vulgar Fractions	8	10	4	1	- -	4	Simple Rules, Colenso.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	- -	2½	Euclid I. 1-26 - - - -	8	10	5	½	- -	2½	Euclid Def. I. 1-7.
½	- -	1	Ince, William I.—Henry VIII.	8	10	2	½	- -	1	Kings of England, William I.—Richard II.
½	- -	1	Europe, British Isles - -	8	10	2	½	- -	1	World; England.
½	3	2	Morell's - - - - -	8	10	4	½	- -	2	Morell's Elementary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- - - - -	8	10	4	¾	- -	3	Fourth Irish Book.
- -	- -	- -	- - - - -	8	10	4	½	- -	2	—
- -	- -	- -	- - - - -	8	10	4	½	- -	2	Grammar.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :
The Rev. Basil Beridge, Algarkirk.
The Rev. Charles Moore, Wyberton.
Thomas Gee, Brothertoft, Boston.
The Rev. John Wilson, Wigtoft.
The Rev. Edward Moore, Spalding.
The Rev. John Tunnard, Frampton.
The Rev. John D. Grenside, Donington.
Wm. Parker, Hanthorpe House, Bourn.
Charles T. J. Moore, Frampton House, Boston.
The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Swineshead.
Richard Gleed, Donington.
The Rev. Henry Thomas Fletcher, Bicker.
The Rev. Charles Avery Moore, Sutterton.
Henry Smith, Horbling.
Charles John Bullivant Parker, Great Hale.

Clerk to Trustees :
George Wiles, Horbling.

Head Master :
Rev. W. J. R. Constable, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters :
Holland Eckersley, certificated.
Thomas Jackson.
Samuel Langton Calvert.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Master of one of the Schools on this Foundation.	Donington - -	Close at hand.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 3	Solicitor's managing Clerk.	Do. - -	Close at hand.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor's managing Clerk.	Do. - -	Close at hand.
,, ,, - 6	Shoemaker - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Chemist, &c. -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Miller - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	Do
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	Close at hand.
,, ,, - 3	Miller and Baker -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Auctioneer - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Baker - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer -	Do. - -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 7	Master of one of Cowley's Schools.	Do. - -	Close at hand.
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Builder - -	Do. - -	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) 1 passed Cambridge Middle-class Examination, December 1864.

GAINSBOROUGH.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The only endowment of this school, besides the house and garden, is derived from land purchased with the produce of part of the play ground, which was sold to the Great Northern Railway. When the last of the four surviving shareholders in a tontine dies, the income will be increased by 20*l.* It is said that railways have seriously interfered with the prosperity of the school, as with that of the town. In the time of Dr. Cox, more than 50 years ago, there were upwards of 60 boarders, drawn from the surounding country, and nearly as many under his son, who succeeded him. It was, in fact, the school frequented by the county families. The town has been much depressed, but seems to be rising again.

The school now consists of two classes of boys;—little boys to whom it serves as preparatory to some larger school away from home; and sons of tradesmen in the town, who leave at about 15 to go into business. Most of the tradesmen, however, send their sons to a commercial school in the town, which is conducted by a man of ability and experience, and is highly spoken of. The principal study of the Grammar school is classics, especially Latin; but the headmaster is very willing to allow boys to do other work instead. He is also very careful to ground the younger boys well in writing and spelling. The writing throughout is good. The highest class are doing Cæsar, and have some notion of making it out, but are deficient in Latin grammar. The same remarks apply to their French. The pronunciation, it should be added, is very fair. A few boys have begun Euclid, but are hardly advanced enough to be examined. In arithmetic the same boys work fractions and lower rules tolerably. Easy geographical questions were well answered.

The school room is about 42 feet by 18, and in excellent repair. There are bedrooms for about 15 boarders, and a good room, which would accommodate quite that number as a dining and sitting room. The discipline and tone of the boys seem good.

It is the general impression that a more distinctly commercial education would attract more boys. The headmaster is fully aware of the demand, and does a good deal to meet it in individual cases. The supply of boys preparing for large classical schools is not likely to be much greater than at present.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 440, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Property.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 21 Nov. 1589, on the petition of Robert Somersgale. Original endowment (if any) and all records of charities before 1663 lost. A master has been regularly appointed ever since 1669. About A.D. 1795, 400*l.* was raised by subscription,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

by way of tontine for lives, for the erection of a school house and residence for master. James Wharton, by will, 10 March 1731, gave all his lands in Beckingham and Saunby in the county of Nottingham for educating and clothing five poor boys or girls of Beckingham, and 22 poor boys or girls of Gainsborough, for apprenticing two yearly of the Gainsborough scholars, for buying books for them, and to provide a dole of bread for the Gainsborough poor. In 1796, 300*l.* accumulations was applied to erection of grammar school, and from that time yearly 35*l.* to the grammar school till by an order of Master of the Rolls, 15 Aug. 1821, it was directed that 20*l.* per annum should be applied in discharging interest on the 400*l.*, and after the decease of survivor of tontine, remain for ever as an endowment for master. Deeds in custody of treasurer not accessible to public.

School Property.—Land at Scotter rented at 45*l.* a year, which forms total gross income. The 20*l.* from Wharton's charity not yet applicable.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the institution, erudition, and instruction of boys and youths. (Letters Patent.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar by implication. (Letters Patent.)

Government and Masters.—Rules made by governors, A.D. 1824. (End. Gr. Ret.)

Governors, self-electing, of the possessions and revenues of the free grammar school of Gainsborough, of the foundation of Queen Elizabeth, consisting of vicar ex officio, and 11 other inhabitants of Gainsborough, appoint head master, and, with advice of Bishop or Dean of Lincoln, make rules.

Mastership tenable with other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment, 40*l.* and house, besides profits of boarders; has also Sunday clerical duty. Assistant appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Nine. Chiefly from town. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Seven in head master's house. Three meals a day, sometimes four; meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 500 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ to 7½ a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must have a knowledge of easy reading, writing, and arithmetic.

School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career or want of aptitude for any part of school work. Religious instruction at head master's discretion. School work begins and ends with prayers and reading chapter of Bible.

Examination at Christmas and Midsummer by head master. Prizes given by him after both examinations.

Punishments: short impositions, well written, combined occasionally with detention and caning; the last publicly.

Playground, 150 yards square, besides a field for cricket. Boys walk out with a master or by special leave.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 31 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half per day for boarders. Play time, about 30 hours per week.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867).

Governors:

Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, Bart., Thonock Hall, Gainsborough.
The Rev. Jacob Clements, Vicarage, Gainsborough, *ex officio*.
The Rev. William Armetriding Frith, Holy Trinity, Gainsborough.
George Gamble, Gainsborough and London.
Adam Stark, Gainsborough.
Wm. Barnard Heaton, Gainsborough.
John Edward Sandars, Gainsborough, treasurer.

Clerk to Trustees:
Thomas Hugh Oldman (for all legal business but not otherwise).

Head Master:
Rev. R. H. Charters, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
1	Master of the Workhouse.	Gainsborough	1¼ mile.
2	Bricklayer	Do.	Within a radius of ¾ mile.
3	Postmaster	Do.	
4	Solicitor	Do.	
5	Plumber	Do.	
6	Vicar	Do.	
7	Grocer	Do.	
8	Manager of Shipbuilding Co.	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Gentleman	Leicestershire	Head master.
2	Clergyman	Lincolnshire	Do.
3	Surgeon	Cambridge	Do.
4	Gentleman	Yorkshire	Do.
5	Surgeon	Scotter, Lincolnshire.	A small tradesman.
6	Surgeon	Cambridge	Head master.
7	Clergyman	Lincolnshire	Do.
8	Wheelwright	Blyton, near Gainsborough.	A small tradesman.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

First Class Queen's Scholarship Battersea Naval Cadetship.

Second place in the Modern School at Marlborough College after first examination, and ultimately seventh place in Commission for Royal Engineers.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GRANTHAM.—KING EDWARD THE SIXTH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The following points in the scheme call for notice.

1. When new trustees are required, application must be made to the Court of Chancery. The last appointment cost 200*l.*

2. The appointment and removal of assistant-masters rests with the trustees, not with the head master. In the case of the second master, the process of removal is very cumbrous; the same, in fact, as in the case of the head master. It should be said that, in recent appointments, the trustees have consulted Mr. Beasley (the head master). Still, the existing rules make an assistant to a certain extent independent. The third master, for instance, takes boarders, but the head master does not exercise any control over the internal arrangements of his house. There is a clause vesting the general superintendence of the assistant masters in the head master; but it is difficult to carry out such a provision effectively, where one has not the power of appointment and dismissal. The system is perpetuated in reference to the master paid for by Curteis' charity, the scheme for which is dated 1860.

3. According to the interpretation of the scheme lately given by the Charity Commissioners, any person in the town is at liberty to take boarders, and send them to the school. Boys might thus be admitted who would be under no proper control out of school hours, and who might, if badly disposed, do infinite harm to their schoolfellows. Again, the only provision for teaching such boys would be derived from the one-eighth part of the capitation fees which is carried to the general account of the school, that is 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum for each boy, or 10*l.* 10*s.* for 25, who would, of course, require an additional master. Lastly, the competition thus produced might seriously injure the masters of boarding-houses, and make it more difficult to induce competent men to take them.

4. Clause 25. enacts that if any master have more than 25 boarders, the trustees may require him, at his own expense, to provide an additional master or usher. The case has occurred in the third master's house. I am informed that he provided a master who was of very little use in the school. The clause, however interpreted, leads to a difficulty. If the trustees, as they are bound to do if they are concerned for the welfare of the school, require a competent master to be appointed at an adequate salary, the tax upon the boarding-house master becomes so heavy as effectually to prevent his increasing his numbers. If, on the other hand, they leave the master to make his own selection, there is a very strong temptation to select with a view rather to cheapness than efficiency. Again, the wording of the clause implies that such an assistant would be dependent, not on the head master, but

on the master who appointed him;—a strange instance of *imperium in imperio.*

5. The capitation fees are, as stated above, distributed in such a way as to carry only 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum for each additional boy towards the general fund for increasing the staff of masters. Half of the amount goes to the head master, one-fourth to the second master, and one-eighth to the third master. It is obvious that the head master is the only person whose labour and responsibility is increased by an increase of numbers. If the staff of masters is increased in proportion to the numbers of the school, the second and third masters will simply have classes of the same size. If the staff is not increased, the school cannot be well worked. As the second and third masters are permitted to take boarders, they have a direct interest in the general prosperity of the school. Unless some alteration is made in this clause, there is absolutely no means of keeping up a sufficient staff.

6. Clauses 22. and 25. render it unlikely that a first-rate man would accept the position of German and French master. He is not permitted to take boarders, nor to receive more than 100*l.* a year salary.

With regard to the points numbered 3, 4, and 5, the head master has submitted revised rules to the trustees, to be approved by them, and brought before the Charity Commissioners, but no definite decision has yet been arrived at. There seems to be some difficulty in inducing the trustees to take sufficient interest in the very important questions on which they are called to decide. About four years ago, when the numbers rose to 120, no reasoning could persuade them that an additional master was absolutely necessary.

The want of an adequate staff has materially interfered with the success of the school. Every master is obliged to take two classes; the head master, three,—namely, the two highest, and one in the middle of the school. Another hindrance has been the attempt to carry out the scheme quite literally. A boy in the upper part of the school who does the regular work of his form is learning at once French, German, drawing, mathematics, Latin, and Greek, besides English subjects. The consequent subdivision of time makes it difficult for a boy leaving at 15 or 16 to learn any of the subjects thoroughly. Some boys are allowed to omit subjects, but the time thus gained by individuals is rarely spent profitably, as the master must necessarily be occupied with the class. The result is a marked deficiency in Latin and Greek grammar, though the construing was fair. The French, however, of the upper boys was above the average, the grammar being fairly accurate; and the German of several was creditable. History has always been a strong point in the school, and has been well spoken of in several examiners' reports. There is a considerable difference between the two highest classes, in point both of age and of attainments.

In teaching mathematics, the practice is that each master should take the boys in his own forms, without making any separate

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

classification. It may be doubted whether this is the most efficient system, but it seems to be necessitated by the smallness of the staff. The standard at present is low, most of the boys being young. The first three boys are fairly up in Euclid and geometrical conics; but the next class are in the First Book, and produced very little result. The arithmetic was fairly done by part of the upper and lower second, but several, especially in the lower second, produced very little. The school has lately sent up to the university several well-trained mathematicians, but, of course, it was necessary to give them time out of school. A commercial class has been formed about the middle of the school, but at present it consists of rather dull boys, who have not got on well in the ordinary routine. The class gives up classics, and devotes a good deal of time to English and bookkeeping. It has been suggested that, as the head master is a distinguished mathematician, and the second master more of a mathematician than a classic, mathematics should be the leading study of the school, and Greek should be made entirely an extra. It is felt that it would be unjust, as long as the universities require Greek, to deprive boys of the opportunity of learning it, but its exclusion from the general routine of the school would certainly be acceptable to many persons in the town. Perhaps it might be taught at extra hours for an additional payment, as is done with French and German at Uppingham. The boys who would require it would, in most cases, be those who could best afford to pay. In that case it would probably be desirable that each master should teach his class French and Latin, instead of sending it, as is now the practice, to the French and German master for a certain number of hours. Probably a double system of classification might be wanted; Mathematics being the basis in the one; French, Latin, and German in the other.

The incorporation of drawing into the regular school work seems to be a success. The classes are orderly and industrious, and very fair progress is made. The master, who teaches in other schools, is satisfied with the result.

The discipline of the school is good, except in the classes taught by the second master, of which considerable complaints are made. With that exception, the relations between masters and boys are all that can be wished.

There is a large school room in excellent repair, capable of holding about 200 boys for general gatherings. Two masters teach their classes here, and have ample accommodation. There are also two new class-rooms, each for about 30 boys, lofty and well ventilated, and a third room which is used temporarily for the same purpose. Lessons are also given in the hall of the head master's house. The accommodation for boarders in the head master's house is good; that of the third master's house is less comfortable, but not open to any objection. The terms are considerably lower. The dame's house is kept by the widow of a late master, and is principally for little boys. Great care seems to be taken of them, but they have not all separate beds. The

head master has taken great interest in the games, and spent a good deal on the cricket ground. There is a good open fives court.

The school appears to be liked in the town. The only objection I could hear were that the handwriting of the boys was not sufficiently attended to, and that Greek was not a very popular study. In some quarters regret was expressed that the old precedent of placing a clergyman and classical scholar at the head of the school has not been followed, but this opinion is by no means general.

It has been suggested that exhibitions from the primary schools of the town would be an advantage.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 266. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, built a grammar school and master's house in Grantham, and in 1529 demised certain lands to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, for 80 years, the college covenanting to pay for repairs of school and house, and pay a rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the master during the said term. The Bishop also covenanted for the amortizement of the said lands to the College for ever, and the College covenanted for the amortizement of the said rent. The school was re-established and endowed by letters patent of King Edward VI., 28 March 1553, who gave certain lands lately belonging to chantries of Holy Trinity and Blessed Mary in Grantham, and situate in Grantham, Gonerby, Manthorpe, Houghton, Spittlegate, Walton, and Barrowby; and also certain rents issuing out of premises in Manthorpe, Grantham, Houghton, Spittlegate, and Great Ponton. Dr. John Newcome, by will in 1763, gave to St. John's College an estate at Bourn for the support of two scholars from Grantham, or in default from any other school in the county, at St. John's College (each 20*l.* a year). Thomas Lovett, by will in 1776, gave 2,000*l.* to found two exhibitions at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, for two scholars members of the college, intended for holy orders, with a preference first to scholars educated three years at Grantham, next to those educated at Oakham school. Richard Curteis, by will, 30 Sept. 1494, gave a messuage in trust for discharge of the tax of commonalty of Grantham to King Hen. VII. and his successors, the proceeds of which charity are by Scheme of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1860, applied to exhibitions and other purposes in connexion with the grammar school. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—454 acres of land let to three tenants for 751*l.* 10*s.*; and 2,116*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* consols. Total income (1865) 813*l.* gross, 652*l.* net, besides Curteis' charity has (1860) a gross income of 175*l.* School site and buildings good. Residence for head master free of rent but not of taxes, adapted for boarders. The head master also receives 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly from Corpus Christi College, Oxford, which college also repairs school buildings.

Exhibitions: two from Curteis' charity of 30*l.* a year (1865), to be raised to maximum of 50*l.* a year, tenable for three years either at one of the universities or colleges in England, or in one of the learned professions, by boys who have been educated three years next preceding at the grammar school. Electors the municipal charity trustees on report of master of school.

One (Newcome's) of 40*l.* a year, for three years, at St. John's College, Cambridge. In default of candidates from Grantham, the exhibition is filled for one year only by general competition. Electors, the master and fellows.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There is also a *cæteris paribus* preference for clergymen's sons educated three years at Grantham school to two (Lovett's) exhibitions of 45*l.* a year each at Sidney Sussex College, tenable for seven years. Electors, the master and fellows.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of children in the Latin and Greek Grammar. (Letters patent.) Open to all boys of the age of 7 years, of good character, able to read and write. No boy to stay beyond 20 years of age. All to pay fees not exceeding 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter. (Scheme, A.D. 1855.) Exhibitions for two boys, prize premiums, salary of writing and arithmetic master, and general support of grammar school. (Scheme for Curteis' charity, A.D. 1860.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek grammar. (Letters patent.) Principles of the Christian Religion; the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature; the principles of natural philosophy; land surveying, drawing and designing; mathematics, algebra, arithmetic; general English literature and composition; sacred and profane history; geography and writing; and such other subjects as to the trustees may seem expedient. Religious instruction in Scripture, Church Catechism, and Liturgy, with a conscience clause. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme sanctioned by Court of Chancery, 3 Nov. 1855.

Trustees of municipal charities of borough of Grantham, appointed by Court of Chancery, are governors of grammar school, and trustees of Curteis' charity. Appoint all masters, and dismiss all, except head and second master, at pleasure. Head or second master removed on requisition in writing of three trustees calling a meeting, if at such meeting one-half of Trustees be present, and a resolution for such removal be carried by two-thirds of meeting, and subsequently, after an interval of one month, be approved by two-thirds of a meeting of same number of trustees as at former meeting. Appeal lies to Court of Chancery.

Trustees by charter may make new statutes with advice of Bishop of Lincoln, or *sede vacante* of master of St. John's College, Cambridge, but by scheme are bound to submit the same to Court of Chancery or Charity Commissioners for approval.

Head master must be a graduate of an English university. Head and second masters must be members of Church of England, and may not hold any benefice with cure of souls, or office, duties of which will interfere with school duties. Any master, except French and German master, may take boarders. If any master have more than 25 boarders, trustees may require him to provide an additional master at his own expense.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 256*l.*, from half capitation fees 201*l.* 3*s.*, from boarders 527*l.* gross, besides house. Total income of second master, from endowment 130*l.*, from one-fourth capitation fees 100*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; no boarders. Third master, from endowment 100*l.*, from one-eighth capitation fees 50*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, from boarders 480*l.* gross.

Day Scholars.—61, chiefly above 10 and under 14 years old, from distances up to two miles. Pay, 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work. Drilling, extra and optional for all, 1*l.* Library, 4*s.* Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—46; 16 in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board, according to age, 45*l.* to 55*l.* [in 1867, 45*l.* to 50*l.* with reduction of 10*l.* for clergymen's sons]; instruction, 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills: highest, 68*l.*; average, 57*l.*; lowest, 45*l.* 18 in third master's house; terms for board and instruction, according to age, 30*l.* to 34*l.* Washing, 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills: highest, 44*l.*; average, 39*l.*; lowest, 34*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house 550 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ A.M., 8½ to 10 P.M. Neither trustees' nor head master's permission required for a boarding house. There is one dame's house containing 12 boarders.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified with reference to classics chiefly. School course modified to suit case of boys who show aptitude for certain studies, are intended for certain lines of life, or are disqualified for certain parts of school work. School opened by prayers and reading portion of Scripture.

Promotions by half-year's work. Success in examination taken into account in doubtful cases.

Examination at Christmas by masters; at Midsummer by University Examiner appointed by trustees. Prizes given at both examinations.

Punishments: impositions, copies for younger boys, caning; the last by head master only, and in school.

Playground, 2¾ acres. Drilling taught. A swing, parallel bars, &c.

Only three boys gone to any University within the last five years. [Five at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in winter, and 33 in summer, per week, besides evening preparation. Play time 20 to 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of Grantham Free Grammar School for the Year 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Dividends	61	15	6
Rents	751	10	0
Rent of herbage of playground, 1¾ years	8	5	0
Transferred from Curteis' charity	100	0	0
Income tax from masters	3	8	11
Capitation fees	430	10	0
	£1,355	9	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to trustees	60	4	7
Income tax	0	3	9½
Tithe	66	11	1
Rates and insurance	6	6	10
Rent of playground	8	5	0
Bills	43	16	7
Clerk's salary, &c.	44	14	6
Gas and water	14	13	8
Examiner and prizes	13	12	6
Pension of late writing master	60	0	0
Salaries of masters (five)	630	0	0
Capitation fees paid to masters	360	5	7
Balance in hand	46	15	3½
	£1,355	9	5

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. Geo. Modison, Vicarage, Grantham.
Charles Miller, Draper, Grantham.
Joseph Hind, Spittlegate, Grantham.
Frederick Peru Newcome, Solicitor, Long Clawson, Leicester.
Thomas Ekin, Druggist, Grantham.
John Fowler Burbridge, Wine Merchant, Grantham.
William Eaton, M.D., Grantham.
William Ostler, Esq., Arnold Field, Grantham.
Robert Shipman, Surgeon, Grantham.
William Robbs, M.D., Grantham.
Joseph Wyles, Grocer, Grantham.
John Hardy, Banker, Grantham.
Thomas Bushby, Stationer, Grantham.

Clerk to Trustees:

F. Malim, Grantham.

Head Master:

R. D. Beasley, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

The Rev. Frederick Havard Jones, M.A.
Edward Montague Browne.
Thomas Airlards, M.A.
Joseph Barnard Smith, French and German Master.
William Cubley, Drawing Master.

(*For Table A. see page* 214.)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
							hours.		hours.				
Religious Knowledge.	107	10	- -	6	15½	1	1	- -	2	Greek Testament, Acts of Apostles, chapter 22 to end; Genesis and part of Exodus; sixteen verses by heart of Gospel of St. Mark every lesson.	8	15½	1
Greek - -	36	5	- -	6	15½	4	¾	- -	7	Euripides, Alcestis; Herodotus, VI., 39–104; Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.	7	15½	3
Latin - -	94	9	- -	6	15½	4	1	5	9	Horace, Odes, IV., and Carmen Seculare; Cicero, pro Murena, Chap. 28 to end; Ovid's Fasti, Book II.; Sallust, Jugurtha, chap. 1–34; Kennedy's Grammar; Arnold's Exercises, 30–67; Verses, 1½ hours in school. Each boy does what he can. Books: Walford, Bland, Evans.	7	15½	4
French - -	58	6	- -	2	16½	2	⅘	2	4	Mignet's Marie Stuart, vol. I.; Exercises from Delille's Grammar.	12	15½	2
German - -	17	2	- -	*9	16	2	½	2	3	Ahn's German Stories, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30; Otto's German Grammar and Exercises.	8	15	2
Arithmetic -	107	10	- -	6	15½	3	1½–2	- -	5	Do not work in class, but each boy does what he can. General papers are occasionally given, for which marks are obtained.	8	15½	3
†Bookkeeping -	13	1	- -	13	14	3	3	- -	3	Chambers' Educational Course: Book-keeping.	—	—	—
†Mensuration and Surveying.	13	1	- -	13	14	1	2½	- -	2½	No text book used, Fields are surveyed and mapped out by the boys.	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	19	3	- -	6	15½	2	½	- -	2½	Euclid; Algebra; Geometrical Conics. Each boy advances as fast he can, and does not work the full hours allotted for Arithmetic after beginning Algebra. Two boys, one of whom left at the quarter, no longer working with the rest in other subjects now reckoned above in the Class, read Differential Calculus, Mechanics, and higher Geometry.	8	15½	2

*Five of these Boys did no German this Half-year, that they might give more attention to

NSTRUCTION.

tatistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.					hours.		hours.	
1	- -	2	Genesis and Exodus; and 12 verses of St. Mark's Gospel by heart every lesson.	16	10	2	1	- -	3	Bevan's Catechism; Joshua and Samuel, Book I.
¾	- -	7	Xenophon's Anabasis, Book IV., Chapters 1, 2, 3; Homer's Iliad, Book I., 1-120; Greek Accidence.	9	12⅓	3	¼	- -	3	Wordsworth's Greek Grammar to end of Indicative of τυπτω.
¾	4	9	Ovid's Fasti, Book II., 303 to end; Cornelius Nepos; Agesilaus; Epaminondas; Hannibal; Arnold's Exercises, 18-67; Verses, Evans'.	16	10	4	1	5	9½	Kennedy's Latin Primer to end of Verbs; Smith's Principia to Exercise 3; Exercises on declensions of nouns and adjectives.
¾	2	4	Lamartine's Colomb, parts II., III., to chapter 6; Boileau, Lutrin, canto IV.; Exercises, Delille's Grammar.	13	14	2	¾	2	3½	Delille's Beginners' Own Book; Exercises, 1-40.
½	2	3	Niebuhr's Heroes, pages 1-42; Otto's German Grammar and Exercises.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1½-2	- -	5	As in First Class - - -	16	10	4	1	- -	4	Elementary Rules.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	- -	2½	Euclid, Book I., 1-30 - -	5	15	1	1	- -	2	Euclid, Book I., 1-10.

(*continued.*)

he preparation for the Cambridge Local Examination. † Commercial Class.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
							hours.		hours.				
Physics - -	These subjects do not form part of school work. They are taken up as voluntary extras at the Christmas Examination.									—	—	—	—
Natural History.													
Chemistry -													
History - -	107	10	- -	6	15½	1	1	- -	1½	Liddell's Rome, Books III., IV., to end of Second Punic War.	8	15½	2
Geography -	107	10	- -	6	15½	1	¾	- -	¾	Lectures chiefly on Physical Geography, with passages read from Mrs. Somerville, &c. Boys preparing for examination read more out of class.	8	15½	1
English Grammar.	None in the ordinary school work.									Boys preparing for the local examinations read Morell's Grammar with head master out of school, and practise Analysis of Sentences.	*13	14	2
English Literature.	107	10	- -	6	15½	1	¾	- -	¾	Readings from Shakespeare, "As You Like It."	8	15½	1
English Composition.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Essays are written by boys preparing for the local examinations.	*13	14	2
Reading - -	107	10	- -	6	15½	1	¾	- -	¾	Reading Shakespeare aloud. *See* English Literature.	8	15½	1
Writing - -	80	6	- -	9	12½	2	¾	- -	¾	Copy from a Latin or Greek Book.	*13	14	2
Music - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Several boys take lessons from a Music Master.	—	—	—
Drawing - -	58	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	The 7 highest Classes in the school are divided into 3 parties, and have 1 drawing lesson of 1⅓ hours every week.	—	—	—

* Commercial Class.

INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.					hours.		hours.	
—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
½	- -	2½	Same as in First Class -	16	10	4	1	- -	4	Goldsmith's History of England, William I. to Charles II. Read aloud in Class, and questions asked.
¾	- -	¾	Same as in First Class -	16	10	2	1	- -	3	Geography by a lady. The whole of it.
½	- -	2	Morell's English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
¼	- -	¾	Same as First Class - -	16	10	3	¼	- -	2	English Poetry by heart.
- -	- -	2	Essays and Letter-writing.	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
¾	-	¾	Same as First Class - -	16	10	5	¼	- -	5	Bible and History Lessons are all read in Class.
1	- -	2	Copy and Dictation - -	16	10	8	- -	- -	5	Copies and Dictation.
—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Captain in Army (retired) - -	Grantham - -	Within ½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Widow - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 3	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 4	Physician - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 6	Butcher - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 7	Chemist - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 8	Grocer - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 9	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 10	Stationer - -	Do. - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Chemist - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 2	Auctioneer - -	Spittlegate, Grantham.	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Grantham - -	Within ½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Ironmonger - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 5	Upholsterer - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 6	Draper - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 7	Shoemaker - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 8	China Dealer -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Great Gonerby, Grantham.	2 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Builder's Clerk -	Spitttlegate, Grantham.	¾ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Widow - -	Islip, Thrapston -	Head Master.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	West Deeping, Market Deeping.	Mr. E. M. Browne, Third Master.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Parkington, Coventry.	Mrs. Pidcock.
,, ,, - 4	Corn Merchant -	Sutton, Newark -	Mr. E. M. Browne.
,, ,, - 5	Land Agent- -	Hanton, Grantham	Head Master.
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman - -	Beckingham, Newark.	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Land Agent- -	Goadby Hall, Melton Mowbray.	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon - -	Colston Basset, Bingham.	Mr. E. M. Browne.
,, ,, - 9	Plumber & Glazier	Market Deeping -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman - -	Horbling, Falkingham.	Head Master.
Boys lowest in Schoo - - 1	Gentleman - -	Crosby, Isle of Man	Do.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Stroxton, Grantham	Lodges in town.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	North Witham, Grantham.	Mrs. Pidcock.
,, ,, - 4	Gentleman - -	West Haddon, Rugby.	Head Master.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor - -	Stamford - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Surgeon - -	Newark - -	Mr. E. M. Browne.
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman - -	Benton Coggles, Grantham.	Head Master.
,, ,, - 8	Tanner - -	Sheffield - -	Mrs. Pidcock.
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman - -	Elton, Nottingham	Head Master.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

This List is taken from the Christmas List for 1864.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) T. H. J. Oakley.—Sub-sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1859; sizar, 1860; scholar in 1862; 6th in the Second Class in the Classical Tripos, 1863; First Class in the Theological Tripos in 1864; Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar 1865.

Frederick L. Thompson.—Sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1862.

John Gannon.—Sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1864; proper sizarship in 1865.

Godfrey G. Kemp.—Elected to the first minor scholarship at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1865.

(*c*) In the Cambridge Local Examinations during the last six years, pupils from this school have gained, amongst the junior candidates, three first classes in honours, four second classes, and four third classes, with two special distinctions in Religious Knowledge, two in English, four in Latin, two in Greek, and one in mathematics. Amongst the senior candidates we have had two first classes, two second classes, four third classes, with two distinctions in Religious Knowledge, two in English, two in Latin, three in Greek, and one in mathematics. All these, except two third class juniors, were gained during the last four years.

The head master has no account of any distinctions gained by boys of this school previous to his appointment as head master in October 1858.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GREAT GRIMSBY CORPORATION SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

There are at Grimsby two distinct funds vested in the corporation for the public benefit. One proceeds from the Enrolled Freemen's Pastures, a tract of marsh land to the grazing of which freemen were formerly entitled, but which has now become very valuable in consequence of the construction of the docks. The disposal of this fund was settled by Act of Parliament in 1849. It yielded in 1865 a dividend of 2*l.* 11*s.* to each of the enrolled freemen, 527 in number, and is rapidly increasing in value. The other fund is the rent of corporation estates, from which the expenses of the police, the municipal officers, and the school are paid. Part of this latter fund is therefore employed for the advantage of the whole town, while that applied to the school benefits only a limited class. It appears that many of the freemen would be strongly opposed to any extension of the school; indeed, so jealously have they guarded their privilege, that they would not allow the master to educate his own son there. It is thought, however, by the most intelligent inhabitants of the town, that it would be an advantage, not only to the town in general, but to the freemen, if the school were thrown open; a capitation fee being, of course, charged for the children of those who were not freemen. At the same time there would be a stronger inducement for the corporation to spend money upon the school, if they could feel that such expenditure would be for the general good.

It was formerly the practice to teach boys and girls together, a system which is said to have led to deplorable results. The present mayor, Mr. Wintringham, succeeded some time ago, in the face of considerable opposition, in separating the upper boys' school from the upper girls'; and last year a similar change was made in the arrangements of the preparatory school. Till then, the smaller boys and girls were taught by a single master, who is said to have been inefficient, and to have maintained no sort of discipline. He has retired on a pension of 30*l.* a year.

Boys' School.—The present state of the boys' school is not very satisfactory. There are 80 boys in attendance, the lower classes representing the old preparatory school. There are only two masters to teach them; nor is the number likely to be increased, as long as the education is entirely gratuitous. The head master is not a graduate, nor trained; but he has had some experience in tuition, and has lived some time in Germany, so that he is quite familiar with the language. It will be seen from the time-table that modern languages are an important part of the work. The first class of four boys (average age 13) translated an easy passage of French fairly at sight, and were tolerably up in the verbs.

The second class, of about the same age, read fairly, but had not begun to translate continuous passages, and were deficient in grammar. The head boy (12 years of age) construed well a passage of German (from Fouqué) which he had prepared; the next two made a fair attempt at it; but none of them were well grounded in grammar. All their knowledge had been gained at the school. Three other boys have begun German, seven learn Latin, one of whom is reading a little Eutropius. In arithmetic the school is decidedly below the average, both in accuracy and in intelligence. Fractions have not been attempted, and only 10 boys have advanced beyond compound multiplication. The dictation, with a few exceptions, was poor, and in many cases bad. Most of the boys in the three highest classes answered fairly in geography, and several showed some knowledge of English history. I am informed that the discipline is not good, and my own observation would lead me to the same conclusion. The master, however, has the reputation of being thoroughly conscientious and painstaking. More work is laid upon him than he can possibly do justice to; and he is exposed to the interference of parents, who are inclined to look upon the school as their property, and the master as their humble servant.

The lower school is in very fair order, and seems to be making progress. The upper half read words of two syllables very fairly, and some of them worked sums in simple multiplication. Many also answered questions in Scripture history and English geography creditably. The entrance examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic must be a mere farce.

A new school is to be built for the boys. At present they are taught in the Old Town Hall, which is a commodious room. There is scarcely any playground attached to the new site.

Girls' School.—The schoolroom is new, and is about 50 feet long by 20 broad, with a convenient class room attached, which is used for the younger children. There is a good supply of maps and black boards. The girls are for the most part drawn from the lower middle class. There are three mistresses, none of whom are trained or certificated. Two of them are old pupils of the school. They appear to be careful and industrious, and to preserve excellent discipline, but not to have much knowledge of modern methods. Each of the mistresses has about 30 children under her, and divides them for most lessons into two classes. In arithmetic about 8 did fairly in the compound rules and proportion, some of them very well. The second and third classes did not succeed in anything harder than long division. As a rule the working was accurate. The first class were also examined in French and in English subjects. They did not read French well, and were deficient in grammar. Several of them, however, had a fair notion of translating an easy passage. A good deal of time is spent in learning vocabularies. It would be better bestowed on grammar. Considering, however, how fully the mistress is employed, the progress was not unsatisfactory. Some girls in the highest class do not learn French, and have to be otherwise pro-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

vided for during the lessons. Easy questions in geography and English history were answered with some intelligence, but there seemed to be but little definite knowledge of these subjects. The third class read fluently, and answered easy questions in Scripture history and the geography of England.

Many of the sons of inhabitants who are not freemen are educated at a private school in the town, which also receives boarders. It seems to be conducted with much spirit and energy. English subjects are the strongest point; the upper boys answered very well in history and geography. The arithmetic was very fair, and some progress had been made in Latin. From 4 to 8 guineas a year are charged for day boys. Most of them are the sons of merchants, smack-owners, or tradesmen.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Part 4, 422, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of King Edward VI., 20 July 1547, who gave licence to the mayor and burgesses of Grimsby to found and maintain a grammar school; and to the chaplain of Raynard's chantry to convey, and by deed, 20 Sept. 1547, he did convey, in consideration of the sum of 80*l.*, to the mayor and burgesses all the chantry lands and possessions. Catherine Mason, by deed, 10 Oct. 1552, gave a rentcharge of 7*l.*, issuing out of manor of Goulceby, and lands in Goulceby, Asterby, and Scandlesby, towards maintaining one schoolmaster.

School Property.—An annual sum, in accordance with long usage, is set apart by the corporation out of their revenues for educational purposes. In 1863, 420*l.* was applied as follows:—Master and usher of grammar school, 250*l.*; mistresses of preparatory schools, 80*l.*; books, stationery, &c., 66*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; coals and cleaning, 23*l.* 4*s.*

Buildings old and site not good. New buildings, upon a new site, are being (1867) erected. No residence for head master.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of the children of Grimsby and the places thereto adjacent in grammar. (Letters Patent.) For the children of the freemen of the borough. (Mayor's answers.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.)

Government and Masters.—Town council are governors; appoint and dismiss head and under masters.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master 150*l.*, paid by corporation; of under master 60*l.* (employed exclusively in the lower school), paid by corporation.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-seven in upper school, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from within one mile. In lower school 47 boys. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read and write, and know a little English grammar and arithmetic.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by school committee appointed by governors. Prizes given to deserving pupils.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and flogging; the last publicly; all by head master only.

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week; one half of lessons prepared at home.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Governors:
Town Council of Borough of Grimsby.

Clerk to Governors;
W. Grange, Town Clerk.

Head Master:
Wm. Lundie.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken a samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Pilot.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Wheelwright.
,, ,, - 2	Foreman to Timber Merchant.	,, - 2	Shoemaker.
,, ,, - 3	Ditto to Water-works.	,, - 3	Tailor.
,, ,, - 4	Independent.	,, - 4	Bricklayer.
,, ,, - 5	Linendraper.	,, - 5	Cabinet Maker.
,, ,, - 6	Foreman to Timber Merchant.	,, - 6	Porter.
,, ,, - 7	Wood Turner.	,, - 7	Tailor.
,, ,, - 8	Ship Broker.	,, - 8	Danish Consul.
,, ,, - 9	None (Widow).	,, - 9	Blacksmith.
,, ,, - 10	Grocer.	,, - 10	Pilot.

All residing in Great Grimsby.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	37	1	- -	6	yrs. 13	1	hours. ½	- -	hours. ¼	Watts' Scripture History -	13	yrs. 12½	1
Latin - -	7	2	- -	3	14	3	½	1	5	1st Book of Eutropius; Henry's 1st Book, ex. 1 to 56.	3	12	3
French - -	19	3	- -	6	13	3	½	1	5	Hall's 2nd Course; whole -	13	12½	3
German - -	8	2	- -	5	13	3	½	- -	5	Ahn's Course; whole - -	3	12	3
Arithmetic -	37	4	- -	6	13	4	1	- -	4	Proportion to Fractions -	13	12½	4
Bookkeeping -	3	1	- -	1	14	1	½	- -	½	Chambers - -	2	13	1
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	2	1	- -	2	15	1	¼	- -	¾	Euclid, Introductory Matter.	—	—	—
History - -	37	2	- -	6	13	3	½	- -	5	Collier's British History -	13	12½	3
Geography -	37	2	- -	6	13	1	½	- -	1½	Cornwell's - - -	13	12½	1
English Grammar.	37	2	- -	6	13	2	½	- -	4	Ditto - - -	13	12½	2
English Composition.	2	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - - -	2	13½	2
Reading -	37	1	- -	6	13	5	min. 20	- -	1¼	Bible - - - -	13	12½	5
Writing -	37	1	- -	6	13	5	hours. ½	- -	2½	——	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
½	- -	¾	Watts' Scripture History -	18	11	1	½	- -	¾	Watts' Scripture History.
½	- -	4	Grammar - -	1	10	3	½	- -	4	Grammar.
½	- -	5	Hall's 1st Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	- -	5	Ahn's Ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- -	4	Proportion - - -	18	11	4	1	- -	4	As far as Compound Division.
½	- -	½	Chambers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	- -	5	Collier's British History; English History, Gleig's Series.	18	11	3	½	- -	6	English History, Gleig's Series.
½	- -	1½	Cornwell's - - -	18	11	1	½	- -	2	Cornwell's.
⅓	- -	4	Ditto - - -	18	11	5	¾	- -	4	Ditto.
½	- -	1	Cornwell's.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
⅓	- -	1¾	Bible - - - -	18	11	5	⅓	- -	1¾	Bible.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HEIGHINGTON (PAR. WASHINGBOROUGH) FREE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

Till quite recently, the school was taught in the pews of Heighington chapel, but the chapel has been restored, and a school room and class room, capable of accommodating about 100 boys, have been built under the direction of the Court of Chancery, from the accumulated funds of other charities in the parish. There is an order in Chancery dated 1844, respecting the disposition of the property, but it makes no special arrangements about the management of the school, except that the usher should be paid annually a sum not exceeding 60*l.* Both Garrett's charity and the other parochial charities apprentice poor boys of the three parishes, and give them good-conduct premiums, but there is no special reference to the school in that part of the trust. The trustees of Clark's charity, from which the building fund was taken, have now 600*l.* in hand. An opinion has been expressed, that it is desirable to build a girls' school with it. In Garrett's charity, which is now devoted to the education of boys, the original provision is for "children and youth." There is no foundation but constant usage for the statement in the answers sent by the trustees, that the school was intended for boys only.

The master must be a clergyman, in order to undertake the duties connected with the mastership, of reading prayers and administering the sacraments in Heighington chapel, (subject to the authority of the incumbent of Washingboro'), especially when the people are prevented by the weather from attending their parish church. He is also paid 5*l.* per annum for reading prayers twice on week days (Mondays and Thursdays) in the same chapel. Beyond what is thus implied, there is no express provision that he shall be in orders.

At present the work done by the school is not nearly what might be expected from the income and the qualifications required of the master. It serves the purpose of a boys' National school for Washingborough and Heighington, and provides rather a better education for a few boys of somewhat higher social position. The three parishes entitled to the benefits of the school might supply rather more than 20 boys desirous of a middle-class education; not nearly so many of that class at present attend the school; the principal part are labourers' children. If a boarding house, at about 20*l.* per annum, like that at Wragby, could be connected with the school, the endowment is sufficient to support a good school for the sons of small farmers, &c. As the village is only 5 miles from Lincoln, the education might be so regulated as not to come into competition with either department of the Grammar school there. It must be added that only one of the three parishes (Barnston) is provided with a boys' National school.

The school, when I visited it, was not full, as many of the boys were employed in the fields. The first class, consisting of boys from 12 to 13, have begun algebra and Euclid, and have learnt a little of the Latin accidence. They have a very fair knowledge of the ordinary rules of arithmetic, though rather at fault where thought is required. They read very fairly, and learn some geography, but only a few could answer questions on what they read. The second class (average age 11) is much inferior; not one boy understood notation, and scarcely any were at all ready at multiplication and division of money; they did not read fluently, nor answer many questions in geography. The third class read the Testament, but apparently without any intelligence. Except a few boys in the first class, no one seemed to know anything of the elementary facts of Scripture history. The master devotes most of his time to the highest classes, but takes lessons with all at least once a week.

The school room is excellent, but the master's house is small, and unfitted for boarders. There is a good supply of wall-maps, but books are very deficient. As the education is gratuitous, it would naturally have been expected that the boys should provide themselves. They have not done so, and the school possesses nothing but a few reading books. What little Latin is taught is entirely from charts being on the wall and the black board.

There has been difficulty in enforcing home lessons, and the present master has entirely given them up.

Most of the trustees are men of little education, and the management of the school has devolved mainly upon the visitors. During the life of the late rector, there was an indisposition to move. A wish is now expressed to have the school put on a more satisfactory footing. The master appears to be a painstaking man, but his work is somewhat discouraging.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 237, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 7 Sept. 1621, in pursuance of (unexecuted) deed dated 1619, and of will (same date) of Thomas Garrett, who gave lands in Heighington for a school, and also other lands for distribution of money among poor and for binding out apprentices. Sir Edw. Clarke, by will dated 4 Aug. 1701, gave lands for charitable uses to be settled by his trustees, the schoolmaster for the time being of Heighington to receive 5*l.* a year on condition of reading prayers in the chapel of Heighington twice a week, if in good health. Deeds in chest at Heighington Chapel.

School Property.—104A. 0R. 1P. of land, let for 126*l.* a year; gardens let for 12*l.*; usher's house for 6*l.*; Clarke's trustees 5*l.*, and Great Northern Railway rent 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; total, 150*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; net on average 145*l.*; all paid to master. Usher's salary of 60*l.* per annum paid under provisions of scheme, out of surplus rents of property given by founder for other charitable objects, dividends on stock, and rent of a field appropriated to his use by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching and instructing youth and children of inhabitants of Heighington, Washingborough, and Branston in the chapel of Heighington, not taking anything for the teaching of the said children, as also for the reading of divine prayers and service to the inhabitants of Heighington in the said chapel, and not in any other place. (Founder's deed.) For a schoolmaster to keep school in the chapel at Heighington, and to read divine service to the inhabitants of Heighington in the said chapel, and nowhere else. The master to take of every scholar from Washingborough, Heighington, and Branston 2*d.* only on entrance, and from every other boy 6*d.* only. (Decree of Commissioners, A.D. 1621.) Children of inhabitants of Heighington, Washingborough, and Branston only received.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—As well in grammar and knowledge of Latin tongue as otherwise. (Founder's deed.) Grammar, the Latin tongue, and other learning fit for the scholars. (Decree of Commissioners.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery (9 March 1844)., prescribing the application of income of Garrett's charities, and directing the management in other respects to be as heretofore.

Dean of Lincoln, incumbents of Washingborough, Branston, Potter-Hanworth, and Waddington *ex officio* visitors and trustees, and twelve trustees, self-electing, four from each of the towns of Washingborough, Heighington, and Branston, appoint master and usher, and have power to make statutes.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 150*l.*, besides house; of usher, 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—57, from three towns above named, all within three miles; nearly two-thirds under 10 years of age, sons of artisans and labourers principally, and small farmers, &c. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must have a slight knowledge of reading.

School classified by general proficiency, School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers and singing.

All receive religious instruction, and learn reading, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography; 20 learn Latin; 7 learn English composition, mathematics, book-keeping, mensuration; 1 learns Greek and French.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examination, occasionally, by head master; annually by diocesan inspector. No prizes.

Punishments: caning and impositions; the former publicly, and for very grave offences, by head master only.

Playground, about a rood.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, about 41 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week; all lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Visitors and Trustees, *ex officio*:

The Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln.
The Rector of Branston.
The Rector of Potter-Hanworth.
The Rector of Waddington.
The Rector of Washingborough.

Feoffees and Trustees:

David Thornbury, Contractor, Washingborough.
John Hird, Farmer, Washingborough.
Wm. Coupland, Farmer, Heighington.

Robt. Gresham, Farmer, Branston.
Wm. Giles, Farmer, Branston.
Wm. Harrison, Farmer, Branston.
John Cawdron, Farmer, Branston.
James Hird, Farmer, Heighington.
Thomas Scholey, Sen^r., Farmer, Washingborough.
Henry Harvey, Farmer, Washingborough.
Thos. Scholey, Jun^r., Farmer, Washingborough.
R. C. Bergne, Gentleman, Heighington.
Wm. Marshall, Farmer, Branston.

Clerk to Trustees:
W. L. Scarr, Heighington.

Head Master:
Rev. Frederick Day, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:
W. L. Scarr.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman(Master).	Boys lowest in School - 1	Agricultural labourers, servants, &c.
„ „ - 2	Usher.	„ „ - 2	
„ „ - 3	Clergyman(Master).	„ „ - 3	
„ „ - 4	Usher.	„ „ - 4	
„ „ - 5	Domestic Servant.	„ „ - 5	
„ „ - 6	Publican.	„ „ - 6	
„ „ - 7	Agricultural labourer	„ „ - 7	
„ „ - 8	Do.	„ „ - 8	
„ „ - 9	Farmer.	„ „ - 9	
„ „ - 10	Publican.	„ „ - 10	

All from Heighington, Washingborough, Branstone, within 3 miles.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HOLBEACH.—FARMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

In six or seven years the school will be entirely free from incumbrance. At present there is a debt of 1,800*l.*, but more than half of this sum has been raised by a sinking fund, as the trustees are bound to invest 50*l.* per annum, and the accruing dividends, until they have enough to pay off the mortgage. The money was borrowed in 1845 to rebuild the houses belonging to the charity, and to pay the legal expenses (300*l.*) attending a Chancery suit. In addition to the 1,800*l.*, 600*l.* was borrowed from the bankers of the charity, but was paid off by Mr. Richards, the late head master, as a preliminary condition of his appointment. In fact, he purchased the office. It appears that Mr. Richards did not consider himself bound to do more than instruct those boys who paid 1*l.* per quarter for classics and mathematics; the bulk of the school, who received little more than a primary education, he left entirely to the usher. He resigned in 1856, having derived little, if any, pecuniary benefit from the office, and no fresh appointment has been made. Consequently, the school is practically nothing but the primary school of the town. Some of the inhabitants, anxious for a superior education for their children, applied to the Charity Commissioners, and Mr. Skirrow was sent down. After his enquiry, the Charity Commissioners offered to make a new scheme, but the trustees did not apply for it. One of the original petitioners then proposed to apply to the Court of Chancery to enforce the scheme of 1845, which requires that there should be a classical master; but as it was evident the funds were inadequate, no further steps were taken, and the trustees agreed to make, if necessary, some temporary arrangement for classical instruction. It has been suggested that the house property should be sold, and the debt paid off at once; but this the trustees are unwilling to do, as the sinking fund will so soon suffice.

The present usher has conducted the school single-handed, with a good deal of tact and energy, and has given general satisfaction. In the winter he sometimes has upwards of 150 boys, so that his difficulties are considerable. Of course he is obliged to make much use of monitors. His plan for teaching reading and writing is as follows: A class of from 10 to 15 boys sit with their slates round a large sheet of paper, on which an extract from a reading book is written, while the presiding monitor has the same passage before him in print. He calls up the boys one by one to read it; meantime the rest are copying it on their slates in their best handwriting. In the higher classes many of the words are cut short, so as to afford an exercise in spelling. The master tells me that many boys have by this system learnt to write well and readily without ever going to the expense of a copy book. It certainly keeps them attentive to the meaning of what

they write. The highest class (of about 20 boys, average age 13) did very fairly in arithmetic. They worked with intelligence, and have evidently been accustomed to sums a little off the beaten track. The second class were considerably behind the first, several of them having not yet mastered long division. In many cases, however, this is accounted for by the irregularity of their attendance. The want of an assistant teacher has also something to do with it. The dictation of the upper boys was fair, but not very good. Some of them knew some geography and English grammar. Bookkeeping and elementary mensuration are taught. The discipline was quite satisfactory.

The schoolroom is in tolerable repair, but the windows are small, and there is only a brick floor. With more than 100 boys it must be very crowded. There is writing accommodation for about 30 boys; the rest sit on circular forms dispersed about the room. The house which was intended for the head master is at present let, but only from year to year. It is one of the three contiguous houses built in 1846, and is adapted for a small number of boarders. The houses are said to be only moderately substantial.

Some boys from the town are sent to Moulton, which is only three miles distant by rail; others to more distant schools.

There was once a free grammar school here, founded by Edward III., but the records belonging to it are lost.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 95, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—George Farmer, by deed, 20 Feb. 1670, gave lands in Holbeach, and surrendered on same day certain copyhold lands holden of manor of Spalding in Weston, in trust for a schoolmaster. John Warsdale, by will, 8 July 1682, gave 440*l.* to be laid out in land, and directed in certain other events (which happened) that half of such land should go to school, and gave a cottage with one rood of land in certain other events (which also happened) to school. James Thompson, by will, 1 Nov. 1719, gave 5*l.* per annum in augmentation of master's salary. Farmer's deed in custody of vicar; other muniments of title in that of mortgagees.

School Property.—65A. 0R. 30P. of land. A mortgage debt incurred for rebuilding cottages. This on present system will be liquidated in about 10 years. Present value of income 257*l.* gross; about 100*l.* applicable (in 1865, 60*l.* applied) in support of masters.

Buildings and site fairly adapted for a school for labouring and lower middle class. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach and instruct the children of Holbeach without any salary, recompense, or other reward whatsoever. (Farmer's deed.) A free school for the children of all inhabitants of Holbeach for ever. (Warsdale's will.) For teaching and instructing twelve poor children of inhabitants, approved by master, churchwardens, and overseers, free of payment. (Thompson's gift.) Boys only to be admitted. (Scheme, A.D. 1845.) Must be seven years old at least. (Bye-law.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting accounts, and also the principles of the true Protestant religion, according to and by the catechism of Church of England. (Thompson's gift.) General English education according to "National system"; Greek and Latin languages, and elements of mathematics, on payment of 1*l.* per quarter. (Scheme.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, dated 27 May 1845.

Vicar *ex officio*, and other inhabitants of Holbeach, feoffees, self-electing. Majority appoint and for reasonable cause dismiss master and usher.

Master must be M. or B. A. (Farmer's deed.) Usher must be a member of the Church of England. Master allowed to take 20 boarders, of whom not more than eight are to reside in his house.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—No head master. Total income of usher, from endowment 54*l.* 12*s.*; from fees 5*l.*, besides profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—About 160 of all ages; from distances up to five miles. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—A boarding house kept by usher.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School work begins and ends with prayers.

All learn religious knowledge, reading, and writing; 120 boys learn arithmetic; 20 book-keeping; 16 mensuration and drawing; 40 learn history; 50 geography; 60 English grammar.

Promotions by proficiency.

Playground very small.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week.

ACCOUNTS for 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	48	0	9½	Insurance and Quit Rents	3	8	1
Rents	257	8	6½	Interest on Debt	72	19	4½
				Sinking Fund	50	0	0
				Clerk, &c.	4	16	0
				Usher's Salary and (5*l.*) Gratuity	59	12	0
				Repairs	51	3	5½
				Balance	63	10	5
	£305	9	4		£305	9	4

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Vicar of Holbeach.
J. C. Barker, J.P., Holbeach.
F. Higdon, The Crown Lodge, Holbeach.
T. W. Curtis, Druggist, Holbeach.
F. Stater, Solicitor's Clerk, Holbeach.

Clerk to Trustees:

F. S. Goulding, Holbeach.

Head Master: None.

Usher:

Charles Webb.

Horncastle.—Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.

Mr. H. W. Eve's Report.

There are two points in the scheme of 1854 which require notice.

1. The relations of the head master and the sub-master are not defined. The provisions for the removal of the sub-master are exactly the same as for the removal of the head master. I am informed that no difficulties have occurred in practice.

2. A boy may claim to be taught Latin and Greek only, free of charge.

The expenses of management are as small as they can be, as there is no paid clerk.

The head master has made it his object to adapt the school as much as possible to the requirements of the town. It therefore consists of a preparatory classical school, and a commercial department. The parents of promising classical boys have, in several cases, been recommended to send them elsewhere. After passing through the two lowest forms, in which Latin is begun, and a good deal of time given to an elementary English education, a boy may choose between the classical and commercial side. Usually the third and fifth forms are classical, the fourth commercial. Just now, there happens to be an upper fifth, reckoned in the commercial department. This form contains three boys, who had some notion of making out a passage of Cæsar without dictionary. Two of them showed a creditable knowledge of two books of Euclid. Next to them come the lower fifth, of six boys, who are little boys preparing for classical schools; they are thoroughly grounded in Latin and Greek grammar, but are not yet able to make out an easy passage of Latin very well. Then comes the fourth (commercial, of 12 boys), which is a very unequal form, and should be subdivided. Several of them did an easy passage of Cæsar well with dictionary, but several failed entirely. The fourth and lower fifth work together in English history, geography, and French. In geography scarcely any boys did badly; several very creditably. The whole class seemed well grounded in French grammar; it is taught by the ordinary masters. In English history intelligent answers were given by almost all the upper boys. The examinations of the College of Preceptors have been useful in fixing a standard for the boys to work up to. I examined the first 25 boys in arithmetic, and a few of them in elementary algebra. Three gained nearly full marks, and four or five more did very fairly. The rest were hardly up to the standard that might have been expected. The commercial boys give the time that the others give to Greek principally to land surveying, book-keeping, and arithmetic. As the numbers are not large, and the commercial class is a comparatively recent invention, its work has as yet hardly been formed on a very definite system.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There is a large school-room, capable of holding about 60 boys, with two class-rooms, each for about 20 boys, adjoining The buildings are in good repair, but are situated almost in the churchyard. The head master's house is in some respects well adapted for boarders. There are dining-room, school-room, and lavatory on the ground floor; several of the bedrooms are constructed to hold only two boys each. A little alteration might convert them into a long dormitory with cubicles. The head master has purposely abstained from filling his house. The second master has also taken boarders, but the head master appeared to have no control over the internal arrangements of his house. He is just about to leave, taking his boarders with him as private pupils. There seems to be an opening for a large boarding-house at low terms for farmers' sons, &c.

The general opinion in the town is favourable to the school, especially since the formation of the commercial classes. Till they were formed, there was a strong feeling that too much Latin and Greek were taught.

It happens that one of the most promising boys in the school came from the National school, and there is a wish to encourage others to follow his example. Acham's charity, now producing about 20*l.* a year, is left to the governors of the Grammar school to dispose of for the benefit of the poor. It has been suggested that it might be devoted to the maintenance at the Grammar school of the most deserving children of the primary schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 633, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 25 June 1571, at the request of Lord Clynton and Saye, who is supposed to have endowed the school with lands now held in the parishes of Horncastle, Hemingby, Huttoft, and Winthorpe. Governors in 1704 sold certain lands in Thornton to Lewis Dymoke, in consideration of a rent-charge of 12*l.* a year, and 5*l.* every one-and-twentieth year. John Neale, by deed in 1582, gave messuages and lands in Sutton. Deeds in custody of Governors.

School Property.—70A. 1R. 23P. of land, with houses. Income (1864) 341*l.* gross, 266*l.* net, besides house for head master. No probable increase. Annual surplus (if any) directed by scheme to be invested.

Buildings and site fair. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Governors have power, if funds permit, to establish exhibitions tenable at any University in England for four years, open to competition of all boys who have been four years successively at the school before examination.

Objects of Trust.—For the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar. (Letters Patent.) For boys of the age of 7 years and upwards, and under the age of 19 years, who are able to read and write, and are fit to be instructed in the Latin Grammar, preference to be given to boys whose parents or guardians are inhabitants of the town or soke of Horncastle. To pay capitation fees (except for Greek and Latin

only), not exceeding, yearly, 2*l.* under 10 years of age, 4*l.* under 14 years, 6*l.* above that age. (Scheme A.D. 1854.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.) In addition to the learned languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, reading, general English literature, geography, English composition, sacred and profane history, elements of any of the practical sciences, and modern languages. Religious instruction in Scriptures and Church Catechism, with a conscience clause. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by the Court of Chancery, 27 Nov. 1854.

Governors, ten, self-electing; have power to make statutes, appoint head and sub-master. Head and sub-master may be removed by Bishop of Lincoln upon memorial of majority of Governors present at a meeting specially convened. Assistant masters paid by and hold office during pleasure of Governors.

Head and sub-master must be graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, and of the Church of England. May not hold any other appointment without express assent in writing of Governors. Head and sub-master may take such number of boarders as Governors may authorize.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 142*l.*, from head money 88*l.*, from boarders 100*l.* Total income of sub-master, from endowment 71*l.*, from head money 44*l.*, from boarders, 40*l.* Salary of assistant master 60*l.* Appointed by head master with approval of Governors.

Day Scholars.—37 [in 1867, 35]; chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to six miles. Pay, for general work 2*l.*, 4*l.*, and 6*l.*, according to age. Stationery, 8*s.* Drilling, 5*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—13 [in 1867, 15]; three [seven, 1867] in head master's house; ten [eight, 1867] in sub-master's house. Five meals a day; meat once, but twice for big or delicate boys. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 50 to 56 guineas in head master's house; 30 guineas for board, 3*l.* 10*s.* for washing, and school fee in sub-master's house. School bills: highest, 65*l*; average, 55*l*; lowest, 41*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house, 390 feet per boy. Hours 7½ to 7¾ A.M., 8½ to 10 P.M. Governors' permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fairly.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit case of boys who are disqualified for any part of school work. Religious instruction in Scripture history and Church Catechism. School opened by prayers and reading (in class) a chapter of Bible. Boys whose parents express in writing a conscientious objection are excused attendance at prayers.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and generally separate for each group of subjects.

Examinations: three times a year by masters, and once a year by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge appointed by Governors. Prizes are given twice a year.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter by head master only, and in school.

Playground, 682 square yards. Cricket in a field of 3½ acres. Boys not allowed to go into country by themselves without permission. A cadet rifle corps is attached to school.

Two boys gone to Oxford within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum; study, 26 hours per week. Very few lessons learnt out of school. Playtime, 24 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	340	16	3
Head money	201	0	0
Income tax deducted from masters' salaries	9	14	9
Drawn from capital account	74	18	11
	£626	9	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Insurance, repairs, and management				117	0	5
Head master's salary	243	0	0			
Addition to do.	20	0	0			
				263	0	0
Second master's salary	121	10	0			
Addition to do.	10	0	0			
				131	10	0
Assistant master				60	0	0
Examination charges				23	9	6
Carried to capital account				31	10	0
				£626	9	11

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. R. C. H. Hotchkins, Thimbly.
B. J. Boulton, M.D., Horncastle.
Rd. Clitherow, Solicitor, Horncastle.
Geo. Gilliat, Merchant, Horncastle.
Rev. W. H. Milner, Vicarage, Horncastle.
Moses Elmhirst, J.P., West Ashby.
Rev. L. D. Kennedy, Rectory, Theddlethorp.
Robt. Clitherow, Solicitor, Horncastle.
F. W. Tweed, Solicitor, Horncastle.
Rev. E. M. Chapman, Rectory, Low Toynton.

Clerk to Trustees:

The trustees discharge the duties of clerk in annual rotation, gratuitously.

Head Master:

Rev. Samuel Lodge, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. John Carter Browne, M.A., Cambridge.
Robert Scott.
Isaac Hardy, 1st class certificate in drawing.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) An open scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford.
An open exhibition at Trinity College, Oxford.
A first class at the Oxford Moderations.
A first class in the final Classical Schools, Oxford.
A third do. do.
A first class at the Matriculation Examination of the London University.

(*b*) No caudidates at any of these examinations.

(*c*) The first place in English.
The first place in Classics.
The first place in Arithmetic.
The first place in History.
The second place in Arithmetic.
The second place in Script. History.
} Amongst all the candidates examined at their own schools by the College of Preceptors.

Two first classes.
One second class.
Several A.A. Certificates.
Several Junior Certificates.
} At the Oxford Middle Class Examinations.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Dissenting Minister	Horncastle - -	2 minutes walk.
,, ,, - 2	Tailor - -	Do. - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 3	Corn Merchant -	Do. - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Kirkstead - -	7 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Carpenter -	Horncastle - -	2 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 6	Dissenting Minister	Woodhall - -	7 miles.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Kirkstead - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Publican - -	Horncastle - -	1 minute's walk.
,, ,, - 9	Wine Merchant -	Do. - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 10	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	3 do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman Farmer	Martin - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Ironmonger - -	Horncastle - -	1 minute's walk.
,, ,, - 3	Chemist - -	Do. - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 4	Butcher - -	Do. - -	2 do.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Kirkstead - -	7 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Corn Merchant -	Horncastle - -	1 minute's walk.
,, ,, - 7	Tailor - -	Do. - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 8	Miller - -	Do. - -	3 do.
,, ,, - 9	Merchant - -	Do. - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Do. - -	4 do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	South Ferriby, near Barton.	
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Croft, near Boston.	
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman - -	West Stockwith, nr. Gainsborough.	
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Ruckland, nr. Louth	
,, ,, - 5	Wool Merchant -	Holbeck, near Horncastle.	
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman.		
,, ,, - 7	Agent - - -	Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent.	Rev. S. Lodge, Head Master.
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman - -	Baumber, near Horncastle.	Rev. T. White, Second Master.
,, ,, - 9	Do. -	Ulceby, nr. Alford	
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Hagworthingham, near Horncastle.	
,, ,, - 2	Retired Merchant -	Kennington, London	
,, ,, - 3	Do. -	Do. do.	
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman - -	Horncastle.	
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman - -	Lincoln.	
,, ,, - 6	Agent - -	Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent.	
,, ,, - 7	Surgeon - -	Leeds.	
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman - -	Horncastle.	
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 10	Farmer -	Somerby, nr. Spilsby.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject,	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	44	5	- -	5	14	1	½	- -	2	Books of Joshua and Judges, and Acts of Apostles.	9	11	2
Greek - -	9	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - - - -	9	- -	3
Latin - -	41	5	- -	- -	- -	5	1	5	10	Virgil, 2d Æneid; Cæsar, Books 3 and 4.	- -	- -	7
French - -	30	3	- -	- -	- -	3	1	3	6	Guillaume le Conquérant, par Guizot. Havet's French Course.	- -	- -	3
Arithmetic -	44	3	- -	- -	- -	3	1	- -	3	Colenso's and Barnard Smith's Arithmetic; various.	- -	- -	5
Bookkeeping -	15	2	- -	- -	- -	2	1	2	4	Isbister's Bookkeeping, Single Entry.	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	5	1	- -	- -	- -	2	1	- -	2	—	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	7	1	- -	7	Euclid, Books 1 and 2; Algebra, Colenso's, to surds, inclusive.	—	—	—
History - -	44	5	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	3	Collier's British History (whole).	- -	- -	2
Geography -	44	2	- -	- -	- -	2	1	- -	3	Cornwell's Geography, Europe, Asia, Australia.	- -	- -	2
English Grammar.	24	3	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	2	Morell's English Grammar; Adams' English Language; Analysis of Sentences and Parsing.	- -	- -	1
English Literature.	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	2	Shakespeare's "King John" and "As you like it."	—	—	—
Reading -	10	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - - - -	- -	- -	- -
Writing - -	39	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - - - -	- -	- -	2

NSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excludin- Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Book used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
ours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
1	- -	4	Books of Genesis and Exodus; Watts' Scripture History, chapters 1-3.	8	9	2	1	- -	2	Watts' Scripture History chapters 9-12.
1	- -	7	Wilkins' Greek Delectus, pp. 1-13; Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	14	Kennedy's Palæstra, Dr. Smith's Principia, Part I. (whole); Edward VI. Latin Grammar; Syntax.	- -	- -	5	1	- -	12	Principia, pp. 1-21.
1	3	6	Hall's 1st French Course, Exercises 1-60.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- -	5	Colenso; various.	- -	- -	5	1	- -	5	Colenso's Simple Rules.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- -	4	Collier's British History from begining to HenryVII.	- -	- -	4	1	- -	4	Collier's British History from William I. to Henry VII.
1	- -	2	Cornwell's Geography, Europe.	- -	- -	4	1	- -	6	Cornwell's Geography for Beginners; Europe.
1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- - - - - -	- -	- -	14	¼	- -	4	—
1	- -	2	- - - - - -	- -	- -	4	1	- -	4	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HUMBERSTONE FREE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The funds of this charity, which was founded in 1709, were not separated from the general estate until 1751. At that time 2,500*l.* South Sea annuities was placed to the credit of the Accountant-General, but until 1791 the dividends were only once claimed and reinvested. The charity is now possessed of 23,916*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* reduced 3 per cents., and 534*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* consols. The legal expenses since 1823, including the cost of the scheme in that year, have amounted to 2,214*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The testator, expecting his will to be at once carried out, made provision for building the school and almshouses; and further directed his heirs to make up the income of the vicar of the parish to 50*l.* per annum, on condition of his teaching the school as well as performing Sunday duty. How far, under the altered circumstances of the case, the combination of the two offices is desirable may well be questioned. Certainly, the result has been far from satisfactory in the two instances in which it has been tried. The late master, I am informed, treated the office of schoolmaster almost as a sinecure; the present master does rather more than his predecessor, but cannot be said to be performing work adequate to the income he receives. The duties appointed for him in the scheme are not very definite. He is (clause 21) "to "personally attend in the school, and to teach and instruct the "boys during the school-hours, or so much thereof as he is able "to do, consistently with the discharge of his parochial and "spiritual duties as vicar of the parish of Humberstone." The trustees attempted to turn out the late master for entirely neglecting the duties commonly supposed to be incumbent on him, but he moved for an injunction and defeated them.

At present the head master teaches Latin to four boys for an hour or sometimes rather more in the morning, and looks over their Latin exercises in the afternoon, besides occasionally devoting a little time to one of the other classes. He was formerly second master, and is not a graduate of any University. The real work devolves on the two assistant masters, one of whom is B.A. of London University, and was formerly a master at the Chorlton High School, Manchester; the other, who devotes himself principally to writing, is an elderly man, and has been upwards of 30 years in the school. Considering that in winter these two masters have 100 boys, and in summer about 80 to attend to, the state of the school is creditable to their industry and energy. The second master teaches the two highest classes (containing 40 boys) everything but writing; he also takes the geography and history of the lower forms. The rest of the work falls to the third master. The arithmetic of the first class (13 boys) was decidedly creditable. The head boy did the whole of a paper that went as high as questions of some difficulty in decimals and

fractions; two others did all but one question; and five more obtained more than half-marks. The worst boys in the class worked accurately as far as they went. The second class is less advanced, but several boys worked with intelligence and accuracy. The first class, and those of the second who had been some time at the school, spelt well; the first class answered fairly in geography, English history, and grammar, though their knowledge, especially in geography, wanted more definiteness. They are taught with the second class in history and geography. The lessons are learnt at home, and the difficulty arising from the disparity of age and attainments is met, to a certain extent, by setting a double lesson, one part of which is obligatory, and strictly exacted, the other from a different part of the text-book, optional, and rewarded by place-taking. The master tells me that the system works well. The subjects seem to be learnt rather too much from manuals. The third class read fluently, and know a little of the geography of England. The discipline was satisfactory. Of the Latin pupils of the head master, two boys construed a passage of Sallust, which they prepared for me, creditably, and answered fairly in grammar; the other two knew a little grammar. Several other boys have just begun Latin with the second master.

The school is popular in the neighbourhood as a primary school. Many of the boys come from some distance. Several from Grimsby board in the village for the purpose of attending.* The education seems to be valued more than is usually the case in schools which are perfectly free. For instance, not more than from 10 to 20 per cent. of the boys discontinue their attendance in the summer.†

The school room is in tolerable repair, but is too small (30 feet by 42) for the number. It is, I am told, oppressively hot in summer, so that boys have fainted in school. The place of black boards is to a great extent supplied by the dado of the walls, which is painted black. An adjoining room has been claimed by the trustees as a class room, but continues to be used by the head master as part of his house. The house is also in good repair, but not large enough for more than four or five boarders. The situation is healthy, and there is excellent water.

The circumstances under which the present head master was appointed possess some interest. The following is the account given me.

In 1849, just before the May meeting of the trustees, Mr. Gedge, the late master, intending to remove from Humberstone, resigned the mastership of the school, but not the vicarage. The trustees, at a special meeting, appointed Mr. Pattenden, now of Boston, to the vacant mastership, but the appointment could not be ratified till the general meeting in October. In the meantime,

* At present 15. They pay the cottagers, with whom they live, about 5*s.* a week (excluding Saturday and Sunday).

† The per-centage of attendances, compared with the numbers on the books, varies from 80 (July) to 93 (December).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Gedge resigned the vicarage of Humberstone, and was instituted to a living he had accepted in Norfolk. Mr. Wildbore (the present master) was at once presented by Lord Carrington to the living of Humberstone, and, having succeeded in being instituted before the October meeting, claimed the mastership. The case was tried, and the trustees were defeated. During the course of the action Mr. Pattenden resigned, and obtained the mastership of Boston Grammar School. He informs me that the intention of the trustees, at his appointment, was that he should exercise a general superintendence over the primary school, and develope, as far as possible, the classical part of the school. As Mr. Pattenden has raised Boston School from nothing to a most flourishing school of 80 boys, it may be guessed how much more efficiently the revenues of Humberstone would have been expended had the wishes of the trustees been carried out. As the scheme at present stands, namely, that the vicar or curate of Humberstone shall have the refusal of the office at the first vacancy, the excellent provisions which are made for the election of a master have but little chance of being brought into requisition. Supposing that, as it may reasonably be supposed would be the case, on the occurrence of a vacancy, Lord Carrington were to appoint the vicar with special reference to his qualifications for the management of the school, there is no power to remove him unless he committed an offence so gross as to forfeit the vicarage; no guarantee, in fact, that he would do more work than is done by the present master.

The founder expressly provided that boys over 14 should pay for their instruction, and even contemplated their being prepared for the University. Something perhaps might be done in this direction. The rising town of Grimsby, which is four miles off, would probably supply a good many weekly boarders, if they could be received on very low terms. Cleethorpe, which is an increasing watering place in direct communication with Manchester and Sheffield, is within three miles.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4. 425, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Matthew Humberstone, 14 March 1708, who directed 40*l.* to be annually paid by his representative out of his estates in the parishes of Laceby, Scartho', Weelsby, and Clee, or such other estates as should thereafter be purchased, except lands belonging to the manor of Humberstone, to the curate of Humberstone (provided he was appointed by persons of testator's name holding testator's estate), for preaching twice on Sundays and teaching boys of the town, &c., and 4*l.* for purchase of books. The testator also gave directions for the payment of 500*l.* towards building a school and six almshouses, and 600*l.* to be laid out in land so as to pay 4*l.* each to the six almsmen. Proceedings were commenced in Court of Chancery soon after testator's death in August 1709, and continued at intervals till 1823, when the school and almshouses then lately built were opened, and scheme approved. The trust fund then consisted of 21,935*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* South Sea Annuities, besides

the annuity of 44*l.* per annum now charged on the lordship of Humberstone. Deeds preserved in a fire-proof chest at Humberstone.

Property of Charity.—23,916*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* 3 per cent. reduced, and 534*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* 3 per cent. consols, besides increasing balance of nearly 500*l.* at bankers. Gross income (in 1867) 741*l.*, net 562*l.* Applied to boys' school 425*l.*, to girls' school 48*l.*, to almshouses 92*l.*, besides repairs, &c.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of boys or youths of the town of Humberstone, and those of founder's tenants in the parishes of Laceby, Scartho', Weelsby, Clee, Tetney, and Houlton; besides almshouses (founder's will). For boys who are inhabitants of Humberstone (to the number of 50 preferentially), Laceby, Scartho', Weelsby, Clee, Tetney, and Houlton. Power to trustees, in case of deficiency of privileged boys, to fill up school to number of 100 from adjoining parishes. All to be taught free of charge, except such as shall continue after 14 years of age. (Scheme A.D. 1842).

Payments authorized by scheme amount to 380*l.* to school, 96*l.* to almspeople, and 50*l.* to girls school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongue as far as end of grammar and prosodia, writing a legible round hand, the use of arithmetic and casting accounts. (Founder's will.) Use and practice of the English tongue, English grammar, history ancient and modern, geography, writing, and arithmetic, and such other branches of useful learning as the head master shall think fit. All to attend their parish church on Sundays and be publicly catechised by the minister. Power to trustees to excuse by a note in writing the children of dissenters. (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme sanctioned by Court of Chancery, 12 March 1842.

Trustees, 18 in number, appointed by Court of Chancery, resident ratepayers in the parish of Humberstone or within 20 miles. Restriction as to distance not to prevent Bishop or owner of Humberstone estates being trustees. Five at general and three at special meetings a quorum; appoint head and under masters, and with three months' notice or three months' salary dismiss under master. Head master dismissible by Court of Chancery.

Vicar or curate has refusal of head mastership; otherwise a clergyman, graduate of an English or of Dublin University must be chosen. No restriction upon other employment. Under masters, members of the Church of England preferentially.

Annual examination to be held by head master in presence of under masters, trustees, and neighbouring clergy, who are to have a week's notice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 200*l.*, besides house; no fees; is vicar of the parish. Income of first under master 100*l.*, of second under master 80*l.*, from endowment.

Day Scholars.—100, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to 5 miles. Receive education gratuitously. Do not attend on Sundays. Unless excused by trustees, required to attend their parish church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read the New Testament.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. Humberstone boys catechised on Sunday. School opened and closed with selections from the Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by neighbouring clergymen selected by trustees. Books given as prizes.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishments; the latter publicly, and by head master only.

Playground about 1,350 square yards.

No account kept as to number of boys (if any) who have gone to any university within the last five years. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in summer, and 25 in winter, per week. All lessons (except those of lowest class) prepared at home.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 7 Nov. 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	419	5	1
Dividends (one year)	733	10	11
Interest on balance at banker's	7	16	8
	£1,160	12	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Income tax (11*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, less 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deducted from salaries)	4	12	5
Clerk	20	0	0
Insurance	2	8	0
Repairs, boys' school and almshouses	59	0	10
Do. girls' school	1	13	3
Advertising, receipts, &c.	4	9	0
Six almspeople (5*s.* each weekly and 3*l.* a year for clothing)	92	4	4
Boys' school:—			
Masters' salaries	380	0	0
Cleaning and warming school	15	0	0
Stationery and printing	21	13	0
Examiner (2 years)	3	3	0
Prizes	5	0	0
Girls' school:—			
Mistress' salary	43	8	3
Cleaning and warming	3	8	6
Stationery and prizes	1	10	0
	657	10	7
Balance at bank	488	14	8
Balance in clerk's hands	14	7	5
	£1,160	12	8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

James Bee, Farmer, Humberstone.
Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, Bart., Rector of Swallow, Great Grimsby.
Rev. Geo. Alington Robinson, Rector of Irby, Caistor.
Rev. Archibald Creighton, Great Grimsby.
Rev. Norris Cogswell, Great Grimsby.
Hildyard Marshall Leppington, Surgeon, Great Grimsby.
Edmund Tickler, Esq., Great Grimsby.
George Holland, Surgeon, Great Grimsby.
Charles Bartholomew Moody, Surgeon, Great Grimsby.
John Booth Sharpley, Merchant, Louth.
Cornelius Parker, Esq., Louth.
The Right Hon. Robert John, Lord Carington, Whitehall, London.
Edward Heneage, Esq., M.P., Hainton Hall.
Rev. John Posthumous Parkinson, D.C.L., Incumbent of East Ravendale, Great Grimsby.
George Henry Haigh, Esq., Grainsby Hall.
Rev. William Price Jones, Vicar of Clee, Great Grimsby.
Henry Hynman Allenby, Esq., Renwick House.
John Horatio Wood, Humberstone.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles Wildbore.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Humberstone.	
,, ,, - 2	Grocer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Tetney - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Humberstone.	
,, ,, - 5	Joiner -	Grimsby - -	5 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Shoemaker -	Tetney - -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 7	Blacksmith -	Cleethorpes -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Humberstone.	
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Tetney - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	2½ miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Humberstone.	
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Scartho - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Carpenter -	Holton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Labourer - -	Humberstone.	
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Tetney - -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 8	Labourer - -	Holton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Warehouseman -	Tetney Lock -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Tailor - -	Grimsby - -	4½ miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	100	4	- -	13	13	2	¾	- -	1½	Church Catechism and Half of "Blair's Catechism of Bible History," and of an "Explanation of the Collects."	21	11	2
Latin - -	- -	- -	- -	3	13	5	1	5	5	—–	3	11	5
Arithmetic -	80	4	—	13	13	10	1	- -	10	Trotter's Arithmetic for advanced Classes.	21	11	10
History -	- -	- -	- -	13	13	3	½	- -	1½	Lessons in English History in Daily Lesson Book No. 4 of the British and Foreign School Society, Lancaster and York period; "Ince's Outlines."	21	11	3
Geography -	66	3	- -	13	13	3	½	- -	1½	Half of "Elements of Geography," and of "White's General Geography."	21	11	3
English Grammar.	66	3	- -	13	13	2	¾	- -	1½	——	21	11	3
Reading -	100	4	- -	13	13	5	½	- -	2½	Half of Goldsmith's "History of England," and of "Daily Lesson Book, No. 4."; Scripture every Friday.	21	11	5
Writing -	100	4	- -	13	13	5	¾	- -	4	——	21	11	5

* There is a FOURTH Class, which is instructed merely in Reading, Writing, and the rudiments of Arithmetic, and not in

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of THIRD Class in each Subject.*						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
yrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
¾	- -	1½	The same as First Class.	32	10	2	½	- -	1	Collects and Church Catechism.
½	5	2½								
1	- -	10	Trotter's Arithmetic for junior Classes.	32	10	5	1	- -	5	
⅓	- -	1½	Lessons in English History, in "Daily Lesson Book No. 4."							
½	- -	1½	Half of "Elements of Geography."	32	10	2	⅔	- -	1½	One fourth of "Elements of Geography."
⅓	- -	1½	Syntax in "Lennie's Grammar," with revision of previous portions.	32	10	2	⅔	- -	1½	"Lennie's English Grammar" to end of Etymology.
½	- -	2½	Half of "Ince's Outlines of English History," and two thirds of "Goldsmith's Geography;" Portions of Scripture on Friday.	32	10	5	½	- -	2½	"4th Book" of Irish School Society.
¾	- -	4								

either Grammar or Geography. They receive the religious instruction suited to their low position in the School.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIRTON IN HOLLAND SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The school has had two schemes lately; one in 1851, the other in 1861. The first put it on the footing of a Grammar school, with a graduate for head master, and provision for classical instruction. Under it a boy could claim to be taught Greek and Latin gratuitously. The scheme of 1861, however, in consideration of the circumstances of the parish, eliminates Greek from the list of subjects to be taught, and removes the restriction that the headmaster should be a graduate. The founder, in his will, fixes graduated admission fees for different classes, including the children of labourers; both the schemes, in settling the amount of capitation fees, adhere to the same principle. The last scheme seems to contemplate an institution which should combine the duties of a middle and a primary education. The parish, which is 18 miles long, is wretchedly supplied with education. There is no good girls' school; and for boys, besides the grammar school, there are only a private school kept by a Dissenting minister, which is not very popular, and a small school of no pretensions at Kirton Fen, one of the outlying districts. A wish has been expressed that some of the proceeds of the parochial charities, which amount to about 300*l.* a year, and are spent on beef and coals for distribution, might be devoted to education. Even were this done, the requirements of the outlying hamlets are so great, that it would be doubtful how far it would be possible to provide another boys' school in the central village, so as to leave the Grammar school entirely free to devote itself to middle-class teaching.

The master was educated for the Scotch ministry, and has taken a second-class certificate. He is assisted by a lad of 17 or 18, a former pupil in the school. The rule which requires reading and writing previous to admission is not strictly acted upon. Many of the lowest class (4th) seemed scarcely able to read at all. The 3rd class read well and intelligently, and answered easy questions on the geography of Europe very fairly. The 1st class and the upper half of the 2nd also distinguished themselves in geography, and did fairly in English history and grammar. The history seemed to have been learnt rather mechanically. However, most of the boys are quite young. The arithmetic of a few boys in the 1st class was very fair; in the rest of the 1st and 2nd class there was a want both of accuracy and of intelligence. One boy was reading Latin, and succeeded very fairly with a passage of Virgil. The same boy can translate French fairly at sight, and knows a little elementary grammar. The 2nd French class (5 boys) has not yet mastered the regular verbs. There is a class of beginners below them. Only one boy learns Euclid; he has a fair knowledge of two books. The master tells me that parents generally object to the subject, and that he had given up attempting to teach it to any extent. One of his greatest

difficulties is that parents send boys to be "finished" at 12 or 13, when their previous education has been quite neglected. Of course such boys are fit only for the lowest classes; if they are put there, the parents feel themselves aggrieved. The discipline is quite satisfactory, and the master bears a high character in the neighbourhood for industry and good management.

It will be seen by reference to the Report of the Charity Commission that the school was treated as a sinecure from 1773 to 1851. One master, the Rev. Mr. Wildbore, sold his life interest in the school estates.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4. 38. A.D. 1837. End. Gr. Ret. 124.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Private Act of Parliament, 1624, upon petition of Thomas Middlecott, afterwards Sir Thomas Middlecott. Schoolmaster to be a corporation, and the appointment to be in founder and his heirs. Founder made statutes, 4 Jan. 1625, and by will directed his nephew to build and finish the school house. Nothing further known of the foundation, the church chest with contents having been purloined. Deeds in custody of Mr. Cooke, solicitor, Boston; not accessible to public.

School Property.—Three pieces of land in Kirton. Total acreage 52a. 1r. 27p. Annual income, 145*l.* 12*s.* gross, 112*l.* net; 100*l.* applied to school; besides house, school, and playground. No probable increase, except from the liquidation of debt. Annual balance (if any) invested with Messrs. Garfit & Co., bankers, Boston.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school in either of the towns of Kirton, Sutterton, Algarkirk, or Fosdike, to teach children in the grammar, to be free only for the said four towns. (Act of Parliament, 1624.)

The school to be free to the towns of Frampton and Wyberton. Each scholar to pay on admission to the schoolmaster, viz., the son of a knight 5*s.*, of an esquire 3*s.*, of a gentleman 2*s.*, of a yeoman 1*s.* 6*d.*, and of a husbandman 1*s.* The schoolmaster to be a graduate. Each scholar to be fitted for the university in six years if capable or in less. (Founder's statutes, 1625.)

For boys of the age of 7 years and upwards residing in any of the parishes of Kirton, Sutterton, Wyberton, Frampton, Algarkirk, and Fosdike, of good character and able to read. All to pay capitation fees not exceeding in case of labourers' sons 7*s.* a year; persons rated at or under 50*l.* per annum, boys under 10 years of age 2*l.*, above 3*l.*; persons rated higher, under 10 years of age 3*l.*, above 10 years of age 4*l.* No boy to stay beyond 18 years of age. (Scheme A.D. 1861.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. Grammar. (Act of Parliament.) Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, the Latin and French Languages, mathematics, algebra, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography and land surveying, and such other subjects as to the trustees may seem expedient. Church Catechism to be taught to boys whose parents do not object in writing. (Scheme, A.D. 1861.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme directed by Court of Chancery, 18th April 1861.

Trustees, Vicar of Kirton, and 12 other residents in the parishes of Kirton, Sutterton, Wyberton, Frampton, Algarkirk and Fosdike, or within

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

three miles of parish church of Kirton; appointed by Court of Chancery; half a quorum; appoint with consent of Bishop of Lincoln, and dismiss, head master, and appoint annually examiners. Trustees may appoint one of their own body to act gratuitously as clerk or receiver or both, and may pay him his expenses for assistance not exceeding 5*l.* for both offices or 3*l.* for one.

Head master must be of the Church of England. May not hold any employment which, in opinion of trustees, may interfere with his duties. May take 14 boarders. Is entitled to moiety of capitation fees. Assistants (when required) appointed and paid by trustees, who dismiss them at pleasure.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, total income, from endowment 80*l.*, from fees 40*l.*, from boarders 24*l.*, besides house.

Day Scholars.—37, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to 3 miles. Pay for general work: sons of labourers, 7*s.*; sons of parents rated at or under 50*l.*, not being labourers, under ten, 2*l.*; above ten, 3*l.*; other boys under ten 3*l.*; above ten 4*l.* One lesson on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four; all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms: for board and instruction, 25 to 30 guineas; washing, 2*l.* School bills: highest, 38*l.*; lowest 29*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms 390 feet per boy. Hours 7½ AM., 8½ PM. Trustees' permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read a simple narrative, and to copy part of it.

School classified by arithmetic chiefly with dictation or English composition. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture daily. Catechism twice a week. School opened and closed by prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half year's work, partly by examination.

Examinations once a year by graduates in holy orders, head masters of neighbouring schools, selected by trustees. Prizes given at Christmas and Midsummer.

Punishments: impositions, detention, forfeiture of good marks, and rod; the last two by head master only; the last publicly, and only for lying and truant playing.

Playground, 135 feet by 39 feet. Boys not allowed to go in country by themselves.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week. Playtime 35 hours per week.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 31 Dec. 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance from last account	124	6	10½
Rents	144	0	0
Interest from bank	1	12	0
Sinking fund dividend	0	18	2
Capitation fees	85	8	6
	£356	5	6½

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rates and insurance	3	2	7
Repairs and gravelling playground	7	10	9
Sinking fund and dividend on do.	17	11	6
Receiver's expenses	5	8	6
Property tax	0	6	8
Master's salary	80	0	0
Under master (half year)	7	10	0
Examiner	2	7	0
Prizes	4	0	0
Stationery	0	10	0
School cleaning and warming	5	10	6
	133	17	6
Master's moiety of capitation fees	42	14	3
Balance	179	13	9½
	£356	5	6½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. W. Ludlow, Vicarage, Kirton.
The Rev. J. Tunnard. Vicarage, Frampton.
The Rev. C. Avory Moore, Vicarage, Sutterton.
The Rev. Basil Beridge, Vicarage, Algarkirk.
Major C. J. Thos. Moore, Frampton Hall.
Edw. Lane, Surgeon, Kirton.
Arthur Higgs, Surveyor, Kirton.
Saml. Smeeton, Grazier, Kirton.
John Short, Grazier, Wyberton.
Wm. Dickinson, Grazier, Kirton, Clerk to Trustees with a salary of 5*l.* a year.

Head Master:

W. Cochrane.

Other Foundation Masters:

J. Maltby.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Wyberton - -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Kirton Village -	Immediate vicinity.
,, ,, - 3	Teacher - -	Sutterton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Merchant - -	Sutterton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Kirton Meers -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Kirton Village -	Immediate vicinity.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Kirton - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Kirton Meers -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Frampton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Grazier - -	Kirton - -	½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Brothertoft -	5½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Labourer - -	Kirton End -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Milliner - -	Kirton End -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Surgeon - -	Kirton - -	Immediate vicinity.
,, ,, - 5	Labourer - -	Kirton End -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Kirton - -	Immediate vicinity.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Kirton End -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Kirton End -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Algarkirk - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Labourer - -	Kirton End -	2½ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1 - -	Farmer - -	Carrington - -	Master.
2 - -	Do. - -	Wigtoft - -	Do.
3 - -	Do. - -	Brothertoft -	Do.
4 - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

The Master has been only recently appointed.

(Kirton in Holland School.)

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					yrs.		hours		hours.	
Religious knowledge.	40	3	- -	17	13	3	1	½	3	St. Paul's Life; Acts of Apostles.
Greek - -	1	1	- -	1	13	2	½	2	1	Grammar and Delectus, 1st Book
Latin - -	6	2	- -	1	13	4	1	2	6	Cæsar, 1st Book; Virgil, Æneid
				5	14	2	1	1	4	Grammar and Delectus.
French - -	12	3	- -	1	13	1	½	1	1	Le Misanthrope, 2 Acts.
				11	13	2	½	1	1	Hall's French Exercises.
Arithmetic -	40	3	- -	6	14	5	1	1	5	Decimal Fractions
Bookkeeping -	6	1	- -	6	14	2	1½	2	3	Cassel's Single and Double.
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	1	- -	6	14	1	1	1	1	Simple Rectangular Form.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6	1	- -	6	14	2	1	- -	2	Simple Equations, &c.
Chemistry -	2	1	- -	2	14	½	½	- -	1	Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry, Simple Elements.
History -	17	1	- -	17	13	1	1	- -	1	Stuarts and Tudors.
Geography -	32	2	- -	17	13	1	1	-	1	Europe and India.
English Grammar.	32	2	- -	17	13	1	1	- -	1	Simple Sentences, Analysis.
English Composition.	6	1	- -	6	14	3	1	1	3	
Reading - -	40	3	- -	17	13	3	1	- -	3	Laurie's III. Graduated.
Writing - -	40	3	- -	17	13	5	¾	- -	3¾	
Drawing -	13	1	- -	13	13	2	1½	- -	3	

The second class contains 15 boys of average age of 10 years learning only English subjects. The third class 8 boys of average age of 8½ years.

Kirton in Lindsey Endowed School.

Mr. H. W. Eve's Report.

The school was founded with money given for the "universal profit" of the inhabitants of Kirton. After it had been nominally a Grammar school for some time, powers were obtained in 1816 to convert it into something of a primary school, with one or two higher classes. At present, though of some use, the endowment can hardly be said to promote either middle-class or primary education very effectually.

The master works the school, which, in winter, often contains 80 children, with no assistance but that of his wife, who teaches the girls sewing. Under the circumstances he appears to be doing justice to his work, though no high standard has been reached. The children are divided into four classes. The highest, consisting of seven boys, worked an easy arithmetic paper, including simple sums in decimals, with a very fair degree of accuracy and intelligence. Of the next class, who are not advanced beyond the compound rules, and may be said to be for the most part decidedly backward for their age, a large proportion worked accurately. The diocesan inspector, however, at his last visit, does not appear to have been well satisfied with the arithmetic. The dictation of these classes was, as a rule, fair. The best boys showed some knowledge of geography and English history and grammar, but the majority had been taught very little of those subjects. The Church Catechism seems to be an important item in the work. Three half-hour lessons a week are given to it, but it is not obligatory on the children of Dissenters. The discipline seems satisfactory.

Many of the inhabitants of the town are anxious to raise the standard of the school, which is at present considered scarcely available for any but the lowest class of tradesmen. A private school recently established in the town has upwards of 30 pupils, half of whom are from Kirton, the rest from neighbouring villages. The terms are 5*l.* per annum and upwards. Should any change be made in this direction, it is thought that the present master, who was obtained by advertisement as a National schoolmaster, would not be sufficiently qualified for the post; and the question whether he is removable at pleasure by the trustees or not has been agitated. It is said that at his appointment he was distinctly informed that he held office during the pleasure of the trustees; but there is no written covenant to that effect, nor, on the other hand, any agreement that he should retain his position for life. And in the original document, there seems to be no passage to settle the question definitely. He has been placed on the register of voters on the strength of his interest in the school estates, and thus has, to a certain extent, the authority of the revising barrister on his side.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The vicar is anxious to make the school a National one, and complains that his curate is not allowed to take his place as examining trustee for the admission of children. On this point, however, the body of the trustees do not make any concession.

The schoolroom is 38 ft. by 18, tolerably lofty, and in good repair. There is a small class room attached. The master's house contains a sitting-room, kitchen, wash-house, and three bedrooms under the same roof with the school. The building is not modern, but will be tenantable for some time to come.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 450. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By decree of Court of Exchequer, 15 June 1577, by which, on the petition of certain inhabitants of Kirton, certain copyhold lands, the rents whereof had been used to be employed for the universal profit of the inhabitants of the said town, were ordered to be held in trust, and 12*l.* yearly to be paid to a schoolmaster for teaching a grammar school within the said town, on condition of the inhabitants raising 8*l.* more, and a portion of the waste of the manor to be enclosed for a site for the school. Various rentcharges were subsequently granted to the inhabitants amounting to about 8*l.* Allotments amounting to nearly 35 acres made on enclosure of manor in 1793. The school was described frequently as libera schola in admissions made at the manor court soon after and in pursuance of the decree.

School Property.—35a. 2r. 12p. of land let to seven tenants; annual quit rents amounting to 6*l* 15*s.* 2*d.*, and 169*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* consols. Annual income, 109*l.* gross, 90*l.* net; 78*l.* applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach a Grammar school to be kept within the town of Kirton (decree). Children not resident in the parish of Kirton ineligible for admission. All to pay 1*s.* per annum for fire and capitation fees, viz., those assessed at 12*l.* and upwards to pay 5*s.* per quarter; those assessed at 5*l.* and under 12*l.* to pay 3*d.* per week; those assessed below 5*l.* to pay 1*d.* per week. Copy and writing books to be paid for by the scholars using them (trustees' rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—School re-constructed by trustees, A.D. 1816. Trustees eighteen in number, self-electing. No qualification. Appoint head master, but are not sure they have power of dismissing him.

Master; no qualification; practice is to appoint a communicant of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical (mixed). In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Only one; wife superintends the girls' sewing. Total income, from endowment 75*l.*, from fees 24*l.* besides house. [Assistant appointed in Oct. 1866; salary 10*l.* per annum.]

Day Scholars.—There are on the books 114 boys and girls, chiefly under 14 years of age, from distances up to a mile and a quarter. Pay for general work: parents assessed to poor rate at 12*l.* and upwards, 18*s.* 4*d.*; under 12*l.* and above 5*l.*, 11*s.*; under 5*l.*, 3*s.* 8*d.* Fires, 1*s.* Find their own copy books. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must be able to read an easy lesson book.

School classified by one leading group of subjects solely. School course modified, at request of parents, to suit case of boys who are intended for certain lines of life. Daily instruction in Scripture; and Church Catechism three times a week. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examination once a year by Diocesan inspector appointed by trustees. No prizes.

Punishments: detention, tasks, and caning; all by head master, the last publicly.

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week. Nearly all lessons prepared in school.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Duke of St. Alban's, Bestwood Park, Arnold, Notts.
Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., Lea Hall, Gainsboro'.
Sir Montague J. Cholmely, Bart., Easton Hall, Grantham.
Rev. J. H. Pooley, Rectory, Scotter, Kirton in Lindsey.
Rev. J. Francis Stuart, Vicarage, Kirton in Lindsey.
Rev. J. Beauvoir Dalison, Rectory, Manton.
Rev. W. Paley Graham, Rectory, Blyborough.
Rev. J. White, Rectory, Grayingham,
Rev. J. Winfield Hallam, County Prison Chaplain.
Rev. Wm. Windsor Berry, Rectory, Wadingham.
Matthew Man, sr., Cleatham Hall, Kirton in Lindsey.
Matthew Man, jr., Cleatham Villa, Kirton in Lindsey.
H. Grantham, Scawby, Brigg.
Geo. Augustus Luard, Blyborough Hall, Kirton in Lindsey.
Thos. Fox Embleton Fox, Northorpe Hall, Kirton in Lindsey.
Thos. Martinson Richardson, Hibaldston, Kirton in Lindsey.

Head Master:

Robt. Askew.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Schoolmaster.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer,
,, ,, - 2	Farmer.	,, - 2	Tailor.
,, ,, - 3	Labourer.	,, - 3	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Grocer, &c.	,, - 4	Hawker.
,, ,, - 5	Labourer.	,, - 5	Labourer.
,, ,, - 6	Widow (dressmaker).	,, - 6	Carter
,, ,, - 7	Shoemaker.	,, - 7	Labourer.
,, ,, - 8	Tailor.	,, - 8	Saddler.
,, ,, - 9	Labourer.	,, - 9	Labourer.
,, ,, - 10	Do.	,, - 10	Carter.

All live within one mile of the school, except one who is a mile and a quarter from it.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		min.		h. m.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	61	3	- -	20	11·7	8	35	- -	4 40	Books of Genesis, Exodus, Numbers, Samuel, St. Luke's Gospel, and Acts of the Apostles; Church Catechism.	20	10	8
Arithmetic -	61	3	- -	20	11·7	10	40	- -	6 40	Colenso's, Edward's, and Davis's Compound Rules, Proportion and Practice.	20	10	10
Bookkeeping -	6	1	- -	6	13·	1	75	- -	1 15	Irish and Chambers' Works.	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	4	1	- -	4	13·5	1	45	- -	0 45	Irish, as far as Simple Solids.	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	2	1	- -	2	14·	Varies.				Colenso's Algebra; and I. and II. Books of Euclid.	—	—	—
History - -	14	1	- -	14	11·7	1	45	- -	0 45	National Society's and British and Foreign Society's,—through both.	—	—	—
Geography -	28	2	- -	14	11·7	2	45	- -	1 30	Irish and Gleig's, British Empire and Europe.	14	10	1
English Grammar or Dictation.	14	1	- -	14	11·7	3	45	- -	2 15	Gleig's, Chambers', and Irish; Etymology and Simple Syntax.	—	—	—
English Composition.	3	1	- -	3	14·	1	45	- -	0 45	Chambers' (First Part).	—	—	—
Reading - -	61	3	- -	20	11·7	5	40	- -	3 20	Irish 4th Book, and Laurie's N. Series.	20	10	5
Writing - -	61	3	- -	20	11·7	10	35	- -	5 50	Copy books and ruled paper, or slates.	20	10	10

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
min.		h. m.			yrs.		min.		h. m.	
35	- -	4 40	Genesis and Gospel of St. John several times over; Church Catechism	21	8·4	3	30	- -	1 30	Church Catechism.
40	- -	6 40	Davis's Examples, and Exercises set by master; four Simple Rules and Compound Addition.	21	8·4	10	40	- -	6 40	Simple questions on black board set by master.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	- -	0 40	National Society's; British Isles.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	- -	3 20	2nd and 3rd Irish Books, and Laurie's.	21	8·4	10	50	- -	8 20	1st and 2nd Irish; miracles and parables.
35	- -	5 50	Copy books and slates.	21	8·4	10	35	- -	5 50	From copies on black board.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LAUGHTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The original foundation appropriated two-thirds of the rentcharge of 20*l.* to a master, and one-third to an usher. At present the whole goes to the acting master, whose stipend is increased by Mr. Ingram. The school is conducted as a primary school for both sexes, under diocesan inspection. The master's wife teaches the girls. The master was formerly a commercial traveller. There were about 25 boys, and as many girls present at the time of my visit. The first classes (2 boys and 5 girls, of 11 or 12,) read well, did the compound rules tolerably, and wrote an easy passage from dictation with only a few mistakes. They also answered easy questions in Scripture history. They had not been taught any geography. The second class of boys were of about the same age as the first, but less regular in attendance; they read tolerably, but failed completely in dictation. The second class of girls is a good deal younger (about 10); they read indifferently. None but the first classes had gone beyond subtraction. The lowest classes consisted of children of five or six, no minimum of knowledge being required on admission.

The building is in good repair, and contains two rooms, each of which will hold about 30 children comfortably. In winter they are rather crowded. There are no black boards nor wall maps.

The master forms, by charter, a body corporate. The office is at present filled by Mr. Meynell Ingram's agent, in order to prevent an incompetent person from acquiring a vested interest in it. The incumbent of the parish is admitted freely to the school; admittance was refused to his predecessor by the assistant-master.

Some of the farmers in the neighbourhood would like the school to be of a higher class. The endowment is scarcely adequate for that purpose. A good school at Brigg would, to a great extent, meet their wants.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 456, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Dr. Roger Dalyson, by will, dated 31 May 1566, gave his lands in Campney, Lincolnshire, and Queldale, Yorkshire, to William Dalyson, on condition that he should establish a grammar school at Laughton. The schoolmaster to have out of lands in Campney 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, and the usher 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at discretion of executors, and the schoolmaster to have a house at Church Stile as schoolhouse. William Dalyson procured letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 1 June 1578, establishing the school as a free grammar school, and assured the house and rentcharge of 20*l.* to a schoolmaster, no usher being needed. Good schoolhouse built in 1821 by Marchioness of Hertford and parish rate. No deeds in possession of trustees.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 20*l.*, less land tax (1*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*), and property tax; 18*l.* 12*s.* net; paid to under master. Lord of Manor supplies excess of expenditure above income.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the foundation, erection, and establishment of a free grammar school, to consist of one master (letters patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent).

Government and Masters.—Vicar and Churchwardens of Laughton act as trustees under authority of Order dated 22 June 1837, made by Commissioners for inquiring into Charities, under authority of 5 & 6 Will. IV., cap. 71.

Head master a corporation sole, to be appointed by heirs and assigns of William Dalyson, according to letters patent; in practice appointed by Lord of the Manor of Laughton. No restriction upon other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One acting master. Total income, from endowment 18*l.* 12*s.*, from fees 2*l.* 12*s.*, besides house.

Day Scholars.—35 boys, 31 girls, chiefly under 10 years, children of farmers and labourers, from distances up to three miles; pay 1*d.* per week for writing. Attend for half an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required from children on admission.

Religious instruction forms part of school work. School opened and closed with a form of prayer taken from Instruction Book.

Examination once a year by Diocesan Inspector. No prizes.

Punishments: strap, by under master publicly.

No playground.

No boy gone to any other place of education within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. All lessons prepared out of school.

TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees, under order of Commissioners for inquiring into Charities:
Vicar and Churchwardens.

Patron (actual):
H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq., Lord of Manor of Laughton.

Head Master (nominal):
Rowland Heathcote, Esq., Manor Hall, Hatfield, Doncaster.

Acting Master:
(Name not given.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LINCOLN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

Though the school is managed by two distinct bodies, the chapter and the corporation, no difficulty seems to have arisen lately. At one time, when the chapter nominated the head master, and the corporation the usher, the Upper and Lower schools were practically under distinct government. At present the head master regulates the whole school.

The only endowment, strictly so called, is derived from the funds of the Mere Hospital; the remainder of the permanent income is paid by the chapter and corporation, in accordance with an agreement dating from 1583. The annual sum then paid was 40*l.*; *i.e.*, 20*l.* by the chapter, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by the corporation to the head master; 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by the corporation to the usher. It may be doubted whether either of these stipends has been sufficiently increased. The property given to the corporation by Justice Monson is now of considerable value; it is now increased to 219*l.*, besides what is spent in repairs. When the funds of the Spital Hospital were redistributed the sum of 2,500*l.* was given to the erection of the head master's house. The main part of the funds of that charity was devoted to the De Aston school at Market Rasen; but at the time there was some feeling that still more might have been given to the school at Lincoln. Should the Spital revenues increase, as is likely to be the case, application is to be made to the Court of Chancery for directions.

According to Leland, there were 5 scholarships in the cathedral school, founded by Bartholomew Burwasche *alias* Burghersh, nephew of the Bishop of Lincoln, who died in 1340. The choristers called Burghersh chanters seem to be the representatives of these scholars, but are now unconnected with the school.

The school buildings are in excellent repair, and would in their present state accommodate 50 or 60 more boys. Under the two large schoolrooms there is a vaulted ambulatory, from which drawing and chemistry class rooms, with a smaller one for the head master, have been partitioned off. Two more such rooms might, if necessary, be taken in, but at the sacrifice of the space where the boys play in wet weather. The open square in front, which is complained of as a nuisance, has been a subject of contention between the parish of St. Swithin and the corporation. It belongs to the corporation, but the parish have certain rights there, on which they insisted when it was proposed to enclose it and build the head master's house along one side. They gained their point, and the house was in consequence built at some distance from the school, in the upper part of the town, a much more healthy situation.

Neither the classical nor the English school is at present large enough to avoid the difficulties of teaching boys of very different

ages with a small staff of masters, though the disparity is less in the English school. The classical school is divided nominally into six forms, each with an upper and lower division, but several exist only on paper. The object has been to keep a definite standard for each class, so as to admit of constant promotion, and of comparison with other schools. Out of 60 boys, there is only one in the 6th, none in the 5th, and three in the 4th. For some years past, the number in these three forms has varied from 6 to 12. The present head master appears not to have been so successful as his predecessor in retaining boys at the head of the school. He attributes it chiefly to the want of exhibitions, especially as it is now better known at what schools they are to be obtained. The success of one of his pupils at Shrewsbury has induced others to follow the example, and this has taken off several of the best boys. The distribution of boys among the masters is unequal, just now rather more so than usual; the head master has four, besides two or three lessons a week with five others, the 2nd master 21 in three classes, and the 3rd master 34 in two classes. The head master "reviews" the whole school once a month.

In their classical work, the forms appear to be very fairly up to their respective standards; there have been changes of masters recently, and the grounding of the lower forms is not quite thorough enough, but the deficiency seems to be only temporary. The distinctions gained by several boys in succession, as soon as they went to Shrewsbury, are an evidence of the success of the classical teaching. Many boys in the lower classes are backward for their age, and are likely to leave before they have made appreciable progress in classics. The first French class construed fairly, but were not accurate in the grammar.

In mathematics and arithmetic the two schools are combined and subdivided into fresh classes. The object of the system has been to promote the unity of the school, and to give the best boys of the English school more competition than they would otherwise have. The obvious disadvantage of it is that the hours must necessarily be adapted to the Upper school, whose leading subject is classics. For the English school, mathematics, especially arithmetic, ought to be the leading subject. The deficiency is to a certain extent made up by devoting $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week to mensuration and bookkeeping, but that is hardly enough compensation. The results, whether attributable to this cause or to some other, are not altogether satisfactory. The best boys in the upper school did creditable papers in Euclid and algebra, and several of them in arithmetic; one boy had read some trigonometry and conics. The general standard in mathematics is, however, low; in the Upper school perhaps not lower than in most classical schools, when it is remembered how few of the boys are in high forms. But the arithmetic of the English school was below the standard which boys intended soon to go into business ought to have attained. In the 1st class (of 4 boys) no one succeeded in sums that did not fall quite within the ordinary rules, and the working of all was uncertain. In the second class one-third of the boys

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

obtained no marks at all in a paper which included questions in simple division and multiplication of money, and several more succeeded in doing only one or two simple sums. There was also a want of neatness in writing out.

I examined the English school in their other subjects. Of English history, beyond the period they had just read, the highest classes knew scarcely anything. In geography and English they answered very fairly. English, that is, grammar and analysis, is their strongest subject, and is, to a certain extent, considered to take the place of classics. What struck me most was that the difference in knowledge between classes, the 1st and 3rd for instance, was not nearly adequate to the additional time the 1st class had given to the subject. Nearly six hours a week are devoted to reading, grammar, and the discussion of a book like the "Deserted Village." One great disadvantage of English as a leading subject is the difficulty of setting lessons that necessitate hard work on the part of elder boys. The head master's answers imply that if part of the time were devoted to learning another language, a more thorough knowledge of English would probably be acquired. It should be added that many of the most promising boys of the lower school pass on into the upper school, and begin classics. If promoted young, they generally succeed, but many of them leave school before they have made much progress. It would be better if the English school supplied an independent curriculum, capable of calling out all the powers of boys in the highest class.

The scheme seems to have erred in providing no alternative but a classical education, and an elementary English one. The mathematics and physical science which are taught in the lower school are not allowed for in it, but are simply an addition on the part of the head master. The capitation fee at present exacted, 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum, is very small. If it were increased, it would be possible to employ more masters, and to raise the work to a higher standard. Many parents, however, would object, I am told.

Every boy in the school learns either drawing or singing; the charge for singing is very small, and the masters teach drawing gratuitously to those boys in the English school who do not attend the drawing master's classes. There is a small collection of drawing models and a little chemical apparatus. The study of chemistry is likely to increase, as the masters of the English school both teach it, and one of them, who is just appointed, is a Fellow of the Chemical Society.

The discipline and the good feeling between boys and masters are thoroughly satisfactory. The numbers are steadily increasing, and the school seems to be, on the whole, in good repute in the town. The English school, however, has not at present become so popular as might be expected. Complaints are made that boys who go from it into business are not so well trained or so intelligent as those from some other schools. The Wesleyan day school has been especially mentioned as affording a better English education.

The head master's house is not built with studies or cubicles, but is otherwise thoroughly comfortable in the arrangements for

boarders. It is looked upon, to a certain extent, as a preparatory school, especially as little boys are very carefully looked after. The boarders enjoy, to a great extent, the advantages of a school chapel. The present head master is chaplain of St. Ann's, the chapel of a small almshouse recently endowed. There are only a few old men and women in the almshouses, so that the boarders really constitute the chief part of the congregation. The "middle class boarding house" has not yet filled *; its principal occupants have been boys living in the town, who have not been getting on well, and whose parents the head master had advised to send them there. The results in such cases are said to have been good. However, it is quite a recent experiment.

The cathedral choristers do not attend the Grammar school, but a private school in the upper part of the town. The reason given is, that it is not desirable for them to go too much up and down hill, as would be necessary in going and returning between the cathedral and Grammar school.

It has been suggested that there is likely to be a frequent change of assistant masters, inasmuch as Lincoln, being a cathedral city, is a pleasant place for a man intending to take orders, and on the look out for parochial work. Several changes have, in fact, taken place.

An exhibition of 20*l.* per annum tenable at the school, and a nomination to Marlborough, have lately been offered by the head master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 349. A.D. 1837).

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown; present school arose from the union of the Chapter school with the City school, in pursuance of an agreement entered into by indenture made 18th Jan. 1583, between the bishop, the dean and chapter, and the city corporation. Deeds in custody of town clerk and chapter clerk. By a scheme for the management of the hospital of Spital on the Street, approved by the Court of Chancery, 16 Jan. 1858, the sum of 2,501*l.* was directed to be applied to the improvement of the Lincoln Grammar School buildings, &c.

School Property.—The head master receives from the chapter 80*l.* a year; from the municipal corporation 89*l.*; and the usher receives from the latter 50*l.* From the funds of Mere Hospital, the head master is to receive a sum not exceeding 120*l.*, and a sum not exceeding 10*l.* be paid for an examiner, and not exceeding 25*l.* for prizes. Total from Mere Hospital (in 1868) 145*l.* Total income from endowment 364*l.* gross and net.

Buildings good. Site noisy. Head master's house a new one, adapted for reception of boarders. [A new living room, studies and sick room lately added by the present master, 1867.]

Objects of Trust of Grammar School.—Children of freemen, the children of such as dwell within the city, the liberties and county thereof, the children of the inhabitants within the close of the cathedral church and the liberties of the same, the children of the choristers and poor clerks of the said cathedral, and the children of the inhabitants within the bail of Lincoln (agreement between dean and chapter and corporation A.D. 1583). Boys of all classes, without reference to any qualification, of good character, able to read and write, and without infectious disease, parents

* It is now given up (1869).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

undertaking to provide decent clothing and necessary books at payments fixed by the governors (Mere Hospital Scheme, A.D. 1858.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek and Latin, by implication (deed 1583). French language, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic (including book-keeping), general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, the use of the globes, reading and writing, and such other arts, sciences, and branches of learning as the governors may think fit. Religious instruction in accordance with Church of England. Boys whose parents object are to be excused from standing up with rest (deed 1850).

Government and Masters.—Original agreement modified by an indenture of agreement dated 8 Nov. 1850, and by a scheme for regulation of Mere Hospital, approved by Court of Chancery, 16th Jan. 1858.

Governors, dean and chapter and mayor *ex officio*, and a committee of the corporation annually appointed by them, appoint and dismiss head master. Both bodies must agree; in case of dispute, bishop called in.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, and in priest's orders. May hold other employment with approval of governors. Has full control over discipline, except that he may suspend but not expel a boy without consent of governors. By Mere Hospital scheme any master may receive boarders, number and payment to be sanctioned by the governors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Upper school, classical. In age of scholars, second grade. Lower school non-classical.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 169*l.*, from fees 26*l.*, from boarders 109*l.*, from other sources 120*l.*, besides house; of usher, from endowment 50*l.*; from fees 70*l.*; of mathematical master, from fees and other sources 150*l.*; of assistant masters, from fees and other sources 80*l.* and 120*l.* respectively. Assistants appointed and paid by head master from fees and grant from Mere Hospital.

Day Scholars.—103, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to two or three miles. Pay: for general work, lower (commercial) school, 2*l.* 2*s.*; upper (classical) school, 6*l.* 6*s.*; stationery 6*s.* Optional payments: singing, lower school, 1*l.*; upper school, 1*l.* 10*s.*; but for general class at a nominal payment; drawing, 1*l.*; drilling, 2*s.* to 5*s.*; library, lower school, 1*s.*; upper school, 2*s.* 6*d.* Do not attend regularly on Sunday.

Boarders.—17; 14 in head master's house, three in lower master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once; twice for big boys. Terms for board: In head master's house (including washing), under 10, 40 guineas; under 14, 45 guineas; above 14, 50 guineas: In lower schoolmaster's house, 30 to 34 guineas. One guinea entrance fee. Instruction as day scholars. School bills: highest, 73*l.*; average, 58*l.*; lowest, 51*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house 525 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ A.M., 9 to 10 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and know a little elementary arithmetic.

School divided into upper and lower school. Instruction in lower school non-classical. Upper school classified mainly by classics; lower school by English; the two schools intermixed in mathematics. French classes independent. School course modified to suit case of particular boys. Religious instruction, in conformity with principles of the Church of England, carefully attended to; scruples of Nonconformists respected. School opened and closed with prayers and chanting, or hymn sung to the organ. Prayers taken from the Prayer Book and elsewhere. A chapter from the Gospels read every morning, and forms part of school work.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, partly by master's opinion of general proficiency; and separate for each subject.

Examination half-yearly; at Midsummer by an examiner selected by the governors. Prizes given by the dean and chapter, mayor, trustees of Mere Charity, and some of the masters.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last by head master only, and usually in private.

Prefects in the house only can set impositions. An appeal lies to head master.

Playground a spacious yard with fives courts. A field of eight acres is hired for cricket, about a mile from school. Head and other masters join in games. Boarders not allowed in town except from 12 to 1 P.M. Cloisters fitted up as a gymnasium. Drilling taught.

Four boys gone to University within the last five years, one of them after a year's interval; but without further preparation. [One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 28 for big and 22 to 24 hours per week for little boys, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half a day for boarders. Playtime, 13 to 27 hours per week.

MERE HOSPITAL CHARITY, LINCOLN.

The Mere Hospital (see Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Part 4, A.D. 1837) was founded about 1244 A.D. by Simon de Roppell for 13 poor persons and a chaplain-warden; the appointment of the poor persons to be in the chaplain-warden with consent of Bishop of Lincoln, that of chaplain-warden, with the superior control and visitation of the hospital, to be in the Bishop of Lincoln. The Commissioners of Inquiry into Charities having certified a case in 1837, a new scheme was approved by the Court of Chancery in 1858. By this scheme 13 poor persons, to be appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln, are to receive 20*l.* a year each. Of the remaining net income, a moiety is to be paid over to the trustees of the committee of the Lincoln Diocesan Board of Education to be applied with Bishop's consent for the benefit of the Diocesan Training School at Lincoln. Of the other moiety, sums not exceeding in all 155*l.* to be paid to the grammar school, Lincoln. Of the remainder, such sum as trustees, after notice to Bishop, may think fit to be applied to National schools in Lincoln, and residue to be accumulated.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31 Dec. 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
From dividends on 1,061*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* reduced, and 194*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* consols	38	2	2
Insurance premium retained by tenant of the Mere Hall Farm	4	4	1
Money retained by trustees of Central National School voted to Mere on 30 July 1866 for building a class room which was not built	40	0	0
To balance from rent account applied to meet the expenditure	1,139	1	2
[The rents are from Mere Hall Farm (750A. 3R. 35P.) 1,350*l.*; from Mere Oaks Farm (73A. 3R. 29P.) 132*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*]			
	£1,221	7	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Insurance on Mere Oaks Farm	0	15	9			
Small bills, &c.	4	7	6			
				5	3	3
Receiver's salary, one year	30	0	0			
Clerk's do.	20	0	0			
				50	0	0
CHARITABLE PURPOSES.						
Almspeople				246	4	2
Diocesan Training School				500	0	0
LINCOLN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.						
Head master, one year	120	0	0			
Examiner and prizes	25	0	0			
				145	0	0
NATIONAL SCHOOLS AT LINCOLN.						
North District and National Schools	80	0	0			
Central National Schs.	70	0	0			
St. Martin's National School	50	0	0			
				200	0	0
INVESTMENT.						
To purchase of the 80*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* consols forming part of the 194*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* like stock				75	0	0
				£1,221	7	5

BALANCE in favour of Charity on 31 Dec. 1868.

	£	s.	d.
At banker's	680	1	7
In receiver's hands	0	0	1
	£680	1	8

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GOVERNORS, &c., (1867).

Governors:
(See above.)

Clerk to Trustees:
Messrs. J. and R. Swan, Lincoln.

Head Master:
Rev. J. Fowler, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

	Day Scholars.		Boarders.	
	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Bank Manager.	Clothier - -	East Retford, Notts.
„ - 2	Maltster.	Ship Insurer -	Blackheath, London.
„ - 3	Wine Merchant.	Farmer - -	Normanby Cliff, M. Rasen, Linc.
„ „ - 4	Builder.	Retired (from some (W. Indian employment).	Winterton, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
„ „ - 5	Comm. Traveller.	Clergyman -	Swaton, Folkinghame, Linc.
„ „ - 6	Artificial Manure Merchant.	Farms his own land, &c.	Fillingham, Lincolnshire.
„ „ - 7	Nailmaker.	Do. - -	Lound, East Retford, Notts.
„ „ - 8	Schoolmaster.	} Brothers of (6) {	As in (6.)
„ „ - 9	WesleyanPreacher.		
„ „ - 10	Ironmonger.	Surgeon - -	Aston Abbotts, Aylesbury, Bucks.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Tailor.	Gentleman Farmer	Howell, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
„ „ - 2	Physician.	Clergyman - -	Nettleham, Lincolnshire.
„ „ - 3	Coal Merchant.	Do. - -	Weeton, Harewood, Leeds.
„ „ - 4	Auctioneer.	Gentleman Farmer	Coleby Hall, Lincolnshire.
„ „ - 5	Custom-house Offir.	Engineer, &c. -	Lincoln.
„ „ - 6	Clergyman.	Clergyman - -	Wragby, Lincolnshire.
„ „ - 7	Surgeon.	Ind. Civil Service	Navenby, Lincolnshire.
„ „ - 8	Watchmaker.	Farmer, &c. -	Dunholme, Lincoln.
„ „ - 9	Clergyman.	Leather Merchant	Boston, Lincolnshire.
„ „ - 10	Custom-house Offir.	Auctioneer, &c. -	Lincoln.

The day scholars are all from the city. All the boarders board with the head master, except the lowest three who board with master of lower school.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.—UPPER SCHOOL.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examination for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

UNIVERSITIES and PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

H. W. Moss.—Head of Shrewsbury School, 1860; Minor Scholar of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1860; Porson Prize, 1861, 1862, 1863; Greek Ode, 1863; Craven University Scholar, 1862; Senior Classic, 1864; Fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1864.

T. Gwatkin. Also of Shrewsbury School; Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1861; 1st Class Classical Tripos, 1862; Fellow of St. John's, 1864.

E. T. Marshall; 6th form, Repton School; Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1864; 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1865.

E. Abbot, Exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford; Gaisford Prize; 1st Class in Moderations, 1864. He did not go up to College from school, but he stayed till nearly 16 and was Head Boy for some time.

C. P. Apthorp Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1862; 3rd Class Classical Tripos, 1865.

T. W. Brogden Head Exhibitioner, Shrewsbury School, 1863; Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1863. Porson Prize, 1864.

T. Moss. Head of Shrewsbury School, 1864; Minor Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1864.

W. Moffat. Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, 1864.

MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

1858.—E. Abbott (1st. Class Junior). T. W. Brogden (2nd Class Junior) A. W. H. Marshall (3rd Class Junior).

1859.—H. B. Moffat (2nd Class Junior).

1862.—T. Moss (1st Class Senior). T. E. Page, (2nd Class Junior).

1863.—W. Moffat (2nd Class Senior). T. E. Page (1st Class Junior). W. M. Brandham (2nd Class Junior).

1864.—A. A. Padley (2nd Class Junior). C. Dixon (2nd Class Junior).

[Honours have been gained in Medicine and Law, but we have no record of these].

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
							hours		hours				
Religious Knowledge.	The whole school, except one (Rom. Cath.)	5	None	4	—	1	¾	—		Greek Testament; Colossians; St. Luke, I.–IV.	—	—	1
				20–30	—	1	1	—		Bible History; Judges, Ruth.	—	—	1
				8–10	—	1	1	—	2¾	Confirmation, and other Lectures; XXXIX. Articles.	—	—	1
Greek	23	4	Part of the regular fees.	4	16	4 cnstg. 4 or 5 gram.	1 ½	1	7*	Soph. Ajax, 1–485; Eur. Hec., 1–331; Xen. Hell., I., i–iv.; (one boy going to Oxford read part of Thucy., VI.); Greek, Arnold (Part I.), pp. 1–70; Greek Grammar (Wordsworth), large and small print, to p. 120; Kennedy's Greek Syntax (part).	—	—	—
Latin	53	6		5	16	5 or 6 constg. gram. twice. 2 reptn.	1 ½ 10′–20′	2	7*	Virg. Georg. I.; Cic. de Senect., I.–XVI.; Ovid, Fasti VI.; Livy, VII., i.–xvii.; also Kennedy's Compd. Sentence and Latin Arnold, 40 pp. (One boy read Juvenal VIII.)	7	nrly 14	4 cnstg. 4 gram. 2 rep.
French	53	4	2l. 2s. may be chrgd.	7	15½	2 in constg.	¾	1	2½	Légur's Napoléon, Livre VII. Contanseau's Guide to French Translation, pp. 96–112.	7	13	2 cnstg. or gram.
Arithmetic	129	6	—	17	—	2	½	—	1	Colenso's Arithmetic, all; with questions from B. Smith.	23	—	3
Book-keeping (*i.e.*, invoices made out and calculated).	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Relfe's Invoices.	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	40	5	2 out of the 6 guineas go for this.	7	14½	4	¾	1 out of 2 Euclids is wrtn.	4	Euclid, Books I.–IV.; also VI. Colenso's Algebra, Part I.; Parkinson's Mechanics, chaps. I. II. V.	10	14½	4
				2	16	2	1						

* Time of doing the Exercises not reckoned, as the Upper Boys

INSTRUCTION.—(UPPER SCHOOL.)

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.
hours		hours					mns.		hours	
¾ ¾ ¾ ¾	—	2	Judges, Ruth - - - Greek Testament: St. Luke, I.-III. (or Bible Repetition). Whateley's Evidences and Catechism.	28	11	6	20′	—	2	Judges; Bible Repetition; Catechism, with Sinclair's Commentaries.
—	—	—	Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, end of Anomalous Verbs (large print). Xen. Anab III., part of chap. I.	10	13½	3	50′	—	2½	Wordsworth's Greek Accidence.
¾ ¾ 10′	2 prose 2 verse	—	Arnold's Ecl. Ovid., pp. 2-9, incl.; Wright's Seven Kings of Rome.	28	11	8	30′	4	4	Kennedy's Latin Primer, Accidence to end of *audio;* Henry's First Latin Book, Ex. 1-20.
¾	2 Ex.	2½	Guillaume le Conquérant (chaps. I., II.. III.) De Fiva's Grammar, up to Ex. cxxxiii.	23	nrly 12	2	hours ¾	4 viva voce.	1½	De Fiva's Grammar, Elementary part; or Contanseau's First Steps, Elementary parts.
40′	—	2	Colenso, to end of Compound Proportion.	27	9	5	1	—	5	Colenso's Arithmetical Examples, Part I. up to Long Division (Simple).
—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
¾	—	3	Euclid, II., III. (revising I.); Algebra, Colenso, chap. i.-iv., incl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid, I., 1-40 (upper); Algebra, Colenso; Euclid, I., 1-15 (lower), Simple Rules, up to Division.

are allowed to do part at home. Exercises are generally done in school.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Astronomy	17	1	—	—	—	1	hours —	—	hours 1	[Not done last half. Text Book, "Comstock and Hoblyn."]	—	—	—
Natural History.	This is encouraged by giving a prize for examination in some book (*e.g.*, Coleman's British Butterflies).										—	—	—
Chemistry	12	1	2*s.* 6*d.* a half.	12	14–27	2	1	—	2	Wilson's Chemistry (Chambers' Series), Elements.	—	—	—
History (not done every quarter in highest class).	All (66)	3	—	5	16	2	35′	—	70′	Liddell's Rome, pp. 1–144; Smith's Greece, pp. 150–331.	30	—	2
Geography (not done every quarter in highest class).	All	3	—	5	16	1	1	—	1	[Ancient Geography of Spain (not last half); "Pillan's First Steps."]	30	—	2; but lately reded. to 1.
English Grammar.	41	2	—	12	—	3	¾	3	2¼	Morell's Analysis, pp. 1–53; pp. 66–99.	[None done at		
English Literature.	Encouraged by a prize; but it is not possible to find time for any elaborate pursuit of it.												
English Composition.			Do.			Do.			Do.	(Occasional themes).			
Reading	57	2	—	20–25	—	—	—	—	—	Deman's English Prose Writers.			
Writing	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——			
Music, special	12	—	30*s.* a year.	—	—	—	—	—	—	——			
*General class	80–90	—	2*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	——			
Drawing	31	—	1*l.* a year.	They are all taught under a master individually.									

* This is a recent experiment, since the Public Schools Report came

(UPPER SCHOOL)—*cont.*

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week,	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.
hours		hours					Min.		Min.	
—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
¾	—	1	Keightley's Rome, pp. 71-176. [Some quarters Mrs. Markham's England is used, and this always forms part of Christmas holiday task.]	28	11	2	25′	—	50	Mrs. Markham's England, William the Conqueror to Edw. VI.
—	—	—	Anderson's Geography (England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Russia in Europe).	29	11	2	25	—	50	Anderson's Geography.

present in the Second Masters' sets of boys.]

[N.B.—For Lower School work in English, &c., see separate Return.]

out. The charge is merely nominal, and probably could not be enforced.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUC-

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.			yrs.	
Religious knowledge.	62	3	—	7	13·35	5	½	—	2½	Judges and Ruth; Memory lessons from Gospels; Church Catechism; Sinclair's Questions; Whateley's Evidences.	39	12·3	4
Arithmetic -	Vide Upper School.			The classification in this subject is common.									
Book-keeping (Invoices).	6	—	—	—	13·4	4	½	—	2	Relfe's Invoices - -	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	27	1	—	27	13·4	2	¾	—	1½	Baker's Mensuration (Weale's), pp. 34-60; also questions from Colenso's Arithmetic.	—	—	—
History -	63 *i.e.* all.	3		27	13·4	3	½	—	1½	Mrs. Markham's England, pp. 46-243; with Ince's Outlines.	19	11·1	2
Geography -	63	3		27	13·4	3	½	—	1½	Cornwell's Geography, pp. 19-65, 156-161, 80-101; Map Drawing is constantly practised, often from memory.	19	11·1	3
English Grammar.	63	3		27	13·4	3	¾	3	2¼	Morell's Grammar and Analysis, pp. 1-53, and 66-99; Lennie's Grammar, to end of Etymology, with principal Rules of Syntax; word parsing.	19	11·1	2
English Literature.	27	1	No extra charges.	27	13·4	4	½	—	2	"Vicar of Wakefield;" the subject is changed every half-year.	—	—	—
English Composition.	63	3		27	13·4	3	¾	2	2¼	The boys are required to reproduce the substance of some narrative, &c. read to them previously; also letter writing is practised.	19	11·1	2
Reading -	63	3		27	13·4	4	20′	—	1⅓	Deman's English Prose, and Constable's Advanced Reading Book.	19	11·1	4
Writing -	63	3		27	13·4	4	½	—	2	All write on paper, from copy slips or blackboard.	19	11·1	5
Drawing -	63	3	—	27	13·4	2	¾	—	1½	Simple outline drawing -	19	11·1	2
Dictation -	63	3	—	27	13·4	4	¼	4	1	Any English author - -	19	11·1	2

TION.—(LOWER SCHOOL.)

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-Year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.
hours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
20′	—	1½	Judges; memory lessons, as Class I.; Church Catechism; Sinclair's Questions.	17	9·75	4	20′	—	1½	Scripture History of National Society; memory lessons, as Class I.; Church Catechism.
—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
½	—	1	Markham's England, Tudor period.	17	9·75	2	½	—	½	National Society's History, pp. 76–116.
20′	—	1	Cornwell's Geography for Beginners, 1–62; Map Drawing, as 1st class.	17	9·75	3	¼	—	¾	Cornwell's Geography for Beginners, pp. 1–31; map drawing now and then.
½	2	1	Lennie's Grammar, to end of Etymology; with word parsing.	17	9·75	2	20′	—	40′	Lennie, pp. 1–21.
—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
¾	2	1½	Vide Class I. - - -	17	9·75	2	¾	2	1½	Vide Class I.
20′	—	1⅓	Constable's Advanced Reading Book, and Markham's History.	17	9·75	7	20′	—	2⅓	Constable's Fourth Reading Book.
⅓	—	2⅔	Vide Class I. - - -	17	9·75	5	⅓	—	2⅔	Vide Class I.
¾	—	1½	Simple outline drawing from the flat.	17	9·75	2	¾	—	1½	Simple outline drawing (Grant's copies).
⅙	2	⅓	Any easy author.	—	—	—	—	—	—	——

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.—LOWER SCHOOL.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Engine Fitter.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Architect and Surveyor.
" " - 2	Matron in Asylum.	" " - 2	Surgeon.
" " - 3	Lock-keeper.	" " - 3	Tailor(Grandfthr.)
" " - 4	Music Warehouse.	" " - 4	Builder.
" " - 5	Verger in Cathedral.	" " - 5	Grocer.
" " - 6	Builder.	" " - 6	Hat Manufacturer.
" " - 7	Auctioneer, Printer, &c.	" " - 7	Carver and Gilder.
" " - 8	Blacksmith.	" " - 8	Chemist and Druggist.
" " - 9	Builder.	" " - 9	Cabinet Maker.
" " - 10	Brewer & Surveyor.	" " - 10	Solicitor's Clerk.

All from the city, and within 20 minutes' walk of school.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.—LOWER SCHOOL.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Promising boys are almost always removed to the Upper school, at an early age, so that the Lower school has but very little chance of obtaining any distinction. However, boys so removed generally distinguish themselves in the Upper school, and soon take the lead in their classes. A fair number of these have also passed the "Middle Class Examination" in a very creditable manner.

Louth.—King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School.

Mr. W. H. Eve's Report.

This was for many years the leading school in the county, and has educated most of the neighbouring gentry. It has suffered, however, from the facilities for sending boys further from home. During the present head master's tenure of office the numbers fell at one time to about 30, but are now rapidly rising again. In fact, the school has increased by one fourth since answers were sent to the Commission. The late decline of the school is attributed in a great measure to the late second master, who is said to have been ill qualified for his office, and to have given the head master a good deal of trouble. He had formerly been second master at Macclesfield, and, having failed to give satisfaction, was, I am informed, with some difficulty induced to resign his office there. He was an old pupil of the Louth Grammar School, and this is said to have conduced to his appointment. The school appears to be at present popular in the town. The number of boarders is also increasing. I could not hear that any complaints were made either about the course of study, or about the management. It is said that the Grammar school has affected the prosperity of the well taught endowed Commercial school, of which an account is given below.

The warden and assistants, who constitute the governing body of the school, represent the old corporation of the town, and exist only as trustees of this charity. The settlement of the rights of this body and of the new corporation gave rise to a long lawsuit, part of the expense of which fell on the funds of the school.

The majority of the boys are very young, as would be expected in a rising school. Considering this, the general condition is satisfactory. The 6th form in classics contains only two boys, one of whom was a short time ago in the 6th at Uppingham; the 5th only four. The translations of both forms were creditable, and about up to the average of boys in the corresponding forms of a public school. The head boys' verses were good, those of the 5th, however, were done from almost full sense, and did not reach a high standard. The 4th is considerably behind the 5th in attainments, but contains several promising boys, whose translations and exercises were done with intelligence and accuracy; most of the form acquitted themselves fairly. Besides their classics, the 3rd form learn a good deal of English grammar and analysis; the results were very good. The dictation of many boys in the form, however, was poor. The second master, under whom the 3rd and 4th forms are, has the reputation of being a very successful teacher.

The classification in mathematics is separate; the 6th and 5th contain 10 boys. Only 14 boys learn Euclid, and 12 algebra. The papers of the two highest in algebra were good, in Euclid very fair; they have also read a little trigonometry. Three or four more

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

acquitted themselves fairly in elementary algebra, and the first book of Euclid; the rest produced very little. The arithmetic was neatly done; some boys at the head of the school worked with intelligence, and about half the 4th form did well in the ordinary rules. Half the school are still in the compound rules, many of them have not gone beyond long division. The large proportion of little boys will account for this; probably in a year or two the average will be considerably higher.

In French, the 6th and 5th construed very fairly at sight, and some of them answered well in grammar; the 4th construed easy passages, and were moderately grounded in the accidence. The French master assists in the general teaching of the lowest form.

The discipline is good, and the relations between master and boys satisfactory. Two of the head boys board with the head master's family. The domestic arrangements are excellent.

The school is still conducted in the old building, the lower story of which is occupied by almshouses. The room is low, and awkwardly lighted, and could not be put in thorough repair without considerable expense. There is a small class room attached. There is no shelter for the boys before and after school time in wet weather; the out-of-door conveniences are in a wretched state. The question of new buildings has been agitated for some time. The present position of the question is as follows.

By the Chancery scheme of 1851, 840*l.* was to be expended in building a new school on a site near the head master's house, and 400*l.* in erecting almshouses on the present site. The 1,240*l.* was to have been raised by mortgage; plans were submitted to the court, but they are now considered insufficient by the trustees; indeed, at the time it was thought that 840*l.* would not go far towards the building of such a school as was wanted, especially as the site selected is about 15 feet above the road, and the expense of approaches, fences, &c. would be considerable. For two years no steps were taken, but in 1853 application was made to the court to empower the trustees to postpone building, and lay by 100*l.* a year till the required sum should be raised. In 1864, when this object was nearly effected, a subscription was raised amounting to upwards of 1,100*l.* A little of this money is said to have been promised on the understanding that the new school should be built on the present site, not on that approved by the court. A third application was made to enable the trustees to change the site, and Mr. Skirrow was sent down to inspect. It is said that he gave sufficient encouragement to the proposed change to induce the trustees to send in fresh plans to the Charity Commissioners. The last decision of the Charity Commissioners is that there appears to be no adequate reason for departing from the scheme of 1851. They further recommended the preparation of fresh plans for a building on the new site. Here the question at present rests. The trustees are not unanimous; in fact, a third plan has been mooted, which would probably be the most expensive of all. The difficulty of finding a suitable site for the

almshouses, should the school be rebuilt on the ground where it now stands, complicates the question, but the charity has land in the town which might be used for that purpose.

The scale of capitation fees fixed by the scheme puts a premium on sending little boys to the school: 25 boys under 10 bring in only 52*l.* 10*s.* to the funds, which is not sufficient to provide an additional master for them, especially as three fourths of it goes to the head master and usher. The difficulties that have arisen from ushers not being removable at the discretion of the head master have already been alluded to.

There is a difficulty in reference to the interpretation of clause 13. It directs that the head master shall receive the surplus income of the charity when such surplus falls short of 500*l.*; if it exceed 500*l.*, he shall receive 500*l.* and no more. The question is whether in the income of the charity the capitation fees paid by the day boys are to be included; whether, in fact, the head master's income, exclusive of the profits of boarders, is limited to 500*l.*, or to 500*l.* together with his share of the capitation fees.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 670. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 21st Sept. 1551, who incorporated the town of a warden and six assistants, and to them gave lands in the parish of Louth, and elsewhere in the county of Lincoln, parcel of the possessions of the late chantry of Holy Trinity, and guilds of Holy Trinity and of St. Mary, and also several markets and fairs belonging to the Manor of Louth, for the maintenance of a school and 12 almspeople. By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 29th May 1564, the said grant was confirmed, and extended so as to vest in the warden and assistants the residue of the property of the said fraternities and of the Manor of Louth. After about 40 years the interests of the school and hospital were confined to the lands under King Edward's charter, the remainder of the property being applied to town purposes. An Act of Parliament was passed in 12 and 13 Vict. to settle disputes between town and school. Deeds in custody of warden.

School Property.—305a. 3r. 11p. of land with houses let for 713*l.* 10*s.* a year. Also a rentcharge of 450*l.* in lieu of tolls; and (in 1864) 852*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* consols, and 110*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* reduced. The property is liable to a mortgage debt, being the balance of a sum of 2,106*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* borrowed in December 1853, and being repaid in 30 annual instalments. Income of all lands left, except a weekly payment of 5*s.* (rather more to some old lives) apiece to each of 12 almspeople, applied to school. Annual income (for five years to Lady Day 1866) 1,200*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, 655*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* net applicable to school. No probable increase. Part of income annually laid aside to form a building fund.

Buildings not good. Trustees contemplate the erection of new ones. Site good. Head master's house, for which he pays rent (55*l.*) to trustees, adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust as regards School.—For the education and instruction of boys in grammar (letters patent, Edward VI.) For boys from 7 to 19 years old, of all religious tenets, able to read and write and fit to be instructed in the Latin grammar, preference to be given to boys whose parents or guardians are resident inhabitants of the town of Louth. All who do not learn Greek and Latin only, to pay fees not exceeding 2*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

under 10 years of age, 4*l.* above 10 and under 14 years, 6*l.* above 14 (Scheme A.D. 1852).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Grammar (letters patent, Edward VI.), Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, English and classical literature and composition, structure of the English language, mathematics, algebra, natural philosophy, history, geography, reading and writing, and generally such modern languages, arts and sciences, as the trustees may think fit. Religious instruction in Scripture and Church Catechism, with a conscience clause (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Trustees consist of seven residents in Louth, incorporated by the style The Warden and Six Assistants of the town of Louth and Free School of King Edward VI. in Louth; elect to fill vacancies in their own body; with consent of Bishop of Lincoln appoint and dismiss head and second masters; they also annually select an examiner, and regulate admission of boys.

Head master and usher must be graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, and of the Church of England. May not hold any office, ecclesiastical or civil, without written consent of trustees. Assistant masters appointed by head master, subject to approbation of trustees. Dismissed by trustees. Head master has internal regulation of school, and can expel a boy, subject however to appeal to trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 35 boarders, ushers 15, assistants 10 each. Total income of head master, from endowment 251*l.* (average for five years ending 1866, 281*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*), from fees 135*l.* (average 144*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*), from boarders 124*l.*, from other sources 50*l.*; usher, from endowment 150*l.*, from fees 45*l.*, from boarders 80*l.*, from other sources 8*l.*; two assistants, from endowment 100*l.* and 95*l.* respectively, one receiving 15*l.* from other sources.

Day Scholars.—36 [57 in 1866] chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from short distances. Pay for general work other than Latin and Greek: under 10, 2*l.*; between 10 and 14, 4*l.*; above 14, 5*l.* Fire, lights, and stationery, 8*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—12 [19 in 1866]; six in head master's house, six [13 in 1866] in second master's house. Three meals a day. Meat twice. Terms for board, 40 to 56 guineas. Instruction, 5*l.* 5*s.* Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills: highest, 63*l.*; average, 61*l.*; lowest, 60*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house, 714 feet per boy. Hours 7 A.M., 9 to 10 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and be fit to be instructed in Latin grammar.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics. School course modified within limits to suit case of particular boys. Religious instruction to all. Catechism not compulsory on Nonconformists. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by seniority, partly by half-year's work, and partly by examination.

Examination at Midsummer by an examiner selected by trustees; at Christmas by the masters. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last by head master only, and in school.

Playground 500 square yards adjoining school, and a field about an acre in extent and at 100 yards distance from the school. Boys, within certain limits, allowed to go in country by themselves.

Only two boys gone to any university within the last five years. [One or none at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 to 41 weeks per annum. Study, 29 to 35 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is from one to two and a half hours per day for boarders. Playtime, 24 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for year ending 25 March 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward for investment towards building fund	211	12	2
Rental and dividends	1,197	13	2
Head money	239	10	0
	£1,648	15	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Interest and repayment of principal	135	13	4
Investment for building	211	12	2
Taxes, insurance, receipts, &c.	65	12	4
Bedeswomen	188	11	6
Tradesmen's bills	24	14	4
Masters' salaries	880	13	4
Examiner's fee	10	0	0
Carried to next account for investment towards building fund	131	18	4
	£1,648	15	4

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &C. (1867).

Trustees:
Henry Pye, Solicitor, Louth.
Thos. Phillips Waite, Solicitor, Louth.
Wm. Robert Emeris, Esq., Louth.
Chas. Edwd. Lucas, Wine Merchant, Louth.
Jas. Wm. Wilson, Solicitor, Louth.
Samuel Trought, Surgeon, Louth.
Archibald Dymock, M.D., Louth.

Clerk to Trustees:
Hy. Falkner, Esq., Louth.

Head Master:
Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:
Rev. Walter Hopwood, M.A.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Horton, E. R.—St. Peter's College, Cambridge; 1st Class in Classics (1856) Fellow of St. Peter's College.
Richardson, Edm.—Queen's College, Oxford; 2nd Class in Jurisprudence and Modern History (1858).
Alington, J. W.—Magdalen College, Oxford, 4th Class in Litt. Hum. (1861).
Parish, J. B.—Scholarship and other distinctions at Trinity College, Cambridge; 12th Wrangler (1864).
Hodgkinson, G. J. S.—Open Scholarship St. Catherine's College, Cambridge (1863).
Ross, James C.—1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge (1864).
(*b*) Hodgkinson, G. J. S.—Appointment in Civil Service of India (1863).
(*c*) Smith, John—2nd Class, Cambridge, non-gremial Examination (1858).
Hodgkinson, G. J. S.—1st Class, Cambridge, non-gremial Examination (1860).
Ashey, W. D.—2nd Class, Cambridge non-gremial Examination (1863).
Dymock, H. M.—1st Scholarship, Rugby School (1865).

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.			
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.			Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.				In school hours.				y. m.	
Religious Knowledge.	53	4	—	1	16½	—	—	—	2½		I. Samuel; Greek Test., Acts, c. I. to XVI. Paley's Evidences, pt. II. c. 3. to end.	7	14 10	—
*Greek - -	22	4	—	1	16½	About half the time in school is occupied in composition, and three pieces of about 24 lines each (verse) are done out of school in each week.			7		Demosth. ag. Aphobus, Orat. I. and II.; Soph. Œd. Col. vv. 1. to 1040; Eur. Hecuba, Æsch. Prom. Vinct. in repetition with Fifth Form.	6	14 8	—
*Latin - -	55	6	—	1	16½				9		Livy, Book III. c. 1 to 32.; Horace Epist., Book II.; Satires, Book I.	7	14 10	—
French - -	55	4	—	8	15				2		Scribe, Verre d'Eau, Acts I., II., III.; French conversation and fables memoriter.	8	13 7	—
German - -	3	2	—	2	15⅘				2		Ahn's Gr. 1–69, Ex. 1–136; Conversations, 1–12.	1	13 4	—
Arithmetic -	55	6	—	9	15	—	—	—	—		General practice occasionally.	4	13 7	—
Book-keeping	Taught in some measure, but not as separate subjects.										—	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.											—	—	—	—
*Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	9	3	—	1	16½	—	—	—	6		Miscellaneous Algebra and Trigonometry.	3	14 2	—
History - -	55	4	—	8	15	—	—	—	1		Liddell's Roman History, Books II. and III., with accompanying Geography.	8	13 7	—
Geography -	55	4	—	8	15	—	—	—				8	13 7	—
English Grammar.	29	3	—	10	13	—	—	—	2		Morell's English Grammar, the whole.	9	11 4	—
English Literature.	Blended chiefly with other work.										—	—	—	—
English Composition.											—	—	—	—
Reading - -											—	—	—	—
Writing - -	39	2	—	19	12¼	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—
Music - -	Some boys learn music and drawing privately, but not as school subjects.										—	—	—	—
Drawing -											—	—	—	—

* With some

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age,	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
		In school hours.			y. m.				In school hours.	
—	—	2½	I Samuel; Greek Test., Acts, c. I. to XVI.; Ramsay's Catechism, sects. XVII. to XXIV.	20	10 2	—	—	—	3	Questions on Old Test. Biogy., Oliver and Boyd, pp. 14 to 21; St. Luke's Gospel; Catechism and Collects.
—	—	7	Demosth. ag. Aphobus, Orat. I. and II.; Eur. Hecuba, vv. 893 to end. Æsch. Pr. V., vv. 1–725. Williams Gr. Pr Com. Ex. 1 to 27.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Div. 1. Adams' Del., pp. 21–29.; Ex., pp. 19–27.; Kennedy's Gr., pp. 1–75.
—	—	9	Livy, Book III., c. 1 to 32. Horace, Odes, Book I. and II.; Arnold Lat. Prose Comp., Pt. II., Ex. 34–67.; Walford's Elegiacs, various.	20	10 2	—	—	—	8	Div. 2. Adams' Del., pp. 5–15.; Ex., pp. 4–13.; Kennedy's Gr., pp. 1–45.
—	—	2	Voltaire, Ch. XII., Book VII. De Fivas' Fr. Syntax, pp. 370–442.	20	10 2	—	—	—	2	Hall's 1st Fr. Course, Ex. 1 to 50.
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4	To decimal fractions.	18	9 9	—	—	—	4	Elementary rules, simple and compound.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	6	To Surds and Quadratics.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3	Browne's Roman History, pp. 1 to 36.	20	10 2	—	—	—	2	Gleig's English History, pp. 136–160.
—	—		Cornwell's Geog., pp. 89 to 143.	20	10 2	—	—	—	2	Anderson's Geogy., pp. 50–60.
—	—	2	Morell's English Grammar, pp. 1–49.	—	—	—	—	—	2	Morell's smaller Grammar, pp. 1–30.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	20	10 2	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	20	10 2	—	—	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	20	10 2	—	—	—	1	—

subdivisions.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Brewer.
„ „ - 2	Organist, Mus. Doc.	„ „ - 2	Gentleman.
„ „ - 3	Auctioneer & Agent	„ „ - 3	Solicitor.
„ „ - 4	Doctor of Medicine.	„ „ - 4	Merchant.
„ „ - 5	Manager of Bank.	„ „ - 5	Surgeon.
„ „ - 6	Do.	„ „ - 6	Veterinary Surgeon
„ „ - 7	Gentleman.	„ „ - 7	Surgeon.
„ „ - 8	Wine Merchant.	„ „ - 8	Solicitor.
„ „ - 9	Farmer.	„ „ - 9	Farmer.
„ „ - 10	Manager of Gas-works.	„ „ - 10	Do.

All from Louth except one who lives 8 miles off, and boards with friends in Louth.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1 -	Merchant -	Hastings - -	Head Master.
2 -	Ironmaster -	Farnley, Leeds -	
3 -	Farmer - -	Ludford, Louth -	Second Master.
4 -	Do. - -	Hill End, St. Alban's	
5 -	Do. - -	Hunsdon, Ware -	
6 -	Do. - -	Maidenwell, Louth -	
7 -	Merchant - -	Buenos Ayres, S. America.	Head Master.
8 -	Clergyman -	Little Hallingbury, Bishop Stortford.	
9 -	Admiral (deceased)	Aston, Aylesbury -	
10 -	Major in the Army	Sheffield - -	Second Master.
11 -	Do. - -	Do. - -	
12 -	Clergyman - -	Louth - - -	Head Master.

MARKET RASEN.—THE DE ASTON SCHOOL.

MR. W. H. EVE'S REPORT.

The scheme for the administration of the Spital Charity, by which this school was founded, marks it out as a middle or commercial school. Greek, however, is included in the list of subjects to be taught, and the classification of the school is based chiefly on classics. There is a non-classical form, which ranks somewhat low in the school, but contains some of the older boys. I think it would be desirable in a school of this class, to make mathematics the leading subject. It must be done by all the boys, which is not the case with classics, and will probably occupy a large portion of their time. There might still be separate classification for other subjects, but I should like to see rank in the school determined by mathematics to the same extent as in public schools it is determined by classics. Besides, if classics be made the chief road to distinction, the school may fall insensibly into competition with grammar schools, and then either forsake its original purpose by abridging the time given to modern subjects, or enter the field at a great disadvantage. That some such danger is possible is shown by the fact that some friends of the school have just sent one of the cathedral choristers, aged 17, to the school *to be prepared for the University*. The head master has deservedly won the confidence of the trustees, and they were probably anxious to give a marked proof of it. But besides the undesirableness of bringing so old a boy into a young school, it must be obvious that the training required is distinctly in opposition to the spirit of the scheme.

The condition of the school is decidedly satisfactory. The head master, besides having to contend with the usual difficulties of a new school, has been burdened with a second master who is said to have taken little or no interest in his work. He has just left, and his successor, who is a graduate and has been mathematical master at a theological college, is considered to be well fitted for his post. A third master, who is not a graduate, and a native French master, reside in the head master's house, and assist in the management of the boarders.

The standard of the upper forms in arithmetic and algebra is very fair. Out of 14 boys 3 did good papers in algebra, obtaining from 60 to 70 per cent. of full marks; 3 others did well in the elementary rules, and only one failed entirely. In arithmetic, the non-classical form, the upper second was examined with the two highest classical forms. 4 sets of papers were decidedly good; most of the rest showed intelligence, and were neatly written, and tolerably accurate as far as they went. Euclid has been rather neglected; two boys of the 7 who learn did very fairly, the rest knew next to nothing. More time will probably be given to it in future. In French the classes are rather too unequal; the pronunciation was poor, but the translation very fair; a few boys were well grounded in grammar, the rest knew but little. History

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

and geography good. Chemistry is taught by lectures; the head master generally examines the boys after the lecture. The Latin of the highest is fair; translations from Cæsar were creditably done. The discipline is good, and there seems to be a very kindly feeling between masters and boys. In the town, the school is highly popular.

The buildings are new, and well arranged; but the bed-rooms are only ordinary rooms. They are comfortable and well ventilated. The school-room and class-rooms are well adapted for their purpose and are not yet filled.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 413 A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Edward II., A.D. 1319, licence was given to John de Vendeur to endow a chantry in the hospital at Spittle-in-the-Street (parish of Holmswell), which implies the previous existence of the hospital. In 1396 and 1399 Thomas de Aston, canon of Lincoln, rebuilt, added to, and further endowed the hospital. The beneficiaries were seven poor people and a chaplain-warden. The estates now belonging to the charity are almost exclusively derived from De Aston's gift. A case was certified to the Attorney General by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities in 1837; and a scheme was established by the Court of Chancery 16 Jan. 1858. By this scheme seven poor people, to be nominated by dean and chapter of Lincoln, are to receive 20*l.* a year; the chapel at Spital is to be kept up, and the chaplain to receive 50*l.* a year; the vicar of Skellingthorpe to receive 250*l.* a year; and 50*l.* a year to be devoted to the education of the poor in Skellingthorpe; a sum of 2,500*l.* to be applied to the improvement of the buildings, &c. of the grammar school at Lincoln; and a middle school, to be called the De Aston school, to be founded at Market Rasen. This school was first opened in 1864.

Property of Charity.—Land and houses (341A. 0R. 27P.), chiefly at Skellingthorpe, let for years at a gross rental of 428*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; corn rent (under private Act, 44 Geo. III., and subject to adjustment every 21 years) 483*l.* 2*d.* in lieu of rectorial tithes of Skellingthorpe; and tithes and land (49A. 0R. 8P.) let on lives for 2*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* (of which the annual value in 1850 was estimated at about 190*l.*) Total gross rental, 914*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Net income (in 1867, after paying repairs of school, &c.) 695*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Income of School.—From the above charity 160*l.* to be paid yearly in salaries to two masters; sums not exceeding 5*l.* and 12*l.* yearly for examiner and prizes; 20*l.* yearly (after fifth year from opening) for repair fund; of the residue left, after paying these and the sums specified above for other charitable purposes, one half may be applied to masters' salaries, and from the other half a library may be provided, and the rest accumulated. In 1867 the school received about 173*l.*, besides repairs, rates, and taxes. There is also a school, residence for head master, and premises.

School buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of 30 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—School to be open to children of parents of all religious tenets. No boy to be admitted unless of good character, able to read and write, and free of infectious disease, and unless his friends shall undertake to provide him with clothing and books. All to pay annual fee not exceeding 4*l.* a year, besides fees for any extra subjects. (Scheme.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, history,

English literature and composition, the Latin, Greek, and French languages, the principles of natural philosophy, mathematics, algebra, and also such other languages, arts and sciences, as to the trustees, with the consent of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, may seem expedient. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 16 Jan. 1858. Dean and precentor of Lincoln ex-officio, and 13 others resident within 12 miles of Spital-on-the-Street; remove any master, with assent of dean and chapter of Lincoln; decision to remove being confirmed at special subsequent meeting of trustees.

Head and second master must be of Church of England. Appointed by dean and chapter of Lincoln. May not have other employment without express consent in writing of trustees. Head master must be a graduate of an English university.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 30 boarders. Total income from endowment 100*l.*, from one-half capitation fees 140*l.*, had boarders and house. Total income of second master, from endowment 60*l.*, from one fourth fees 70*l.* Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—31, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to 3 miles. Pay 4*l.* for general work.

Boarders.—39, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms, for board and instruction (including capitation fee of 4*l.* to trustees), 35*l.* No extra charges. Cubical contents of bed rooms 586 feet per boy. Hours, $6\frac{3}{4}$ a.m., $8\frac{3}{4}$ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified separately for classics, mathematics, and modern languages. School course occasionally modified as far as practicable to

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ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of SPITAL HOSPITAL for Year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year	117	19	0
Rental:			
Land and houses let for years	428	7	10
Corn rent (Skellingthorpe)	483	0	2
Carlton tithes (let on lives)	1	0	0
Land let on lives	1	18	8
Arrears received	0	14	6
Capitation fees ($1\frac{1}{4}$ years)	380	0	0
	£1,413	0	2

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Property Tax				15	18	10
Land Tax				9	14	8
Poor and highway rates				74	12	6
Drainage rates				19	14	8
Estate repairs				4	4	9
Clerk and receiver's stipend				40	0	0
Postage, &c.				0	16	9
Interest on banking account (last year)				12	15	4
Seven almspeople (chiefly 11 months only)				126	13	4
Spital Chapel:	£	s.	d.			
Chaplain	49	3	4			
Clerk and sexton	5	0	0			
Insurance and repairs	1	0	6			
				55	3	10
Skellingthorpe parish:						
Vicar	239	10	0			
Schoolmaster	50	0	0			
Insurance of chancel	0	7	0			
				289	17	0
Market Rasen School:						
Masters' salaries (chiefly $1\frac{1}{4}$ years)	197	15	5			
Do. capitation fees	251	17	4			
Examiner	5	0	0			
Coals and gas	33	15	0			
Stationery, prizes, &c.	64	13	5			
Rates, taxes, insurance	13	15	11			
Repairs	41	14	10			
				608	11	11
Balance in bank				154	16	7
				£1,413	0	2

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture history to all. Church catechism not compulsory on Nonconformists. Prayers (taken from the Prayer Book) before and after school.

Promotions partly by half year's work, partly examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examinations once a quarter by masters; annually by a graduate of an English university, not being a trustee, selected by dean and chapter of Lincoln. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: imposition and castigation; the latter publicly, and by head master only.

Playground about three acres, close to school. Boys not allowed to go beyond playground by themselves. Drilling on payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

School been at work less than five years; no boy gone to any university.

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 44 hours (including time for preparation) for boarders, 26 for day boys, per week. Playtime, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

John Bromhead, Lincoln.
Lieut.-Colonel Amcotts, Hackthorne, Lincoln.
The Rev. H. F. Hutton, Spridlington, Market Rasen.
The Ven. Archdeacon F. W. J. Kaye, Riseholme, Lincoln.
Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., Lea, Gainsboro'.
Sir Montague J. Cholmeley, Bart., M.P., Easton Hall, Grantham.
Henry Robert Boucherett, North Willingham, Market Rasen.
Wm. Hutton, Esq., Gate Burton, Gainsboro'.
Geo. Aug. Luard, Esq., Blyborough, Kirton-in-Lindsey.
Thos. Rhodes, Esq., Market Rasen.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, Lincoln, *ex officio*.
The Rev. the Precentor, Lincoln, *ex officio*.
The Vicar of Skellingthorpe, Lincoln.

Clerk to Trustees:

J. Swan, Esq., Lincoln.

Head Master:

Rev. F. R. Pentreath, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. William Jesse Pickard.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The school is only 2½ years old. At Midsummer 1865, two boys were prevailed upon to enter for the Oxford Middle Class Examination. Both passed in French, Latin, and mathematics. One of these boys shortly after entered the Cambridge Middle Class Examination, and gained second-class honours.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer, &c.	Lissington -	2½ miles.
" " - 2	Small Tradesman -	Willingham -	2 "
" " - 3	Land Agent -	Tealby - -	3 "
" " - 4	Large Farmer -	Do. - -	3 "
" " - 5	Wesleyan Minister	Market Rasen -	½ mile.
" " - 6	Tailor - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 7	Builder, &c. -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 8	Brewer - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 9	Painter - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 10	Brewer - -	Do. - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Maltster - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 3	Brewer - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 4	Physician -	Do. - -	
" " - 5	Veterinary Surgeon	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Horse Dealer -	Do. - -	2 miles.
" " - 7	Draper - -	Middle Rasen -	1 mile.
" " - 8	Publisher & Printer	Market Rasen -	½ "
" " - 9	Innkeeper -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 10	Maltster - -	Do. - -	½ "

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Normanby -	The Head Master.
" " - 2	Land Agent -	Brocklesby -	
" " - 3	Tailor - -	Sheffield - -	
" " - 4	Land Agent -	Owersby - -	
" " - 5	Physician -	Lincoln - -	
" " - 6	Do. - -	London - -	
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Alford - -	
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Leeds - -	
" " - 9	Land Agent -	Tealby - -	
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Buslingthorpe -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Torrington -	
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Worksop -	
" " - 3	Widow - -	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Alford - -	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Sleaford - -	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Louth - -	
" " - 7	Contractor -	Smyrna - -	
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Caistor - -	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Middle Rasen -	
" " - 10	Do. - -	Alford - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIFTH Form in each Subject.							Statistics of SIXTH Form in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.				
Religious knowledge.	70	6	—	11	15	2	½	1	1	1 Samuel; St. Matthew and portions of Riddle's Scripture History.	11	14	2
Greek	6	2	—	5	15	3	½	—	1½	Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, and a few chapters in the Greek Testament.	—	—	—
Latin	32	3	—	11	15	6	1	5	6	Cæsar, de Bel. Gal. V. VI.; Æneid I.	—	—	—
French	49	5	—	6	15	6	¾	5	4½	Guillaume le Conquérant (Guizot); Ahn's Second Course, 50–60 Exercises.	—	—	6
Arithmetic	70	5	—	10	15	6	1	—	6	Colenso; Barnard Smith	—	—	—
Book-keeping	11	1	—	11	15	3	¾	—	2¼	Chambers' Course	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	14	1	—	14	16	3	¾	—	2¼	Nesbit.	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	2	—	10	15	6	1	—	6	Colenso; Questions set from Bland, Todhunter, &c.; Bk. I. Euclid. A few boys further advanced in Euclid, Bk. III. and IV.	—	—	—
Chemistry	43*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
History	70	—	—	11	15	3	¾	—	2¼	Smith's Roman History to Punic Wars.; White's England, to James I.	—	—	4
Geography	70	6	—	11	15	3	¾	—	2¼	Cornwell's Geography.	—	—	4
English Grammar.	70	6	—	11	15	—	—	—	—	Taught orally.	—	—	—
English Composition.	49	5	—	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Reading	70	6	—	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Writing	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Music { Singing / Piano	39 / 2	—	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

* By Lectures.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of Upper SECOND FORM in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWER SECOND Form and Juniors in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.			yrs					
½	1	1	1 Samuel; St. Matthew; Watts' Scripture History.	27	10	4	1	—	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
¾	6	4½	Ahn's First Reading Book, Do. Exercise Book.	12	10	6	½	6	3	—
6	1	6	Colenso and Barnard Smith	27	10	5	1	—	5	—
			Chambers' Course - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	½	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	—	2	White's History of England	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½	—	2	Cornwell's Geography -	27	10	2	1	—	2	—
—	—	—	Lennie's Grammar - -	27	10	2	1	2	2	—
½	⅝	2	Bidlake's Exercises, and exercises in Lennie's Grammar, &c.	27	10	3	1	3	3	—
½	—	2	White's England and Bible	27	10	2	1	—	2	—
½	—	2	—	27	10	3	1	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
¼	—	1½	—	27	10	2	1	—	2	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MOULTON.—HORROXE'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

MR. W. H. EVE'S REPORT.

The trustees expect soon to be relieved of the annuity of 100*l.* to the Rev. Chas. Moore, the late master, who, I am informed, made the office a comparative sinecure. He is said by the Charity Commissioners of 1837 to have expended 1,300*l.* on the buildings. The debt of 1,000*l* with which the charity is incumbered was incurred partly for draining and enclosures at the beginning of the century, and partly in building at the time of the new scheme. Some further outlay will be required to put the farm buildings on the estate in thorough repair.

The school is at present well managed, and in good repute in the neighbourhood, but can scarcely be said to be doing work adequate to the endowment. The reputation of the late master, the Rev. Hector Nelson, now Principal of the Diocesan Training School at Lincoln, attracted a tolerable number of pupils. Since he left the school has been rather smaller. The entrance examination does not seem to be sufficiently strict; as several of the lowest class, which contains more than one third of the school, cannot read well, or understand what they read. This class is just beginning Latin, and have mastered the elementary rules of arithmetic. Of the other boys, one is reading Livy and Plato, and translated unseen passages creditably with a dictionary; the next division were reading easy letters of Cicero, and had a fair idea of translation, but seemed scarcely enough grounded in grammar. Retranslation from English into Latin is a good deal practised. In French, also, there is a want of accuracy in grammar, but the translation was very fair The arithmetic of the upper part of the school was fair; the best boys did good papers, but the general standard was not very high. Scarcely enough time seems to be given to it, considering the requirements of most of the boys. Two boys are well grounded in Euclid. The next class consists of beginners. The teaching appears to be careful and systematic. It may be questioned whether too much time is not given to classics, if the school is to meet, on a large scale, the wants of the farmers in the neighbourhood. In its present state Greek seems to be required for boys going to other places of education.

A part of the endowment is appropriated to the lower school, a primary school entirely independent of the other. The master is not trained nor certificated, nor is there any government or diocesan inspection. One guinea only is allowed for an examiner; he is not required to report, nor do the trustees seem to do much to raise the condition of the school, which is not, I am informed, as high as might be expected from the endowment. The scheme at Donington places the primary schools under the management of the Grammar school master; perhaps it might be imitated here. At any rate, effective inspection should be introduced.

The exhibitions from the lower to the upper school have failed at present to attract many boys; only two of the six are filled up. The expense of books, and the necessity of sending boys to work, are said to be the reason of the failure. Clause 55 of the scheme, which provides for these exhibitions, directs that the capitation fees for these boys shall be remitted, not that they shall be paid out of the funds of the charity. The gift is thus really on the part of the masters, who would otherwise receive the fees, and should be looked upon as a set-off against their salaries.

The maximum salaries of the assistant-masters are fixed at 80*l.* Should the school increase to any great extent, it will be necessary to devise some means of raising their income by boarders or otherwise. There is no provision in the scheme for their taking boarders; probably the clause forbidding them to receive on behalf of any boy, any fee, payment, or gratuity not authorized in the scheme, would prevent their doing so. As all boys residing in the wapentake of Elloe are eligible to the benefits of the school, there appears to be reason why boys should not be sent to board in the village, under no proper supervision, and attend the school. The trustees, however, are able to regulate the admission of boys.

Only three guineas are allowed for the examiner, who is to be a graduate, and no provision is made for the expense of printing examination papers. The capitation fees go entirely to the head and second masters, so that, unless the rental of the charity estates increases with the number of boys, or the head master sacrifices part of his income, there is very little provision for additional masters.

The head master's house will hold about 15 boarders. It is in tolerable repair, but not specially arranged for the purpose. A few upper school boys board with the master of the lower school; their rooms are low, but fairly ventilated. They have not separate beds.

A good school for the sons of farmers is much wanted in the neighbourhood. 25*l.* per annum is said to be about the sum they are prepared to pay. Many boys are merely sent at 12 or 13 to the nearest and cheapest commercial school, to be "finished." Curiously, all the boarders at Moulton learn dancing, and this, I am told, is an extra for which parents never object to pay. With regard to the position of the school, there is said to be some prejudice against boys being sent into the fens, or remaining there, but I cannot discover that the feeling is general. A school at Wisbeach is well filled with boarders. Moulton, being on the railway from Spalding to Lynn, is a tolerably accessible place. The trustees would scarcely undertake the responsibility of building a large boarding house, though many persons think such a house might be filled.

It should be added that when Mr. Moore's pension falls in, it may be thought desirable to apply it to the primary education of the parish. There are two outlying hamlets, four miles and two miles respectively from the village, which are much in want of primary schools.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4. 103, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Harrox, 19th Sept. 1560, who gave lands in Moulton and Whaplock, *alias* Whaplode; and by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 21st June 1561, incorporating the school by the name of "The Preceptor or Master of the Free School of John Harrox in Moulton." Deeds in custody of mortgagees; scheme and muniments, other than title deeds, in that of governors.

School Property.—250 acres of land. Present annual income, 650*l.* gross, 492*l.* net. including 100*l.* pension paid to late head master.

Site and buildings of upper school good. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders. Master of lower school has an allowance in place of residence, and keeps a boarding house for boys who attend upper school.

Objects of Trust.—For the erection, foundation, keeping, maintaining, and continuance for ever of a free grammar school within the town of Moulton (will of founder). For two schools:—*In upper school* for boys residing in the wapentake of Elloe, of the age of eight years and upwards, of good character and able to read and write, and for other boys if accommodation suffices. No boy to stay after 19 years of age. All to pay fees, not exceeding 4*l.* yearly for boys under 12 years, 5*l.* for boys above 12. Not more than six free scholars may be elected from lower school. *In lower school* for all boys above six years old residing in parish of Moulton, and others, if room, of good character, &c. None to stay beyond 17 years old. Fees, under 12 not exceeding 16*s.* a year, over 12 24*s.* a year. (Scheme, A.D. 1856.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters patent.) *In upper school* principles of the Christian religion, with Liturgy and catechism of Church of England (except for children of Nonconformists who object in writing on conscientious grounds), the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, and literature, elementary instruction in the sciences applicable to the practical arts, land surveying, drawing, and designing, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, book and account keeping, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography and writing, and such other subjects as the governors may direct. *In lower school,* besides English subjects, book-keeping and sciences applicable to trades. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Charity Commissioners, confirmed by 19 & 20 Vict. 53., 14th July 1856, dissolves the former corporation.

Governors consist of the incumbents of parishes of Moulton, Whaplode, Fleet, and Weston, and eight other residents in the county; vacancies in number of non-official governors filled up by appointment made by remaining governors with approval of Charity Commissioners. The governors appoint master of upper and lower school, and dismiss latter. Master of upper school removed by resolution of two-thirds of governors present at special meeting; such resolution, after an interval of one month, being confirmed by resolution of two-thirds of governors present at second special meeting, and within one week after such second special meeting forwarded for confirmation to Charity Commissioners, and approved by order under their seal.

All masters of upper and the head master of lower school must be of Church of England. Master of upper school must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or Dublin. Assistant master appointed by governors, who may remove him at pleasure. Masters of upper and lower school may not hold any office which in opinion of trustees may interfere with school duties.

State of Upper School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders; total income, from endowment, two thirds of capitation fees, and (20*l.*) allowance for fuel and

lights, 234*l.*; from boarders 300*l.*, besides house. Assistant appointed and paid by governors, 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—Eleven, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to five miles. Pay, yearly, under 12, 4*l.*; above 12, 5*l.*, for general work. Go to church with master on Sunday.

Boarders.—Twelve; six in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms for board, 40 guineas in head master's house; 20*l.* in house of lower school master. Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* in head master's house; 2*l.* in lower school master's house. Capitation fees for instruction as day scholars. Average school bill in upper master's house, 52*l.*; in lower master's house, 28*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house 1,166 feet per boy. Hours 7 to 7½ a.m., 8½ to 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction to all. Catechism not compulsory on nonconformists; school opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by examination, partly by general proficiency, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by a graduate selected by governors, and frequently by masters.

Prizes given by governors.

Punishments: detention and caning, the last by head master only, and in school.

Playground six acres; head master occasionally joins in games. No bounds.

Only one boy gone to any university within the last five years, but 26 to other places of education.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is one hour per day for boarders. Play time, 36 hours per week.

State of Lower School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, total income from endowment, two thirds capitation fees, and 10*l.* allowance for fuel and lights, 112*l.*; monitor, 17*l.*

Day Scholars.—Ninety-six, chiefly between 6 and 14 years old. Pay, yearly, under 12, not exceeding 16*s.*; above 12, not exceeding 24*s.* for general work. Go to church with master on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Religious instruction to all. Catechism not compulsory on Nonconformists. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Examination once a year by an examiner selected by governors.

Prizes given by governors.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
One Year's Rental	650	1	0
Capitation Fees, Upper School	95	0	0
„ Lower School	17	17	8
Sale of Books	0	5	3
Interest from Bank	1	19	4
	£765	3	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Banker's Account overdrawn	15	7	3
Interest to Mortgagees	49	19	0
Pension to late Master	100	0	0
Repairs, Taxes, Insurance	61	16	8
Management	33	0	0
Annual Investment (by Scheme)	13	6	8
Upper Master's Salary, Fees, Allowances	234	10	0
Assistant Master's Salary	55	0	0
Examiner, Upper School	3	3	0
Lower Master's Salary, Fees, Allowances	111	18	5
Monitor	17	0	0
Balance in hand	70	2	3
	£765	3	3

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. John Russell Jackson, Vicarage, Moulton, Spalding.
The Rev. James Nowers, Vicarage, Weston, Spalding.
Thos. Cammack, Esq., M.D., Spalding.
Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P., Casewick, Near Stamford.
Robt. Everard, Esq., Fulney, Spalding.
G. H. Packe, Esq., M.P., Cogthorpe, Grantham.
Jno. Crawley, Farmer, Moulton.
Robt. King, Esq., Moulton.
The Rev. J. Jerram, Rectory, Fleet.
The Rev. W. Brooke, Ropsley Rectory, near Grantham.
The Rev. John Francklin, Vicarage, Whaplode.
J. P. Savage, Esq., Moulton.

Clerk to Trustees:
Alfred Clark, Holbeach, Lincoln.

Head Master of Upper School:
Rev. J. W. Johnson, M.A.

Master of Lower School:
William Clarke.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a.*) One Taylor Scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
(*b.*) One Obtained a Commission in Royal Engineers, after passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.
(*c.*) Three Obtained honours as Juniors in Cambridge Middle Class Examinations.
Five Passed Cambridge Middle Class Examinations so as to satisfy the Examiners.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Weston - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 „
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 „
„ „ - 4	Surgeon - -	Moulton - -	—
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Do. - -	4 miles.
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	5 „
„ „ - 7	Surgeon - -	Holbeach - -	3 „
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Whaplode - -	5 „
„ „ - 9	Miller - -	Weston - -	2 „
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Moulton - -	—
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Do. - -	Weston - -	2 „
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	2 „
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Moulton - -	2 „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	West Pinchbeck, near Spalding.	W. Clarke. [Master of lower school.]
„ „ - 2	Solicitor - -	Spalding - -	J. W. Johnson. [Head master.]
„ „ - 3	Shipowner -	Hull - -	W. Clarke.
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Barrowby, near Grantham.	J. W. Johnson.
„ „ - 6	Nil - -	London - -	
„ „ - 7	Solicitor - -	Holbeach - -	
„ „ - 8	Wholesale Grocer	Spalding - -	
„ „ - 9	Surgeon - -	Snaith - -	
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Gosberton, near Spalding.	W. Clarke.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.				hours.			yrs.	
Religious knowledge.	23	2	—	5	14½	See note at foot.			4	Books of Genesis, Exodus, Gospel of St. Matthew (Authorized Version).	18	12	See
Greek - -	15	2	—	5	14½	—	—	—	8	Xen. Cyrop., Book I., pp. 1–5.	10	11	—
Latin - -	22	3	—	5	14½	—	—	—	10	Corn. Nep., 6 lives (long ones).	8	11	—
French -	19	3	—	4	15	—	—	—	5	Christophe Colomb.	4	12	—
Arithmetic -	23	3	—	5	14¼	—	—	—	2	The subject generally (Colenso).	13	12	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5	1	—	5	14½	—	—	—	4	Euclid, Books I. and II.; Algebra to end of Simple Equations (Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners).	—	—	—
History - -	23	2	—	5	14½	Voluntary subjects, worked in non-school hours by the boys.				Wm. III.–Geo. I. (inclusive). Students' Hume.	18	12	—
Geography -	23	2	—	5	14½					Cornwell. The whole subject.	18	12	—
English Grammar.	23	3	—	5	14½					Morell. The whole subject.	7	13	—
English Composition.	23	2	—		14½	—	—	—	—	Answers to questions, set frequently to be worked on paper, in various subjects, are made exercises also in English composition and writing. Nearly all our subjects are also used to exercise the boys in reading.	18	12	—
Reading -	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		18	12	—
Writing - -	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		18	12	—

NOTE BY HEAD MASTER.—There being only a few boys in this school, and there being two masters, a great deal of individual exclusive of preparation. The plan we adopt is this: to give so much time to teaching and hearing and examining as each The aggregate of time per week given to each subject includes both the time in school hours and the hour a day (in-

INSTRUCTION. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
		hours.			yrs.					
note at foot.		4	Books of Genesis and Exodus (Authorized Version).	—	—		See note at foot.			—
—	—	2	Accidence (part of), from Dr. Curtins' smaller Greek Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	15	Latter half of Phædrus Fab., Book I., and some chapters of Wright's Seven Kings of Rome.	9	11	—	—	—	15	A few pages of Smith's Latin Reading Book.
—	—	2½	Part of Book I. of Chas. XII.	11	11	—	—	—	2½	Accidence from Merlet's French Grammar.
—	—	5	Vulgar Fractions and part of Decimal Fractions.	5	11	—	—	—	6	First four rules, simple and compound, and reduction.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	George III. and George IV., from Smith's smaller History of England.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	¾	Geography of England, from Cornwell.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	¾	Chap. II., and analysis of simple sentence from Morell.	11	11	—	—	—	1½	Morell, pp. 1–27.
—	—	—	Answers to questions, set frequently to be worked on paper, in various subjects, are made exercises also in English composition and writing. Nearly all our subjects are also used to exercise the boys in reading.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

attention can be and is given to the boys, It is consequently impossible to say how much time is given to lessons
portion assigned to be learnt seems to require; which time, of course, varies very much.
cluding Sunday) out of school hours.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SLEAFORD.—CARRE'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. W. H. EVE'S REPORT.

The present state of this school is a cause of general dissatisfaction in the town. It is said that the teaching is inefficient, and that the master* has not sufficient control over the boys. Though such complaints have long been made the trustees have not liked to take any steps for removing him. At the instance of the Charity Commissioners, they have required him to engage an assistant, to teach English, writing, and arithmetic. There are only 16 day-scholars and no boarders in the school. Many persons who would have wished to avail themselves of it are sending their sons from home. There is no other school of the kind in the town.

One boy, who has been three years at the school, is reading Cæsar, which he does only moderately. In Algebra he has gone as far as Simple Equations. In that and in arithmetic he acquitted himself creditably. The next class of 6 boys between 10 and 13 were doing Latin Delectus, but could not decline simple nouns correctly. All of them but one have been at the school two years. The rest, most of whom have been only 3 months at the school, are quite beginners. The spelling of most of the boys was very poor. A few answered easy questions in Geography and English History; in Arithmetic none but the head boy were beyond Compound Division; many not so far. The discipline is indifferent.

The general wish in the town is for a commercial school, where Latin and French may be learnt, and Greek begun, if necessary.

There are several points in the rules imposed by the Chancery scheme which call for remark.

1. The surplus income, after paying 80*l.* to the head master and the necessary expenses for repairs &c. is distributed among the poor. Thus, however much the property may increase in value, the school gains no benefit. A debt of 800*l.* was contracted in 1835. It is only within the last 3 years that the Trustees have begun to pay it off. The gross income, owing to a rise in the rent, is now 215*l.* Unless some new arrangement is made more than 100*l.* will remain, when the property is clear, for distribution, which is said to do but little good.

2. Certificates of the parents' marriage and of the child's baptism are required before admission. The rule has, however, not been acted upon: only the register of birth has been asked for.

3. Any boy may claim to be taught Latin and Greek gratuitously; a fee of 2 guineas a year is charged for reading, writing, and arithmetic; also 1*l.* for fire, lights, pens and ink. An uniform

* Since dead.

capitation fee, which should include Latin, French, and Mathematics, would be in accordance with more recent schemes. 4*l.* 4*s.* has been suggested; perhaps Greek might be made an extra.

4. There is no provision for increasing the number of masters.

There is a good school-room, 18 feet by 45, and a house with tolerable accommodation for more than 20 boarders. Their rooms are mixed up with the private part of the house. The present master has laid out money in improving it.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 225. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Robert Carre, by deed, 1 September 1604, who gave a farmhouse and 129 acres of land in Gedney, then let at 40*l.* a year (under the true value as the donor thought), of which 20*l.* for a schoolmaster and the residue for the relief of poor people. Deeds in custody of trustees.

Charity Property.—Farmhouse and 129 acres of land, and a rent-charge of 4*l.*, given by Robert Cammock. Rental of farm from Lady Day 1864, 210*l.*, of which 80*l.*, by order of Court of Chancery, 1833, is applied to school, besides school house, which was erected in 1833 at expense of charity on site given by Marquis of Bristol. There is a mortgage debt of 800*l.* which takes yearly 36*l.* for interest and 15*l.* towards its liquidation. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free and common school for the better education of the youth and children born or inhabiting with their parents within New Sleaford, Old Sleaford, Aswarby, Holdingham, Quarrington, North Rauceby, South Rauceby, Anwick, Kirkby Laythorpe, and Evedon (Foundation Deed). Declared a free grammar school (Scheme 1833). All boys before admission must be able to read well, write legibly, and repeat Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed, and Ten Commandments, and be qualified to enter on Latin grammar; must be above 8 and under 14 years old, and none must stay as free scholars after 16, unless such as are intended for university or are specially allowed by trustees (Rules of Trustees, 1835).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Virtue and learning (Foundation Deed). Course of instruction to be similar to that pursued in the generality of the best grammar schools in England, and besides the usual classical instruction is to contain, if required by the parents or guardians, on payment of two guineas per annum, writing, reading, the principles of common arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the elements of algebra and geometry (Rules of Trustees, A.D. 1835).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1833, and rules made by Patron and Trustees, A.D. 1835.

Ten trustees, self electing. Should be inhabitants of New Sleaford, Old Sleaford, and Holdingham. Patron, Marquis of Bristol, or other the owner of the late Fair Castle of New Sleaford; appoints head master, and removes him upon certificate of his immorality, neglect of duty, incapacity, disobedience, or any other reasonable cause, subscribed and sealed by a majority of the trustees.

Head master must be B.A. or M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge. May not hold vicarage or curacy of New Sleaford, but may with consent of trustees hold any other ecclesiastical preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take an unlimited number of boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Total income of endowment 80*l.*, from fees 27*l.*, besides house. Assistant master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—13 [25 in April 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to one or two miles. Pay: 2*l.* 2*s.* for general work other than classics; 1*l.* for coals, &c. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None at present. Terms 40 guineas for board and instruction, not including washing.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by classics chiefly and mathematics subordinately. Boy's studies regulated to suit his subsequent career. Religious instruction imparted generally. Prayers before and after school, taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotion regulated by master's judgment. Of the 13 scholars, two are stated to be learning Greek and 11 Latin, three of whom are advanced as far as Ovid and Cæsar.

Examination half-yearly by master and his assistant. No prizes.

Punishment: impositions and occasional caning publicly. Head master alone punishes.

Playground half an acre, for which the trustees pay an annual rent of 2*l.* o Marquis of Bristol. Assistant master occasionally joins in games.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School-time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Charles Pearson, Tempsford Hall, Beds.
Wm. Hungerford Holdich, Solicitor, New Sleaford.
John Henry Bissill, Surgeon, New Sleaford.
Charles Rodgers, Solicitor, New Sleaford.
The Rev. Richard Yerburgh, New Sleaford.
John Hopkinson Boot, M.D., New Sleaford.
Charles Kirk, Architect, New Sleaford.
Henry Peake, Solicitor, New Sleaford.
C. W. Holdich, Solicitor, New Sleaford.
John Taylor Marston, New Sleaford.

Clerk to Trustees:

Edmund Clements, Sleaford.

Head Master (1865): Rev. Henry Manton. (Since dead.)
„ (1867): Rev. Christopher Child, M.A.

Spalding Grammar School.

Mr. H. W. Eve's Report.

The Rev. E. Moore, who signed the answers as master, has just vacated the office, and taken the place of his father, the late Dr. Moore, as one of the trustees. It is only of late that he has taken a small part in the instruction of the school; at one time during his mastership he resided at some distance from Spalding, and he has for some time been Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and much occupied with public business, and has held two livings in the neighbourhood. It appears, however, that he has not lately received much emolument from the office, but it may be doubted whether the school has developed as it would have done under a master who would have given his whole time to it.

At present there is no *head master*. The trustees are bound to appoint *a master* within 40 days of a vacancy, or else the nomination lapses to the master of St. John's, Cambridge. Accordingly a gentleman, who has been for more than 30 years Mr. Moore's assistant, has been appointed second master on the foundation, with a salary of 60*l*., and a share of the capitation fees. There was a wish on the part of the trustees to provide for him, and at the same time to reserve the appointment of a head master till the finances improve. The step they have taken has not given satisfaction in the town, as it is considered that the second master has neither the attainments nor the energy necessary to develop the school. It is also thought that the body of trustees is too small, and too much under the influence of one person.

The school has increased slowly since the year 1837, when it contained 2 boys. There are now 20 in attendance. It is not, however, popular. Boys have been sent to Moulton, 14 miles distant, and to other schools in preference.

At the time of my visit the school was in a fairly satisfactory state for its size. Until about a year and a half ago it was taught almost entirely by the present second master, who is from St. Bees. He is chaplain of the union, and holds a curacy. Recently, however, he has been assisted by his son and by a third master, who was a senior optime, and formerly master of a private school. He leaves at midsummer (1866). It is said that, before he came, the discipline was very lax; but since his appointment there seems to have been no ground of complaint.

The highest boy (aged 13) has been well grounded in classics. He was third for the open scholarship at Uppingham. The next 6 or 7 were doing easy Latin construing, and elementary Greek in two classes; they had some notion of construing, but were inaccurate in grammar. The same may be said of their French. The dictation, geography, and history were very fair; the arithmetic only moderate.

The majority of the population of Spalding are dissenters. There seems to be nothing in the foundation to connect the school with the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Church of England, or to require the teaching of the Church Catechism, which is now insisted on.

The school property is unfortunately copyhold (fine arbitary), and has just become liable to the payment of 600*l.* on putting new lives into the trust. There is a general wish for new buildings, but no money to erect them. The charity owns a public house and some cottages, with about an acre of land attached.

Mr. Skirrow visited the town a short time ago, and proposed a scheme for the regulation of this and the other charities, which has not yet been adopted.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 112, also 122. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Under authority of Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 18 May 1588. By John Gamlyn, who gave freehold lands in Croft, and John Blanke then deceased, who had previously, by will dated 27 May 1568, given certain copyhold lands in Sutton St. James and Gedney (fine uncertain and arbitrary). The Corporation of Governors having become extinct by the death of all the Governors, the school was refounded and the property regranted by Letters Patent of King Charles II., 3 April 1674. Wm. Atkinson, by will, 19 Oct. 1719, gave in certain events which happened some copyhold lands in Spalding (fine certain and small). First admittance of Governors, 3 May 1751. Deeds in custody of one of the Governors, viz., the incumbent of Spalding. Not accessible to public.

School Property.—67A. 3R. 18P. of copyhold land with fine arbitrary; let for 144*l.* 10*s.*, and 22A. 3R. 21P. of freehold and copyhold land with small fine, let for 62*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Total income 206*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* gross, 192*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* net. Head master receives whole, and pays all outgoings, including salaries to three assistant masters. Income decreased by fines on admission to copyhold lands. No residence for master, but a house in Church Street now vested in Town husbands has been claimed for this purpose. Property managed by head master.

School kept in part of parish church. Site most objectionable, there being no access to it except through the churchyard.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and youths in Grammar (both Letters Patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (both Letters patent).

Government and Masters.—Four Governors, self electing, incorporated; majority appoint and dismiss head master; make ordinances. If they do not appoint a master within 40 days after a vacancy, St. John's College, Cambridge, may do so.

Practice is to appoint a clergyman to be head master. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—No restriction as to boarders. Total income of head master from endowment as above, from fees 68*l.*, also holds ecclesiastical preferment. Three assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—27, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to five miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit case of individual boys. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism to all. Prayers taken from Prayer Book before and after school.

Promotions by examination or proficiency otherwise displayed.
Examinations annually by masters. Prizes given by masters.
Punishments: tasks, and rarely corporal punishments. None inflicted by head master only
No playground other than churchyard.
No boy gone to any University within the last five years.
School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides a lesson and an exercise each evening.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
Thos. Cammack, Esq., M.D., Spalding.
Theophilus Maurice Stephen Johnson, Esq., Spalding.
Wm. Cammack, Gentleman, Spalding.
The Rev. Edward Moore, M.A., Spalding.

Clerk to Trustees:
Edmund Cammack, Solicitor, Spalding.

Master:
Rev. Michael Sisson.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	High St., Spalding	In the Town.
,, ,, - 2	Grocer - -	Stamford - -	Lodges in the Town.
,, ,, - 3	Gentleman - -	London - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Attorney's Clerk -	Spalding - -	In the Town.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Sailmaker - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	The Marsh, Spalding	Two miles.
,, ,, - 8	Bank Manager -	Spalding - -	In the Town.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Deeping Fen -	Five miles.
,, ,, - 10	Innkeeper - -	Spalding - -	In the Town.
Boys lowest in School 1	Inspector of Police	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, 2	Upholsterer - -	Do. - -	Do
,, ,, - 3	Ironmonger -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Clothier - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Ironmonger - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Deeping Bank, Spalding.	Lodges in the Town.
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon - -	Spalding - -	In the Town.
,, ,, - 9	Bank Manager -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Deeping Bank, Spalding.	Lodges in the Town.

N.B.—"In the Town" includes a radius of one mile from the schoolhouse.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.	h. m.			h. m.	
Religious Knowledge.	27	4	—	2	12	0 45	—	2	1 30	Pinnock's Abridgment of Old Testament History and Sankey's Catechism; Samuel and Kings (to destruction of Kingdom of Israel) (St. Luke's Gospel).
Greek - -	2	1	—	2	12	0 30	4	6	6 0	Arnold's 1st Greek Book (Exercises 14 to 44); Greek Testament (Gospels for Sundays); Xenophon's Anabasis (First 3 Chapters); Eton Grammar (Accidence Part of Syntax).
Latin - -	26	4	—	2	12	0 30	5	7	7 0	Cæsar (Book II.); Virgil (Æneid, Book II.); Ellis's Exercises in parts 2 and 3; Eton Grammar (Syntax and Prosody).
French - -	11	2	—	3	12	0 45	2	2	1 30	De Fiva's Grammar (Syntax) (Numa Pompilius).
Arithmetic -	27	4	—	9	12	1 40	—	3	5 0	Colenso and 1st Irish Arithmetic (Proportion, Interest, Fractions).
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	2	1	—	2	12	0 45	—	2	1 30	Potts' Euclid (to Proposition 7, Book 1st.).
History - -	27	4	—	2	12	0 20	2	3	1 0	Kings of England (from A.D. 1485 to present reign); Outlines of Roman History S. P. C. K. (from Destruction of Carthage to death of Domitian).
Geography -	27	4	—	2	12	0 20	—	3	1 0	Cornwell's and Elements of, by S. P. C. K. (British Isles and America).
English Grammar.	27	4	—	2	12	0 30	—	2	1 0	Sullivan's and Morell's Analysis of Sentences.
English Composition.	24	3	—	2	12	1 0	1	1	1 0	Themes; Abstracts from History.
Reading - -	27	4	—	2	12	0 30	—	2	1 0	History; Shakespeare's Richard III.
Writing - -	27	4	—	2	12	0 30	—	1	0 30	—

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.
Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	yrs.		h. m.		h. m.		
12	11	2	1 0	—	2 0	Sankey's Catechism of Old Testament History (Pentateuch,) (St. Luke's Gospel); Church Catechism.	No. of Boys, 3; Average Age, 9. They learn Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Spelling, with dictation exercises; also the Rudiments of Grammar, History, Geography, and Religious Instruction.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Latin Accidence (beginning). Sullivan's English Grammar (beginning). Irish 1st Book Arithmetic (in first four Rules). Kings of England. Laurie's 4th Reading Book. Carpenter's Spelling Book. Elements of Geography. Bible. Church Catechism.
12	11		0 30	5	8 0	Young'sDelectus (pp. 8 to 26); Henry's 1st Book (Exer. 10 to 30); Eton Grammar (Accidence and portions of Syntax).	
8	10	2	1 0	2	2 0	De Fiva's Grammar; De Porquet's Reader.	
7	10	3	1 40	—	5 0	1st Irish Arithmetic (to Reduction).	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	11	4	0 30	2	2 0	Kings of England from Henry VIII. to Queen Victoria.	
12	11	4	0 30	—	2 0	Elements by S. P. C. K. (British Isles and America.	
12	11	4	0 30	—	2 0	Sullivan's (Parts of Speech and Syntax).	
12	11	1	1 0	1	1 0	Writing letters and portions of History.	
12	11	4	0 30	—	2 0	Scripture; English History and Poetry from Irish Selection, 2d Vol.	
12	11	2	1 0	—	2 0	—	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SPILSBY FREE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The number of foundationers is considerably below that prescribed, viz. 30. No sons of master-tradesmen are received free. It is doubted by many of the trustees whether the existing system is beneficial either to the town or to the boys admitted. Practically, for most of the free boys, the National School would do as well if not better, while their presence, it is said, makes the more respectable inhabitants of the town and the neighbouring farmers unwilling to send their children. It has been suggested that exhibitions for the best boys from the primary schools would be useful. But several of the trustees are anxious to keep things exactly as they are.

10*l.* is paid to a mistress for teaching some poor girls; but this is not generally thought to be a very beneficial arrangement, as the payment is not sufficient to support a first-rate teacher, especially when there is already a National School for girls. The usual injustice seems to have been committed here, eight ninths of the endowment being devoted to boys, one ninth to girls. In 1716 a more equal division was made; the children were clothed, and 8*s.* was paid for the education of each, whether boy or girl.

The town is an important agricultural centre, and is said to command quite a different district from Alford, which is about 8 miles off. There is an endowment of about equal value at Burgh which is at the same distance. It would be only just if one of the two endowments were to form the nucleus of a middle school for girls.

The numbers have somewhat fallen off lately, but there does not seem to be any impression in the town that the teaching is inefficient. On the contrary the head master is highly spoken of. He is in orders, but not a graduate, and has had considerable experience in other schools. The arithmetic of the upper part of the school was creditable, in point both of accuracy and of intelligence; and the dictation of those who had been some time at school was very fair. The highest class were well grounded in English grammar, and answered fairly in History, but not in Geography. Only a few boys learn Latin; none of them are at all advanced. The discipline seemed quite satisfactory.

The group of buildings which belong to the charity is remarkably well adapted for a school. It consists of three buildings in one block: 1. A dwelling house occupied by one of the trustees. 2. The master's dwelling house, built by the late master, on a lease which expires in 1882, and now rented by the Trustees. 3. The school room, with dormitories above, which are not at present used. This building was until two years ago three stories high, but was altered by subscription, so as to consist of only two. Thus a lofty school room (13 feet high) has been secured. If No. 1 were made the master's dwelling-house, No. 2 and the dormitories of

No. 3 would be well adapted for the reception of at least 30 boarders. All the houses are in good repair.

It is the general impression, that a good middle school, if well started, would succeed here. A private school in an adjoining village, kept by a man of but little pretensions, has had from 10 to 20 boys.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 537, A.D. 1837. Strype's Eccl., Mem. ii., p. 536.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Edward VI. (Nov. 1550), establishing a grammar school at Spilsby and incorporating the head master by the name of "Pedagogus Pedagogiæ de Spilsby of the King's foundation," and granting the parsonage of Spilsby for the mansion and school house, with 3½ acres of land then belonging to it, and an annuity of 13*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* out of the King's lands at Spilsby; Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk, and Charles Brandon, their heirs and assigns, to have the patronage and visitation. (Strype.) In 1611, Robert Lord Willoughby and Eresby gave one acre in Spilsby to trustees, upon trust to erect thereon a school-house. In 1716 a school for the poor was established and maintained by voluntary subscription, and grafted on to the old school. Some land at Winthorpe (in 1735) and Firsby (in 1745) was purchased with accumulations of subscriptions. Deeds in custody of treasurer to trustees.

School Property.—19 acres of land in Winthorpe, four acres in Firsby, about four acres in Spilsby, besides school and residence for master. Average annual income, 96*l.* gross, 90*l.* net. Whole net income applied to school except an annual payment of 10*l.* to a mistress for teaching 12 girls. Very little increase on the expiration of leases.

Buildings and site recently improved. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders. Subject to a rent of 20*l.* per annum under 60 years' lease granted in 1822.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school. (Letters Patent). A free grammar school. (Recital in Lord Willoughby's deed.) For clothing, and teaching to read and write English, 20 of the poorest boys and girls in the parish of Spilsby for ever. (Trusts of the Winthorpe and Firsby estates.) Clothing discontinued since 1741.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (See above.) Reading and writing English. (Trusts of Winthorpe and Firsby estates).

Government of Masters.—11 trustees, self-electing; appoint and dismiss head master; must be residents in Spilsby or within a few miles of it.

Masters must be members of the Church of England, and competent to teach classics, mathematics, and English generally. No restriction upon other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 70*l.*, from fees 65*l.*, besides house (at rent of 20*l.*); also is chaplain of workhouse. Assistant master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—32, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles. Non-foundationers pay, under 12 years of age, 4*l.*, above 12, 6*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read the New Testament.

School classified separately for each subject or group of subjects. School course modified at request of parents and guardians to suit case of individual boys. Religious instruction in Scripture history, Christian evidences, &c. to all. Prayers taken from the Prayer Book before and after school.

(*Continued on p.* 306.)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.											
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.						
Religious Knowledge.	3	4	- -	6	14½	4	1	- -	- -	Bible, Dean Ramsey's Catechism, Revd. W. H. Pinnock's Scripture History, Old and New Testament, Whateley's Christian Evidences, &c. &c.	9	10	3
Greek - -	1	—	- -	1	14	2	- -	- -	- -	Greek Grammar, Arnold's first Greek Book.	—	—	—
Latin - -	12	3	- -	3	14	8	- -	1	- -	LatinGrammar,Virgil, Cæsar Ovid, and Cor. Nepos.	7	—	8
French - -	1	—	2l. per ann.	1	15	2	- -	- -	- -	Christ. Colomb. Le Lutrin.	—	—	—
Arithmetic	32	4	- -	6	14½	5	- -	- -	- -	Calder's, Colenso's, Mental, &c.	9	—	5
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	9	2	- -	15	3	4	- -	- -	- -	Potts' Euclid, and Lund's Algebra.	7	—	5
Physics - -	15	2	- -	6	14½	1	- -	- -	- -	Crossley's.	9	—	1
Natural History.	15	2	- -	6	14½	3	- -	- -	- -	Chambers' Zoology, and Animal Physiology.	9	—	2
History - -	32	4	- -	6	14½	4	- -	- -	- -	Ince and Gilbert's English and French large and small editions. Outlines, Roman and Grecian S. P. C. K.	9	—	4
Geography -	32	4	- -	6	14½	2	- -	- -	- -	Cornwell's, &c.	9	—	2
English Grammar.	32	4	- -	6	14½	2	- -	- -	- -	Morell's and Cornwell's.	9	—	4
English Literature.	6	1	- -	6	14½	1	- -	- -	- -	——	—	—	—
English Composition.	27	3	- -	6	14½	1	- -	2	- -	Cornwell's, Hiley's, &c., &c.	9	—	2
Reading -	32	4	- -	6	14½	5	- -	- -	- -	The histories they have to prepare.	9	—	5
Writing	32	4	- -	6	14½	3	- -	- -	- -	Swan's copy books, &c., &c.	9	—	5

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours. 1	—	—	Bible, Sinclair's Catm. &c. &c. Scrip. Hist. O. and N. T. by S. P. C. K. &c., &c.	5	yrs. 8	3	hour. 1	—	—	Bible, Church Catechism, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	Latin Grammar Jacob's Lat. Reader (Sec. Div.) &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Calder's, Mental, & .	5	—	6	—	—	—	Calder's 1st Part.
—	—	—	Pott's Euclid and Lund's Algebra.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Crossley's Class Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Crossley's Class Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Ince and Gilbert's Histories, &c.	5	—	4	—	—	—	John's Eng. Hist. and Outlines Hist. by S. P. C. K.
—	—	—	Cornwell's.	5	—	4	—	—	—	Cornwell's for beginners.
—	—	—	Cornwell's, &c.	5	—	5	—	2	—	Cornwell's First Grammar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	Cornwell's.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	The Histories, &c. they have to prepare.	5	—	7	—	—	—	Junior Histories, &c. &c.
—	—	—	Swan's Copy Books, &c.	5	—	5	—	—	—	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, and partly by examination. Separate for each group of subjects.

Examinations twice a year, by head master or by an examiner selected by trustees. Prizes given by the head master to the first boy in each class.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter by head master only, and in school.

Playground, a small yard 22 yards by 12 yards.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. Two lessons daily prepared at home.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

John Walker, Solicitor, Spilsby.
Geo. Walker, Surgeon, Raithby.
Jno. Thimbleby, Surgeon,
Thos. Thimbleby, Solicitor,
John West Walker, Surgeon,
West Jno. Rainey, Solicitor,
Geo. Walker, Solicitor,
T. A. Bellamy, Bookseller, } Spilsby.
Jas. Eve, Draper,
Wm. Oliver, Farmer,
Jno. Palliser, Draper,
W. W. Rose, Ironmonger,
Jas. Searby, Tailor,

Head Master:

Rev C. G. Ridley.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Draper - -	Spilsby - -	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Clergyman - -	Hundleby - -	½ mile.
" " 3	Dealer in china, &c.	Spilsby - -	About 100 yards.
" " - 4	Bookseller - -	Do. - -	" 70 "
" " - 5	Labourer - -	Do. - -	" 110 "
" " - 6	Banker's Clerk -	Do. - -	" 60 "
" " - 7	Butcher - -	Do. - -	" 70 "
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Hundleby -	1 mile.
" " - 9	Ropemaker - -	Spilsby - -	About 300 yards.
" " - 10	Baker - -	Welton-le-Marsh	6 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Spilsby - -	About 350 yards.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Toynton All Saints	2 miles.
" " - 3	Clergyman - -	Raithby - -	Nearly 2 miles.
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Draper - -	Spilsby - -	¼ mile.
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Hundleby - -	1 mile.
" " - 8	Printer - -	Spilsby - -	About 350 yards.
" " - 9	Labourer - -	Do - -	" 60 "
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	" 120 "

Stamford.—Radcliffe's Free Grammar School.

Mr. H. W. Eve's Report.

By a decision of Lord Lyndhurst in 1828, it was recognized that "from the expressions of the founder, and from the grant in the reign of Edward VI., as well as with reference to the history of the times, this school was intended to be used as a grammar school." His lordship further refused to investigate whether the school was conducted in a manner suitable to its nature and condition, inasmuch as the master was removable by the mayor and the master of St. John's College, Cambridge, conjointly.

The appointment of the master might be difficult. It rested originally with the mayor, acting with the *advice and consent* of the master of St. John's. I am informed that the mayor's share in the appointment has devolved upon the trustees of the municipal charities. I cannot learn that any serious dispute has occurred on the subject, but it would be desirable to fix more definitely the functions of the two parties.

The school consists of upwards of 80 boys, who are taught by the head master, a former fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and author of several classical school books, and one assistant, who is neither a graduate nor certificated, but seems fairly competent for elementary teaching. The highest class, which works to some extent in two divisions, consists of four boys, three of them sons of a clergyman in the town; one of them is soon going up to the University. Their translations were creditably done. The younger boys were allowed to use a dictionary.

The second class, consisting of boys of about 13, were doing Greek delectus and Cæsar. Their construing was only moderate, and their knowledge of grammar small. These two classes and the third are taught entirely by the head master. The other three classes, forming the lower school, are mainly under the assistant, but the head master makes a point of hearing them all once a day. The fourth class (the highest of the lower school, consisting of boys from 10 to 13) did dictation poorly, and showed only a slight knowledge of elementary geography and English history. Their arithmetic, however, was very fair, and showed some intelligence. That of the upper school was also fair; in several cases very good. The papers sent up were, however, untidy, and looked like the work of boys not much accustomed to examinations. Only six boys were able to do elementary algebra; about 12 more had begun, but were not able to produce any result. The head boy did some more difficult questions well, and showed a good knowledge of Euclid. The standard of the last class is very low, as the qualifications for admission are not strictly required. The discipline appears satisfactory.

The school buildings are in good repair. They consist of two large rooms, one of which would contain 40, the other 80, boys

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

with comfort. The head master's house is held in trust by a body of feoffees, who are not identical with the trustees of the school. An adjacent house, which he occupies, belongs to the Marquis of Exeter. He has laid out a great deal of money in uniting the two houses and adapting them for boarders. There is ordinary bedroom accommodation for about 40 boys, three or four studies, each for three or four boys, and a dining-hall. The present head master has for some time ceased to receive boarders. An exchange with the Marquis of Exeter, so as to secure the two houses for future head masters, would be desirable.

There are several points in connexion with the Marshall's exhibition which call for remark:—1. There are two exhibitions for four years, so that they fall in only every other year. The head master was anxious that there should have been three for three years, so as to fall in annually. 2. A native of Stamford has the preference, if duly qualified, then boys educated for six half years at the school. The prize is thus neither definitely for the school nor for the town.* 3. If the exhibition be not claimed at the proper time, it lapses to the general funds of Marshall's charity. The clause of the statute (18 & 19 Vict. c. 15.) has been interpreted to imply that in such a case the income of the whole four years, not only that of the current year, would be lost. The school has not yet suffered from it, except in having to send boys too early to the University.

In 1864 the corporation memorialized the Charity Commissioners to investigate the condition of the school, complaining, 1, that the numbers were smaller than they ought to be; 2, that the Marshall Exhibitions had never been awarded to a native of Stamford; 3, that there was a general want of confidence in the instruction imparted or in the system of management. The Inspector of Charities, Mr. Hare, accordingly visited Stamford, and drew up a detailed report. With respect to the allegations made by the corporation the following are his remarks:

"1. I think it impossible to say that, in point of numbers, the Grammar school does not fully sustain its position as an educational institution in Stamford, having a special rather than a general object.

"2. What has occurred with regard to these exhibitions during the short period they have been in existence affords no reason to doubt that the master of the Grammar school performs his duty in preparing his scholars for them.

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* The exhibitions have been awarded as as follows:—

1857. Boarder; invited to the school for the purpose, no free boy being old enough.
1858. Boarder; one free boy presented to examiner, but rejected as incompetent.
1861. Boarder; had been a free boy.
1862. Educated as a free boy, by permission of head master.
1865. Free-born boy (son of head master).
1866. Free-born boy.

The earlier results gave rise to some dissatisfaction, though it appears that justice was done. If the exhibition were applicable to the general advancement in life of the holder, it would always be possible to find a duly qualified native of Stamford.

"3. I have received no evidence of any want of confidence or dissatisfaction on the part of the inhabitants of Stamford with the instruction imparted or system pursued at the Grammar school with regard to any subject of education which its scheme proposes to embrace; nor have I found any cause for such dissatisfaction or want of confidence."*

Since Mr. Hare's visit the numbers have considerably increased, as people have discovered that any boy may be sent free. Many boys, indeed, have been sent who would be much better at the National school. I found the general feeling strongly in favour of the adoption of a scheme like that of Grantham, for example, in which modern languages, &c. should be included, and not averse to the payment of a moderate capitation fee. Such a fee would, no doubt, exclude some boys who now come to the school for little more than a primary education. Some exhibitions from the primary schools would probably meet the wants of the most deserving of them. It is very generally remarked that the number of masters is not sufficient to do justice to 80 boys. At the same time their energy and efficiency are fully recognized. Several tradesmen have sent their sons away from the town for a different kind of education.

The school formerly stood very well as a boarding school, preparing boys for the University, and has gained many high honours. About 15 or 20 years ago it became unpopular, partly, it is said, in consequence of several boys having been sent away for grave offences. Since then it has never recovered its position, nor has the head master, of late, exerted himself to fill his house. Indeed, the entire change in the character of the school since he became head master has made his position by no means easy. The account I have given above of his work speaks for itself. It may be doubted whether it would be desirable to attempt to revive it as a classical school, considering, on the one hand, the wants of the town, and on the other the proximity of Oakham and Uppingham.

The town is rich in charities. The funds of the Blue Coat school are said to be fully adequate to its wants, and the revenues of Browne's hospital are large.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 279, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Radcliffe (alderman of Stamford in 1495, 1503, and 1512), who died in or about 1530, by will directed his feoffees to stand seised of all his lands, &c. in Stamford, in trust to find an honest and able person being learned to teach scholars within the town of Stamford freely, and to pay him the yearly profits; if within 21 years they should not obtain the royal licence for the admortisement of the lands, &c., then to apply the produce to charitable purposes. By Act of Parliament 2 Edward VI. A.D. 1548, the lands were vested in the aldermen of the town of Stamford on the

* Extracted from a pamphlet by the Rev. F. E. Gretton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

same trusts. No deeds in existence; Act of Parliament printed in Blore's Charitable Foundations of Stamford. The master's house was purchased in 1608, and is held by a separate body of trustees for the use of the schoolmaster.

School Property.—Houses in Stamford and 10 acres of open fields. Average annual value 612*l.* gross, paid over quarterly to master, who thereout pays 10*l.* per annum to clerk to trustees for collection of rents, stipend of assistant masters, rates, taxes, repairs, and other incidental expenses. Net income of school about 500*l.*; paid to head master, who thereout pays 100*l.* to an assistant. No probable increase. Two Marshall's scholarships of 50*l.* each tenable at either University, and one of 20*l.* at St. John's College, Cambridge, for a nominee of Marquis of Exeter.

Buildings (containing two large schoolrooms) and site good. Head master's house with adjoining house (rented by head master) is adapted for reception of sixty boarders.

Objects of Trust.—An honest, able, and sufficient learned man to teach freely all such scholars as should resort to the school-house (Act of Parliament). Held to be a grammar school (decision of Lord Lyndhurst, 1828). For boys from 8 to 12 years old at admission able to read well, to write a legible hand, to repeat perfectly the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, according to the rubric, and, in master's judgment, qualified to enter upon the Latin Grammar. Not to stay after 15, except those intended for the Universities (Rules of master of St. John's College, Cambridge, A.D. 1833, modified by rule in 1853).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Learning and manners (Act of Parliament). Classics, writing, common arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, elements of algebra and geometry, as preparatory to admission to either of the Universities (Rules of master of St. John's).

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by master of St. John's College, Cambridge, A.D. 1833 and 1853, as empowered by Act 2 Edw. VI.

Trustees of municipal charities of borough of Stamford, consisting of twelve residents, with advice and consent of master of St. John's, appoint and for neglect of duty dismiss master. The master of St. John's is visitor and has the right of controlling the course of instruction.

Master must be an honest, able, and sufficient learned man. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master allowed to take an unlimited number of boarders. Total net income 400*l.* from endowment and house. No fees. Is also curate of two neighbouring parishes. Assistants appointed and paid by master, who is responsible for their conduct and has them entirely under his direction.

Day Scholars.—77, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two miles. Provide their own books; in other respects their education absolutely gratuitous. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Master receives two or three private pupils. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 80 to 100 guineas.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read well, write a legible hand, repeat perfectly Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments according to the rubric, and be able in master's judgment to enter upon the Latin Grammar.

School classified uniformly for general course of instruction. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction twice a week. School business begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book, and a portion of Scripture read every day.

Promotions by examination at beginning of each half-year.

Examination half-yearly by master with such assistance as he sees fit. Merit money given by master.

Punishments: translation or repetition of lessons, deprivation of holiday, temporary exclusion from playground, caning, suspension, and removal; all by head master only. Caning publicly, but rarely used.

Playground, 1,143 square yards.

Seven boys gone to Universities within the last five years, besides two after more than a year's interval, without preparation. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867, two of whom had been day scholars.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, upper school 30, lower school 32 hours per week. All lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Municipal Charity Trustees : *

James Henry Fysh, Gentleman.
Thomas Woodhouse Ashby, Ironfounder.
George Baker, Gentleman.
George Cayley, Banker.
Mr. Groves, Gentleman.
H. C. Handson, Chemist.
Spencer Pratt, Physician.
The Rev. Thomas Pyper.
John Forkington, Solicitor.
Henry Tebbutt, Grocer.
Rev. Nicholas Walters.

All of Stamford, except that Dr. Pratt has left the town, and Mr. Pyper is about to leave.

Clerk to Trustees :

Richard Thompson, Solicitor, Stamford.

Head Master :

Rev. F. E. Gretton, B.D.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Oxford : Merton Postmastership ; open Scholarship, 80*l.*, at Jesus College; 1st Class Moderations. Cambridge : Hulsean Professorship ; 3rd Class, Classical Tripos ; open Scholarship, 60*l.*, Emmanuel; 2 Theological Prizes at St. John's. Middle Class Examination, "distinguished" in Latin and Greek.

(*b*) 3, Civil Service ; 1, Indian Civil Service ; 1, Indian Medical Service, first on the list of candidates ; 1, Commission in the Army.

It may fairly be stated that as headmaster takes no number of Boarders, and the day boys, in great proportion, enter into trade or commerce, the above list is smaller than it would otherwise be.

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* The master's house is held by a different body of trustees.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	All.	Classes, six.	No Fee is paid by any Boy.				Variable.		hours.				
Greek - -	14					57			9*	Herodotus IV., cc. 1-64. Thucydides IV., cc. 1-95. Æschylus, Chœphori. Homer, Il. xxiii.			
Latin - -	All.					5			5	Greek Testament, Saint Mark, 8 chaps. Tacitus, Agricola.			
French - -	—			6	16			5		Cicero, Phillipp. IX., and Or. p. Archia. Virgil, Georg. iv.	8	13	20
Arithmetic -	All.									Ovid. Fasti, II. 1-358. Gretton's Reddenda for Latin Verse and Prose.			
Mathematics pure or applied, beside preceding.	14					6			6	Shrewsbury Verse Book for Greek Iambics. Kennedy's Curriculum and Wilkins' Greek Prose. Euclid. Algebra. Arithmetic.			
History - -	All.									Butler's Geography. History.			
Geography -	All.												
English Literature.	All.												
English Composition.	22					4							
Writing - -	All.												

* Besides exercises in Greek and Latin six hours.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hours.		hours.	
			1st Division:						2	Kenedy's Latin Grammar, pp. 55.
			Xenophon, Anabasis I. cc. 5.							Bible, the Gospel by St. John.
			Wilkins' Anthology, p.p. 32							Cornwell's Geography, pp. 50.
			Greek Testament, Saint							History of England, pp. 50.
		5†	Mark, cc. 8.				3	5	6	Arithmetic.
			Horace, Od. I. 1–25.							Writing.
			Virgil, Æn. I. v.v. 300.							Dictation.
		4	Sallust Catil., cc. ii.							
			Cic. de Senect. cc. xii. to end.							
	5		Bible, Deuter. cc. xvi.	12	10					
			Carr's Grecian History, pp.120.							
			Butler's Ancient Geography.							
			Kennedy's Greek Grammar, pp. 98.						6	
			Euclid, Books 1 and 2.							
			Algebra to Quadratic Equations.							
		6	Arithmetic.							
			Exercises, Prose and Verse, Gretton's Reddenda.							
			2nd Division:							
			Greek Grammar, pp. 60.							
			Hor. Od., Book 1.							
			Sallust, Cat. cc. viii.							
			Kennedy's Palæstra, Prose, pp. 80, Verse, pp. 20.							
			Carr's Grecian History, pp.150.						3	
			Bushby's Scripture History, the whole.							
		3	Butler's Ancient and Modern Geography.							
			Gretton's Reddenda for Exercises.							
			Euclid.							
			Algebra.							
			Arithmetic.						3	
Variable.						33, exclusive of Writing and Arithmetic, which are not taught every day.				

† Besides three hours Greek and Latin exercises.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Stamford.	
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Banker - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Farm Bailiff - -	Burghley Park -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Stamford.	
,, ,, - 9	Plumber & Glazier	Do.	
,, ,, - 10	Innkeeper - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Pipemaker - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 2	Miller - -	Newstead Mill -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 3	Wine Merchant -	Stamford.	
,, ,, - 4	Attorney's Clerk -	Do.	
,, ,, - 5	Carpenter's Widow	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Tailor - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Upholsterer -	Do.	
,, ,, - 8	Wheelwright -	Do.	
,, ,, - 9	Farmer & Druggist	Bainton (the boy lodging in Stamford).	4 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Shropshire (the boy residing with his aunt in Stamford).	

Stickney.—Lovell's Free Grammar School.

Mr. H. W. Eve's Report.

The present constitution of the school is due to the Commission of 1767, which provided for a succession of trustees, and ordered that the staple of the education should be in English, arithmetic, and merchants' accounts; Latin, Greek, and Hebrew being left quite optional. The founder had mentioned nothing but those three languages. The then incumbent of Stickney was master, but paid the revenues to an assistant, taught the classics and superintended the school without receiving any emolument; the present rector, Mr. Coltman, does the same. It will be seen, however, that only one boy learns Latin, and even he had to be persuaded to do so.

The school is, if anything, a little above the level of a National school. Of seven children in the 1st class (aged about 13) five did creditable papers in arithmetic, showing some intelligence. The 2nd class are more backward, and did not work with much certainty, even in elementary rules. The dictation of the best boys was good. A little history and geography was known. Two boys had begun Euclid, and knew a little. The discipline appears to be quite satisfactory. A second teacher was added only last year.

The buildings, which were erected in 1858, consist of a large school-room and a class-room, capable of containing about 100 children, and well furnished with blackboards, maps, &c.

The school seems to be thoroughly well managed as a primary school, and the trustees are of opinion that there is no demand for any higher education. It should be borne in mind, however, that no more work is done than could be effected by a few subscriptions and a grant from the Committee of Council. There are several endowed schools of a higher class within 10 miles.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 560, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Lovell, 12 December (proved 19 December) 1678, who gave lands in Winthorpe to maintain a free school in Stickney for ever. Two acres for site of school purchased in Stickney. Afterwards an allotment of three acres was made in the same parish. Deeds in school chest.

School Property.—46a. 0r. 38p. of land in Winthorpe, and 4a. 3r. 6p. in Stickney. Annual income (in 1864–5) 112*l.* gross, 95*l.* net, besides house for master. Whole applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Residence for master not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free school with an able schoolmaster to teach and instruct youths fit for the University (Will of Founder). For the instruction

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

of youth of both sexes in Stickney including the fitting of such scholars for the universities or any profession, trade, or business, as the parents or guardians should desire, without any gratuity or reward (Decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, A.D. 1768).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, Greek, and Hebrew (Founder's Will). Reading and speaking English, English Grammar, writing, arithmetic, merchants' accounts, Church Catechism, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew (Commissioners' Decree).

Government and Masters.—Decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 23 February 1768.

Trustees nine in number, self-electing. Appoint and dismiss head and second master, and take some part in half-yearly examination.

No restriction upon other employment of head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—The rector of the parish is nominal head master, appointed with stipulation that he is to have no share in emoluments. Total income of second master, from endowment 66*l.* besides house. Allowed to take boarders. Also an assistant master, salary 20*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—49 (and 21 girls), 40 on foundation, chiefly under 10 years old, from distances up to two miles. Non-foundationers pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for general work. Foundationers free. Attend on Sundays and go to church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read words of one syllable.

School classified by one leading group of subjects solely. A chapter in the Bible read daily. School opened and closed with prayers. On Sundays the children attend church. Children of nonconformists excused.

Promotion by examination once every three months.

Examination twice a year by trustees and diocesan inspector. Prizes occasionally given by Trustees.

Corporal punishment, with cane, publicly.

Playground 36 perches.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 47 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week. One-sixth of lessons prepared at home.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Geo. Coltman, Rectory, Stickney.
Josh. Rinder, Farmer, East Keal.
Rev. T. W. Booth, Friskney.
J. G. Coupland, Farmer, Frieston.
F. Lyon Hopkins, Esq., Boston.
T. Palethorpe, Farmer, Stickney.
J. R. Kirkham, Farmer, Audleby.
T. Kirkham, Farmer, Biscathorpe.
Major Grantham, West Keal Hall.

Head Master (nominal):

Rev. Geo. Coltman, B.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Geo. Hunter.
Samuel Lovell.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Out of business -	Stickney - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Shopkeeper - -	Do. - -	80 yards.
„ „ - 3	Carpenter - -	Do. - -	150 „
„ „ - 4	Shopkeeper - -	New Bolingbroke	2 miles.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Stickney - -	1 „
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Midville - -	1 „
„ „ - 7	Labourer - -	Stickney - -	200 yards.
„ „ - 8	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	100 „
„ „ - 9	Policeman - -	Do. - -	200 „
„ „ - 10	Labourer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Do. - -	150 yards.
„ „ - 2	Brickmaker - -	Frieston Fen -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 3	Butcher - -	Stickney - -	50 yards.
„ „ - 4	Labourer - -	Do. - -	200 „
„ „ - 5	Shoemaker - -	Do. - -	200 „
„ „ - 6	Labourer - -	Do. - -	100 „
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	300 „
„ „ - 8	Carpenter - -	Do. - -	150 „
„ „ - 9	Labourer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	200 yards.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of boys learning

Religious Knowledge	70
Geography	70
Writing	70
Arithmetic	69
Reading	80
English Grammar	44
History	20
English Composition	20
Music	12
Mensuration and Surveying	1
Latin	1

The boys are formed into four classes: in first 20 boys, average age 12½; second 21, average age 11; lowest 14, average 7¾.

Books used in the school:
Sinclair's Church Catechism.
Reid's English Grammar.
History of England by Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Fourth Reading Book by do.
Second, Third, and Fourth Reading Books by Irish Board.
Reading Book by Chambers.
Graduated Reading by Baker.
Sullivan's and Hogarth's Geography.
Colenso's Arithmetic.
Tate's and Nesbit's Mensuration.
Valpy's Grammar and Delectus.
Henry's First Reader.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) At Spilsby Local Examination:—

1861. Isabella Sharpe, 1st prize. }
1865. Alfred Sharpe, 1st do. } 1st Division.
„ George Lovell, 3rd do. }
„ Mary Ann Simpson, 1st prize 2nd Division.

WAINFLEET.—MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

This school appears to be a part of Magdalen College, Oxford. Bishop Waynflete, the founder of that college, being anxious to promote the spread of grammar learning in the north of England, made over to it certain lands which had been left him at Wainfleet, and a school-room which he had caused to be erected there. In the statutes which he drew up for the college, he directs that 10*l.* per annum shall be paid to the master, who is, if possible, to be in priest's orders. It should be observed that in the same statutes the salary of the president is fixed at 20*l.* per annum, besides the same sum for the support of himself and three servants; the remuneration of each of the deans is 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the weekly allowance for a fellow's commons varies from 12*d.* to 16*d.* Again, 10*l.* was in Waynflete's time the stipend attached to the mastership of Winchester and of Eton, with both of which he was connected. The salary of the Provost of Eton was fixed at 30*l.* (A.D. 1446). It should be said, however, that the whole remuneration of the master of Winchester, including allowances, is computed at 38*l.* A section of the statutes, which is quoted below, relates to the Wainfleet School and the Magdalen College School at Oxford. I am uncertain to what extent they were intended to be placed on the same footing, but there seems to be but little difference in the terms employed.

The principal variation lies in the occurrence of the words "ut sit in collegio nostro . . . ." at the beginning of the statute where the Oxford School is described, and in the appointment of an usher for that school. The support of the Oxford School is charged on the general revenues of the college, that of the Wainfleet School on the Lincolnshire revenues.

In 1753, the inhabitants complained that the office of schoolmaster had been held by the rector of the parish, and that no children were taught. They accordingly advertised for a master. The college then took the matter up, and appointed Mr. Pickburn, who died in 1755. His brother succeeded him, and retained his office till 1811. In his time the endowment was 17 marks (11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) from Magdalen College, the rent of about 18 acres of land (in 1808, 15*l.*), a rentcharge of 2*l.* granted by one Woolbie in 1579, and an annual payment of 3*s.* 8*d.* from the churchwardens and overseers of Wainfleet All Saints. At present the college receives the rents (between 30*l.* and 40*l.*) and the capitation fees, and pays the master 100*l.* a year.

In Mr. Pickburn's time the school seems to have been mainly an elementary school, but under his successors more classics were taught. At the last vacancy, the inhabitants petitioned for a commercial school, and the present master, who had been master at a union school in the neighbourhood, was appointed. He is

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

said to be a man of some ability and scientific knowledge, but is quite unable to teach classics. Many of the inhabitants are anxious that the character of the school should be raised, as it is now little better than a primary school. Had an effort been made to turn it into a middle-class school of a high order, probably every one would have been satisfied. The town has a British school and two National schools. My attention was called to the fact that eight or nine boys from the town and immediate neighbourhood have been sent to a private school recently opened at Burgh, about five miles distant. The cause appears to be partly dissatisfaction with the instruction given at Wainfleet, but in a great measure the unwillingness of parents to let their children associate with the lower classes, who compose the bulk of the school.

I examined the two highest classes in arithmetic; two or three boys did fairly in the rules up to proportion, excluding fractions; but several were quite unable to do sums in compound multiplication, &c. They read well, and most of them seemed to understand what they read. Very little geography was known. The 3rd class could not read words of two syllables with anything like fluency, and were mostly ignorant of the multiplication table. Latin grammar has occasionally been taught. The discipline did not appear to be very good, and some of the children were not as well dressed as in a well-regulated National school.

The original building of 1848 is still used, and is in excellent repair; and the lower rooms form the master's dwelling-house; the upper room, 70 feet by 20, recently restored by the College is used for the school.

Extract from the Original Statutes of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod pro perpetuo in nostro collegio sit unus magister sive informator in grammatica, conductitius per presidentem pariter et remotivus, qui quoscunque, ad scholam grammaticalem juxta nostrum collegium prædictum fundatam et situatam, accedentes, libere et gratis, sine cujuscunque rei exactione, summa diligentia et modo expedientiori informet, doceat, et instruat. Ac sub dicto magistro sit unus hostiarius, sub prædicta forma conductitius et remotivus, qui dictos advenientes sub prædicto magistro, libere et gratis et absque cujuscunque rei exactione, informet et instruat, et dicti magistri in omnibus vices gerat et suppleat. Cui quidem magistro decem libras et dicto hostiario centum solidos, præter cameras et septimanales communas eorundem, quas communas sociorum nostri collegii volumus esse æquales de bonis omnibus nostri collegii annuatim persolvi volumus.

[The statute goes to provide, (1) that precautions be taken against a long vacancy in the office of master; (2) that no fellow interpose to prevent a scholar from being punished; (3) that the master and usher swear to obey the statutes.]

Præterea quia, ultra et præter dictam scholam grammaticalem Oxoniæ per nos fundatam, ereximus et fundavimus, de bonis

nobis a Deo collatis, unam aliam scholam grammaticalem in villa de Waynflete, Lincolniensis diocesis, perpetuis futuris temporibus, Deo propitio, duraturam, statuimus igitur, mandamus, et volumus, pro felici continuatione ejusdem scholæ, quod per præsidentem nostri collegii, cum consilio vice-præsidentis et unius decanorum, in perpetuum deputetur et ordinetur et præferatur pro eadem schola unus magister sive informator in grammatica conductitius, in ordine sacerdotali constitutus, si talis convenienter haberi poterit; cui, pro salario suo et labore, de bonis collegii nostri memorati, videlicet de proventibus et reditibus in dicto comitatu Lincolniæ provenientibus, singulis annis ad iv. anni terminos, vel statim post, per æquales portiones, decem libræ sterlingorum persolvantur. Qui quidem magister sive informator, sic ut præfertur, per præsidentem conductitius pariter et remotivus, quoscunque ad dictam scholam accedentes libere et gratis, sine cujusque rei exactione, modo expedientiori informet, doceat, et instruat, et, si sacerdos fuerit, orabit, &c.

[The statute goes on to require certain prayers from the master and scholars, among which is one for the soul of Aulekar, who bequeathed some of his lands to Waynflete.]

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 599, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, A.D. 1484, who gave 10*l.* out of profits of lands in county.

School Property. — Average annual income of the lands in Wainfleet (18a. 3r. 2p.) charged with the stipend of the master is 93*l.* 3*s.** The college pay the master 100*l.* a year, besides rates, taxes, repairs, coals, and cleaning school.

School buildings restored by college about 10 years ago. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Unrestricted.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Governors are President, and scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford. President, with advice of vice-president and one of deans, appoints master. The President can also remove him. He also admits and removes the scholars.

Master must be in priest's orders, preferentially.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One master, certificated. Total income 100*l.* from college, besides house.

Day Scholars.—Chiefly sons of farmers and shopkeepers, from distances up to four or five miles. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must have an elementary knowledge of subjects taught in school.

School classification uniform. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction specially attended to. School work begins and ends with prayers.

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* The master of the school states that the lands are let to four tenants, and the rents amount to 51*l.* 3*s.* per annum, and that the College pays 100*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination, periodically, by examiners selected by governors. Prizes and gratuities given.

Corporal punishment inflicted in extreme cases.

Playground, 34 yards by 17 yards, close to school. Boys have free access to a library.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week, besides time for preparation of lessons in geography, grammar, arithmetic, and spelling.

Master:
William Holbrook.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—Then ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Doctor of Medicine	Wainfleet - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Doctor of Medicine	Do. - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Do. - -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Coal Merchant -	Do. - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Doctor of Medicine	Do. - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 7	Cottager - -	Do. - -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Master Tailor -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Thorpe - -	3 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Machine Owner -	Wainfleet - -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 2	Cottager - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Thorpe -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Wainfleet - -	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Carpenter - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Ground Keeper -	Northolme -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 9	Shopkeeper - -	Wainfleet - -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	—	12	Y. 11	5	H. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	H. $3\frac{3}{4}$	The Text Books in use for Religious Knowledge are the Holy Bible, Sellon's Abridgment of the Scriptures, and the Sacred History in the Reading Books of the Irish Educational Commissioners. The Eton Latin Grammar is used. Chambers' Bookkeeping. National Society's Mensuration. Elementary lessons on Natural History, Astronomy, and Geology are occasionally given with the assistance of diagrams.	12	Y. 10	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Chambers and the Irish Arithmetic. Chambers' Introduction to the Sciences. Chambers' Geography. The National Society's English History. The English Grammar of the Irish Commissioners.	9	Y. 8	5	H. 1	—	H. 5	The British Reading Book. The National Society's Reading Book. The 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Reading Books of the Irish Commissioners.
Latin	2	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arithmetic	All	3	—	12	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{3}{4}$		12	—	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	4		—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	
Bookkeeping	3	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural History.	12	—	—	12	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
History	20	2	—	12	—	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{4}$		8	—	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{4}$		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Geography	$24\frac{1}{2}$	2	—	—	—	3	1	5	3		All	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{4}$		—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Grammar.	29	3	—	12	—	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	3		All	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$		5	—	3	1	—	3	
Reading	All	3	—	12	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{3}{4}$		All	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{3}{4}$		9	—	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	
Writing	All	3	—	12	—	5	1	—	5		All	—	5	1	—	5		9	—	8	1	—	8	
Drawing	8	2	—	—	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$		—	—	—	—	—	4		—	—	—	—	—	—	

X 2

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WRAGBY.—HANSARD'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

Nearly the whole of Wragby belongs to Mr. Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, near Grantham, who is sole trustee of the school, though the rent charge by which the master is paid comes from another estate. The population has been quite stationary for the last twenty years. The town is at equal distances (about 10 miles) from Lincoln, Horncastle, and Market Rasen, all of which have schools, which are either Grammar schools or middle schools of the higher class. It appears, therefore, to be well adapted for the object which the school is carrying out, of supplying a cheap education to the sons of small farmers. The only endowed school in the neighbourhood of the same character is Heighington, near Lincoln, which has at present no boarders.

Till between 1830 and 1840 there was a flourishing boarding school here, taught by the master of the Grammar school, who took upwards of 50 boarders in a house which he rented for the purpose. The numbers subsequently dwindled to nothing, and it was determined to unite the offices of Grammar and National schoolmaster, both appointments being in the hands of Mr. Turnor. The National schoolroom, which is his property, is now used for the boys' grammar and primary schools, and the old grammar school, which is much smaller, for the girls. The arrangement is a very convenient one, but might easily be disturbed. The present master, Mr. Turney, was appointed in 1848, and has taken boarders for the last 12 years. He has succeeded in getting together about 20. They are accommodated in rather a rough style in the house attached to the National school, and in another house, which Mr. Turney has rented. It is said, however, that they are made very comfortable, and their appearance was that of boys who are well cared for. As the payment is only from 18 to 22 guineas a year, much cannot be expected. The bedrooms are not altogether satisfactory; the boys sleep two in a bed, and the allowance of space for each is only about 300 cubic feet. I am informed that, with better accommodation, more boarders would be attracted.

Mr. Turney is assisted by an usher, to whom he pays 30*l.* per annum, besides board and lodging. During the regular school hours (9 to 12 and 1 to 4), the master gives himself up principally to the National school, while the usher is employed with the boarders in the smaller of the two rooms into which the school is divided. In arithmetic lessons all the boys are mixed. There are, therefore, no complaints that the poor children are neglected for the sake of the boarders. At the early lessons Mr. Turney takes part in the instruction of the boarders.

I examined the first three classes in arithmetic. The 1st and 2nd (average age 13), which include most of the boarders and

four or five of the best boys of the National school, had made very fair progress, and for the most part worked neatly and accurately. The 3rd class, which consists almost entirely of National school children, was quite in the elements; many of the boys, of course, were away in the fields. The reading and the knowledge of Scripture history were satisfactory, the spelling fair, the geography not quite so good. Four boys only were learning Latin, and had done about half Henry's First Latin book; they seemed to have been carefully taught. A few of the highest boys showed some knowledge of English history. The usher has obtained a certificate in drawing. A few boys learn from him for an extra payment. Day boys may work entirely with the boarders by paying 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter; the payments for the National school are 1*d.* or 3*d.* a week, according to the means of the parents.

The National school is badly supplied with books, the other boys find their own.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 4, 722. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Hansard, by will, 18 March 1627, directed a school house to be built in Wragby (*see also* Caistor, p. 186), and gave yearly stipends of 30*l.* for master, and 15*l.* for usher. Doubts arose as to validity of this bequest; and by deed, 10 April 1636, a rentcharge of 30*l.* was charged upon certain lands at Bilsby and elsewhere, in Lincolnshire, for master and usher, and it was covenanted that 50*l.* should be paid for the erection of a house.

School Property.—Annual income, 30*l.* Whole paid to master.

Schoolroom rebuilt, A.D. 1775. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of youth in good literature within or near the town of Wragby. The master and usher not to require of their scholars, their parents, or friends, anything which is not equal for schoolmasters to receive which do teach and instruct in free grammar schools. (Hansard's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature. Further, all the scholars to be instructed in the rudiments of religion, in their duty towards God and man by the space of one hour at least every Saturday and Sunday afternoon and holiday in the year. (Hansard's will.)

Government and Masters.—Representatives of Thomas Grantham, Lord of the manor of Sandon, and acting for the town of Wragby, party to the deed of A.D. 1636, had the appointment of master, but sold it in 1703 with the manor of Sandon to Sir Edmund Turnor, whose heir now appoints.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade. The school was amalgamated with the national school of the parish in 1842.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment, 30*l.* Assistants appointed and paid by master.

Day Scholars.—From distances up to three miles. Required to attend school and church twice on Sundays.

Boarders.—20; all in master's house. At least three meals a day; meat once. Boys sleep two in each bed. Hours, 6 a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be acquainted with the elements of English reading.

Boys arranged in three classes according to general proficiency. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Church

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

catechism, and Bible read daily. School work begins and ends with form of prayer supplied by vicar.

All the scholars learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, and writing; 20 learn geography and English grammar; 8 learn history; 6 mensuration; 5 drawing; 4 Latin.

Examination annually by diocesan inspector, appointed by Bishop.

Punishments: extra lessons chiefly; corporal punishment rarely resorted to; the latter by master only.

There is a library open to subscribers of 1*s.* quarterly.

Playground, half an acre. No bounds. A master generally present at games.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 29 hours for day boys, and 45 for boarders per week. All lessons prepared under supervision.

Patron:

Christopher Turnor, Esq., Stoke Rochford, Grantham.

Master:

John Turney.

COUNTIES OF RUTLAND AND LINCOLN.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note, p. 91.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed.—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£		
County of Rutland.											
Classical Schools											
Oakham - Free Grammar School.	2,959	Farming -	In a safe at Uppingham.	No-	Varied by authority.	Good	Trustees' receiver.	4,332	3,610	945*	Stat.
Uppingham - Free Grammar School.	2,218									* 1306	
County of Lincoln.											
Classical Schools											
Alford - -	2,658	Agricultural.	With Bursar	No	Modified by Court of Chancery, 1702.	Fair	Governrs.	373	329	All	Inc.
Boston - -	17,393	Mercantile	With clerk to trustees.	Yes	Scheme 1850	Fair	Trustees	—	—	—	Stat.
								See Digest, p. 164.			
Caistor - -	2,348	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Rules made by heir of founder, 1837.	Good	- -	340	305	All	Stat.
Gainsborough -	6,320	Farming -	Treasurer -	No	Scheme 1821	Good	Treasurer	45	40	All	Stat.
Grantham -	11,121	Farming -	Clerk to trustees.	Yes	Scheme 1855	Good	Trustees	1,345	1,034	1,034	Stat.
Horncastle -	4,346	Farming -	With Governors.	Yes	Scheme, 1854	Fair	Governrs.	538	467	⅔ of previous years net inc.	Stat.
Lincoln - -	20,999	Farming and manufacturing.	Town Clerk	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Fair	Visitors.	351	—	—	Stat.
Louth - -	10,560	Agricultural.	School Library.	Yes	Scheme, 1852	Bad	Warden and 6 Assistants.	1,162	923	923	Stat.

(*Continued on p. 338.*)

* About 1,300*l.* per annum paid to Hospitalers. Besides four Exhibitions
Note by Head Master.—Amount annually expended about 760*l.* an.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
12 3*	480 120	None	0	1 hered. 7 ex off. 16 local	Of good repute in the diocese.	Governors.	Yes	Town and neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence pref.	- -	Incr.	Classical -	None for school
2	8	None	0	Local	Residnce.	Master principally.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence, abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	None
1	40	None	0	Local Municipal Charity Trstees.	—	Trstees.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Sons of inhabitants, pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Grammar	Clrgy. Almspeople, doles.
None	0	None	0	One; heir of foundr.	—	Master	—	Unrestricted	—	- - -	- -	—	Not prescribed.	None
None	0	None	0	Vicar, ex off.	Residnce.	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	- -	—	None prescribed.	None
2	60	None	0	Trstees. of Municipal Charities.	—	Trstees.	?	Unrestricted	—	- - -	- -	—	Classical	None
None	0	None	0	Local	Resident wthn. soke.	H.M.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical	None
None	0	None	0	Dean & Chapter and Mayor ex off.	—	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	—	Able to enter into grammar; abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical	None
None	0	None	0	Local	Residnce.	Warden and 6 assistants.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Classical	Alms people.

(*Continued on next page.*)

of 32*l.* each at Clare, St. John's, Emmanuel, and Sidney Sussex Colleges at Cambridge.
rates, the latter not more than between 30*l.* and 40*l.* per annum.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
County of Rutland.										
Classical Schools Oakham - Free Grammar School.	H.M., usher and assistant master.	H.M. and usher by governors.	H.M. and usher by governors.	H.M.	H.M.	M.A., able to make Greek and Latin verse, &c.	H.M.	34 B. 18 D.	No change.	4 or 5
Uppingham - Free Grammar School.	H.M., usher.	H.M. and usher by governors.	H.M. and usher by governors.	H.M.	H.M.	M.A., able to make Greek and Latin verse, &c.	H.M.	261 B. 7 D.	Very much improved in usefulness.	1½
County of Lincoln.										
Classical Schools Alford - -	H. M. and usher.	Governors.	Governors	H. M.	H. M.	Practice is to appoint a graduate clergyman.	H.M.	3 B., 31 D.	No change	1 to 4
Boston - -	H.M., usher and English M. and Assistant Master.	Trstees.	Trustees with consent of Bishop.	Trstees.	Trstees with consent of bishop.	Graduate of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	20 B., 54 D.	No change	1
Caistor -	H. M. and usher.	Heir of Foundr.	- - -	Heir of Foundr.	- -	None specified -	None	9 B., 38 D.	No change	1 to 3
Gainsborough	H. M. and under master.	Governors.	Governors	H. M.	H. M.	None specified -	H.M.	6 B., 9 D.	- -	1½
Grantham -	H. M. and 3 Assist. M.; French, German, & Drawing M.	Trstees	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Graduate of English Univ. and Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	46 B., 61 D.	No great change.	2
Horncastle -	H.M., Usher and Assist. M.	Governors.	Bishop -	Governors; assist. by H.M.	Bishop, assist. by Governors.	Graduate of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	13 B., 37 D.	Very much for the better.	6
Lincoln - -	H.M., Usher mathemat. and 2 Assistants.	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H. M.	M. A. able to teach Greek and Latin.	H.M.	17 B.,* 103 D.	Usefulness.	1
Louth - -	H.M., Usher and 2 Assistant Masters.	Warden and 6 Assistants.	Bishop -	H.M.	Warden and 6 Assistants.	Graduate of Ch. of England.	None rent free.	10 B., 36 D.	No change	1

(*Continued on p.* 340.)

* The total number of Scholars in 1865 was 129, and the numbers stated in

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 90 A. 10 B.	Per cent. 75 A. 25 B.	3 or 4	1	H.M.	H.M. -	H.M.	Yes	£ 99	£ 82	£ 64	(*a*) 6½ a.m. 7 (wint.) (*b*) 9½ to 10½.	By monitor. A master sleeps near.	800	One for every two boys.
100 A.	70 A. 30 B.	9	12	H.M.	H.M. and 9 other masters.	H.M.	Yes	110	90	78	(*a*) 7 a.m. 7½ (wint.) (*b*) 9½ to 10.	By head boy and house master.	480	For each boy. A few double.
66 A. 34 B.	5 A. 50 B. 45 C.	0	—	H.M. and Assistant alone receive boarders.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	42	—	32	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	H. M.	1,266	None
90 A. 10 B.	15 A. 85 B.	2·5	Very few.	H. M. alone allowed to take boarders.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	—	51	—	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	Assist. M.	1,250	2
45 A. 55 B.	15 A. 80 B. 5 C.	·4	2·8	None necessary.	H. M. and second M.	None	Yes	52	—	34	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	Master -	443	None
A.	25 A. 62 B. 13 C.	0	·2	H.M.	H. M. and a small tradesman.	H.M.	Yes	53	—	44	(*a*) 6¾–7½ (*b*) 8½	Master -	500	None
55 A. 45 B.	30 A. 70 B.	·6	Very few.	None required.	H. M., third master, and 2 others.	None	Yes	63 45	57 39	45 34	(*a*) 6½–7½ (*b*) 8½–10	Head boy	550	None
65 A. 35 B.	15 A. 85 B.	·4	·8	Govrnrs.	H. M. and Usher.	—	Yes	65	55	41	(*a*) 7½–7¾ (*b*) 8½–10	Masters -	390	None
40 A. 60 B.	17 A. 76 B. 7 C.	·8	·9	Govrnrs.	H. M. and Usher.	H.M.	Yes	73	58	51	(*a*) 6½–7½ (*b*) 9–10	Prefects -	525	9
65 A. 35 B.	50 A. 50 B.	·4	·3	None necessary.	H. M. and Usher.	—	Yes	63	61	60	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9–10	Monitor -	714	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

the following pages as learning the several subjects refer to 1865.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
COUNTY OF RUTLAND.											
Classical Schools											
Oakham - Free Grammar School.	37	29 in Wtr. 30½ in Sumr.	Read and write.	By classics chiefly. Separate for French.	Monthly by marks. Half-yearly by examination.	About ⅓ out of school, by younger boys under supervision.	49	43	27	4	—
Uppingham - Free Grammar School.	37	26	A fair amount of English.	By classics. Separate for arithmetic and mathematics.	By examination.	All out of school. Younger boys under supervision.	260	249	76	34	—
COUNTY OF LINCOLN.											
Classical Schools											
Alford -	41	30	Reading and writing.	Latin chiefly	Marks -	One-third out of school under sup.; rest in school.	30	8	7	—	—
Boston - -	41	30	Reading and spelling.	By classics & mathematics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	One-fourth out of school; rest in school.	74	65	50	5	—
Caistor - -	40	28 to 30	Reading -	Separate for each subject.	Proficiency -	Hour and a half's work out of school; no sup.	23	6	11	—	—
Gainsborough	38	31	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Separate -	Examination -	One-fourth out of school; boarders under sup.; day boys at home.	12	5	14	—	—
Grantham -	40	30 to 33	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	Marks chiefly	Nearly all in school.	94	36	58	17	—
Horncastle -	40	26	Reading -	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Nine-tenths in school; rest under sup. or at home.	41	9	30	—	—
Lincoln - -	39 or 40	24 to 28	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Separate -	Marks and examination.	Very few learnt in school.	40	23	53	—	—
Louth - -	40 to 41	29	Reading and writing; able to learn Latin Grammar.	Separately for classics and mathematics.	By all three -	1½ to 2½ hours a day under sup.	55	22	55	3	—

(*Continued on p.* 342.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor sometimes.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three (*a*) and (*b*) chiefly.	38	44	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutor	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	207	53	All three	—	—	—	—		(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*.)
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	35	4	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three	74	50	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	47	15	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	None.
Often H.M.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	15	3	All three	1	—	—	—	—	(*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), occasionally.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	—	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	107	19	Generally from text books.	13	13	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences chiefly.	44	—	Generally from text books.	15	5	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three	129	40	All	14	27	17	—	12	All four.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	55	9	All	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
COUNTY OF RUTLAND.													
Classical Schools													
Oakham - - Free Grammar School.	50	50	—	—	—	—	25	6	—	Drawing extra. Very few learn.	- - -	Half-yearly	Yearly by masters of Oakham and Uppingham alternately.
Uppingham - Free Grammar School.	260	138	260	260	147	260	—	24	28	All - -	Singing, 192	Half-yearly	Yearly by masters of Uppingham and Oakham alternately.
COUNTY OF LINCOLN.													
Classical Schools													
Alford - -	33	35	—	35	—	35	35	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	By Governors once a year.
Boston - -	74	74	—	74	50	52	52	15	—	A few P. M. -	- - -	Christmas	Appointed by Bishop, midsummer.
Caistor - -	47	47	47	—	11	11	—	—	—	- - - -	Mapping 36	Yes -	—
Gainsborough	15	15	15	—	15	15	15	4	2	P. and C. - -	- - -	H.M., half-yearly.	—
Grantham -	107	107	—	107	—	107	80	58	—	G. D.; P.; D. F.; D. M.; and C.	- - -	Christmas	Midsummer trustees.
Horncastle -	44	44	24	—	—	10	39	—	—	- - - -	- - -	3 times a year.	Trustees, annually.
Lincoln - -	129	129	104	27	63	120	127	94	100	G. D.; P.; D. F.; D. M.; T. M.; and P.M.	- - -	Monthly -	Governors, annually.
Louth - -	55	55	29	—	Practically all.	—	39	Many	—	None in school -	- - -	Christmas	Midsummer; trustees.

(*Continued on p.* 344.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole, School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Greek given up occasionally.			50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning;—and evening for boarders.	All	H.M.	Boarders	Boarders, 2.
Yes	Yes	Yes	260	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	House master.	-	Boarders, 2.
No	No	No	35	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	All	H.M.	None	Boarders, 2
Yes	Yes	Yes	74	Open to all.	Usher	Dr. Blomfield's, before and after school.	All	Vicar or H.M.	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 2
Yes	Yes	Yes	47	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	All	Boarders, H.M.; day-boys, clergyman.	Boarders	Boarders.
No	Yes	Yes	15	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	All	Vicar	Boarders, 1	Boarders.
Yes	Yes	Yes	107	Ch. of Eng., but open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All	Vicar	Younger boarders, 1.	Boarders, 2.
No	No	Yes	50	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	Some excused.	Masters and Vicar.	None	Boarders.
No	No	Yes	128	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	One excused.	H. M. and Clergyman.	None	Boarders.
Yes	Yes	Yes	53	Open to all.	Each master.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	Nonconformists may claim exemption.	Masters for boarders; rector day boys.	None	Boarders.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
County of Rutland.									
Classical Schools Oakham - Free Grammar School.	Yes, with appeal to governors.	Both, very rarely.	Flogging and expulsion.	No definite powers.	None	27	Ball ⅓ court. 4 or 5 acres.	Close ¼ mile	All
Uppingham - Free Grammar School.	Yes - -	Public -	Caning - -	Try cases, with appeal to H.M.; and punish, fagging by 6th form.	None	27	Ball courts, fields 5 and 7 acres.	Close ¼ mile ⅔ mile	All
County of Lincoln.									
Classical Schools Alford - -	Yes; except in cases of expulsion.	Public -	None - -	No monitors -	None	18 to 20.	3,500 sq. ft.	Close	Both
Boston - -	Trustees can interfere.	Hardly ever used.	None - -	No monitors -	None for day boys.	24	6 acres	Close	Both
Caistor -	Yes - -	Public -	None - -	No monitors -	Masters	24 to 30.	20 yds. × 15 yds.	Close	Both
Gainsborough	Yes; Governors can interfere in some cases.	Public -	Corporal -	No monitors -	None legally.	29	150 yds. × 150 yds.	Close	Both
Grantham -	H.M.; except in cases of expulsion.	Public -	Caning -	No monitors -	None over day boys.	20 to 30.	2¾ acres	30 yds.	Both
Horncastle -	Yes - -	Public -	Corporal punishment.	No monitors -	None	24	682 sq. yards.	Close	Both
Lincoln - -	Yes; except in cases of expulsion.	Generally private.	Caning - -	Can inflict impositions, &c.	By prefects.	18 to 27	8 acres	1 mile	Both
Louth - -	Yes; except in cases of expulsion.	Public -	Caning -	General superintendence.	—	24	500 sq. yds.	Close	Both

(*Continued on p.* 346.)

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
No -	As an extra.	None	To all -	Classics and math., and others subordinately.	The same generally.	Present system satisfactory.	Impossible in a small school.	Difficulty of subdividing classes in a small school.
Yes; payment of 2*l.*	Not compulsory.	None	To all -	Lat., Grk., and a modern subject chosen by boy.	The same generally, but knowledge valued above training.	Yes, if nominated by H.M. and understanding the working of the school.	Neither -	Interference of parents, but not much of late years.
No - -	No -	Bdrs. not allowed in town.	Boarders	Cyphering; History; Book-keeping; Latin.	Same, except Latin.	By Governors and H.M.	If possible, not expedient.	Ignorance of boys on coming to school; indifference of parents.
No - -	In the summer months.	Yes	Boarders	Those in use.	Those in use -	School is so examined.	Not expedient.	Inadequacy of remuneration; indifference of Trustees.
No - -	No - -	None	Boarders only.	Reading, writing, &c.	Same - -	If expedient by patron.	Inexpedient	Undefined nature of authority of H.M.
No - -	Occasionally.	None	Yes; to all	—	—	—	—	—
Swing parallel bars, &c.	30 boys -	Yes	All on payment of 1*s.* a quarter.	Those in use.	Those in use generally.	Government H.M.	In most cases inexpedient.	Want of assistant masters; want of unity.
No - -	A drill corps	Yes	All - -	A mixed education.	A mixed education.	Universities or College of Preceptors.	In some cases expedient.	Ignorance of boys on admission; and early age at which they leave.
Yes - -	Yes - -	Yes	Yes, on payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* a year.	Classics with English subjects.	Some prefer classics, some prefer English on ground of cost.	Universities	Neither possible nor expedient.	Insufficient number of masters and indifference of parents.
No - -	No -	Yes	Yes - -	- -	Vary with station of parent.	School is so examined.	Generally inexpedient and impossible.	Difficulty of organisation in a small school.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Moulton	2,143	Farming	Governors	Yes	Scheme, 1856	Good	Governrs.	650	573	*420	Stat.
Stamford	8,047	Farming	None in existence, present rules with Master.	—	Alterations made 1833 by M. of S. John's Coll., Camb.	Good	Municipal Charity Trustees.	612	602	612	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bourn	3,066	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Observed	Not good.	Sir John Trollope Trustee.	30	30	30	Stat.
Brigg	3,138	Agricultural.	None in existence.	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	535	520	412	Inc.
Donington	1690	Farming	Clerk to Trustees.	With Trsts. leave.	Scheme 1858	Good	Trustees	1,710	1,460	820	Stat.
Great Grimsby	11,067	Farming, seafaring, and mercantile.	- - -	—	- - -	Good; new bldgs. being erctd.	Town Council	—	—	—	—
Humberstone	277	Farming	Schoolhouse	—	Scheme A.D. 1842.	Good	Trustees	727	704	380	Stat.
Kirton in Holland.	2,255	Farming	Mr. Cooke, Solicitor, Boston.	No	Scheme, 1861	Good	Trustees.	144	99	99	Stat.
Market Rasen	2,468	Farming	Have been printed.	—	Observed	Good	Trustees	—	—	—	—
								See Digest, p. 280.			
Sleaford	3,745	Farming	Trustees	Yes	Scheme 1830	Good	Trustees	193	113	80	Stat.
Spalding	7,032	Farming	With one of the Governors.	No	Observed	Bad	H. M.	223	200	200	Inc.?

(*Continued on p.* 348.)

* The Master considers 225*l.* to Upper School and 115*l.* to Lower School is the correct statement.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at University.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None	0	None	0	4 ex off., rest county.	Residence.	Governors.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	See Digest -	Claim -	Stat.	Grammar	None
3	120	None	0	Municipal Charity Trustees.	None	M. of S. John's Coll., Camb.	No	Town - -	Boys	Age and requisite knowledge.	Claim -	Inc.	Not specified.	None
None	0	None	0	Only 1 Trstee.	None	Master	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	Alms Hses.
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Masters	—	Neighbourhood for Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, all the world for writing, reading, and arithmetic.	Boys	Residence pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	Board, clothing, &c.
3	75	None	0	1 ex off. rest local.	Residence	Trstees.	Yes	All children in Donington.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	Apprentices Pensioners.
None	0	None	0	Town Council	—	Master and Town Council	Yes	Freemen of Grimsby.	Both	Abs.	- - -	—	Grammar	—
None	0	None	0	Local	Residence	Trstees.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence pref.	Nomination.	Stat.	Semi-class.	Alms houses &c.
None	0	None	0	Vicar ex off., rest local.	Residnce.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	—	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	Dean and Precentor of Lincoln; rest local.	Residence	H. M. subject to approval of Trstees.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	- - -	—	Semi-class.	—
None	0	None	0	Local	Residence.	Trstees.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	Alms
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Master	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	—	—	Inc.	Grammar	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters. Number.	Head Master. By whom Appointed.	Head Master. By whom Dismissible.	Assistants. By whom Appointed.	Assistants. By whom Dismissible.	Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character: School used by Boarders (B). Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	Character: School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Character: Radius of School area in Miles.
Classical Schools --cont.										
Moulton - -	Upp., Low.,* and Assistant Masters.	Governors.	Governors with approval of Ch. Com.	Governors.	Governors.	Graduate of Ch. of England.	Uppr. Mast.	12 B., 11 D.	No change	5
Stamford - -	Master -	Trustees, with advice and consent of M. of St. John's Coll., Camb.		Master	Master	Able learned person.	H.M.	3 B., 77 D.	No change	2
Semi-classical Schools—										
Bourn - -	H. M. and usher.	Trustee - - -		H. M.	H. M.	None - -	None	35 D.	No change	3
Brigg - -	H. M. and Usher.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	None - -	H.M.; Ushr.	4 B., 76 D.	Class of scholars.	2 or 3
Donington	H. M.; second M. (Upper School.)	Trstees.	Trustees.	Trstees. on H. M.'s nomination.	Trstees.	Graduate of Eng. University of Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and 2nd M.	1 B 31 D	No change	2½
Great Grimsby	H. M. and under M.	Town Council	Town Council.	Town Council	Town Council	None - -	None	37 D	No great change.	1
Humberstone -	H. M. and 2 under masters.	Trstees. when the Vicar declines to become H.M.	Court of Chancery.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Clergyman graduate of Eng. Univ. or Dublin.	H.M.	100 D	No change	5
Kirton in Holland.	H.M. -	Trstees. with approbation of Bishop.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	4 B., 37 D.	No change	3
Market Rasen -	H. M.; second M.	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	Trustees with assent of Dean and Chapter.	H. M.	H. M.	Graduate of Eng. University of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	39 B 31 D	- - -	3
Sleaford -	H. M.	Marquis of Bristol.	Marquis of Bristol.	H.M.	H.M.	B.A. or M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	All	No change	5
Spalding -	H. M.; 3 assistants.	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	Practice is to appoint a clergyman.	None	27 D.	No change	5

(*Continued on p.* 350.)

* Lower Master is for a totally separate School.

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Yr. who within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
Per cent. 50 A. 50 B.	Per cent. 15 A. 85 B.	·2	5·2	None necessary.	Upper and Lower Masters.	—	Yes	—	52	—	(*a*) 7-7½ (*b*) 8½-9½	None	1,166	One
0	30 A. 60 B. 10 C.	1·4	·4	To H.M. by rules of M. of St. John's College.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	15 A. 80 B. 5 C.	0	2	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	25 A., 40 B., 35 C.	·2	1	—	H.M. alone -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 A.	10 A. 90 B.	0	0	H. M. alone allowed to take boarders.	H. M. alone	H.M.	Yes	—	53	—	(*a*) 7-8 (*b*) 9-10	But one boarder.	800	—
0	10 A. 30 B. 60 C.	0	A few.	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—
0	55 B. 45 C.	0	0	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—
100 B.	10 A. 70 B. 20 C.	0	Very few.	Trustees	H. M. alone	—	Yes	38	34	29	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 8½	Master -	363	None
25 A. 75 B.	5 A. 90 B. 5 C.	0	0	Not yet settled.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	—	35	—	(*a*) 6¾ (*b*) 8½	Masters -	586	None
0	10 A., 90 B.	0	1	No boarding houses.	No one at present.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	25 A., 75 B.	0	2	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools —cont.											
Moulton	40	26	Reading and writing.	Separately for each subject.	Principally by examination.	Five-sixths in school, remainder under sup. or at home.	22	15	19	—	—
Stamford	40	30 to 32	Reading and writing, able to repeat Lord's Prayer, &c.	Uniform	By examination.	All out of School without Sup.	77	14	—	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bourn	40	29	Reading	Latin chiefly	Marks and examination.	One-third in school; rest out of school: no sup.	26	1	15	—	—
Brigg	40	36 to 28	Reading	Variously, owing to variety of class of boys.	Proficiency.	Boys learning Latin, 2 hours work.	10	1	4	—	—
Donington	43	30	Reading and writing.	By classics and mathematics.	Examination	Two hours' work out of sch., no sup.	32	—	3	—	—
Great Grimsby	41	32	Reading, little, Eng., Gr., writing, and arithmetic.	By one subject chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Half in school, rest at home, no sup. over day scholars.	7	—	19	8	—
Humberstone	42	25 to 30	Able to read New Testament.	By one subject chiefly.	Marks and examination.	All except those of lowest class out of sch. no sup.	10	—	—	—	—
Kirton in Holland.	40	25	Reading	By arithmetic chiefly.	Marks and examination.	One-sixth out of school; rest in school.	6	1	12	—	—
Market Rasen	40	26 D. 38 B.	Reading and writing.	Separately for class.; mathem. and mod. lang.	Marks and examination.	Repetition and exercises out of school, sup.	32	6	49	—	—
Sleaford	40	32	Reading, writing and elementary religious knowledge.	By classics chiefly.	By judgment of master.	Greater part in school.	20	0	—	—	—
Spalding	39	30	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	By examination and proficiency.	One exercise and one lesson out of Sch., rest in Sch.	26	2	11	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 352.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises Prose and Verse. Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) Short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn Book-keeping,	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	23 in U.S. 96 in L.S.	5	All	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All three	77	14	(*a*) and (*b*) chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutor occasionally.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	28	6	All three	—	—	15	—	—	—
Without aid	P.	P.	P.	—	All three	80	25	All three	—	—	30	—	—	Text books and oral lectures.
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces	32 Upper School.	32	Text books and set in writing.	—	7	—	—	—	Experimental lectures.
Without aid	P.	—	P.	P.	Short sentences.	37	2	Text books chiefly.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes, tutor.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	80	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	40	6	Dictated orally and set in writing.	6	10	—	—	2	Oral lectures and (*c*).
Sometimes, tutor.	P.V.	—	P.V.	—	Generally short sentences.	70	14	All three occasionally.	11	14	—	—	33	(*a*) sometimes; (*b*) and (*c*).
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	All	—	Text books and dictated orally.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	27	2	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools —cont.													
Moulton	23 in U.S. 30 in L.S.	23 in U.S. 30 in L.S.	23 in U.S. 30 in L.S.	—	23 in U.S.	23 in U.S. 96 in L.S.	23 in U.S. 96 in L.S.	—	—	P.M. in Lower school.	- - -	Frequently in Upper school.	Governors; annually.
Stamford	77	77	—	77	22	—	77	—	—	- - - -	- -	Half-yearly	- - -
Semi-classical Schools—													
Bourn	28	28	28	—	28	28	28	6	—	D. F.; D. M. -	- - -	Yes - -	—
Brigg	30	30	30	—	30	80	80	—	—	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -
Donington	32	32	32	—	32	32	32	—	32	G. D. in land surveying; T. M.; P.M.	- - -	- - -	Trustees annually.
	in Upper school.												
Great Grimsby	37	37	37	—	2	37	37	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees annually.
Humberstone	—	66	66	—	—	100	100	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees annually with H.M.'s permission.
Kirton in Holland.	17	32	32	—	6	40	40	13	—	D. F. - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees, annually.
Market Rasen	70	70	70	—	49	70	51	14	41	D.F.; D.M.; C., T. and P.M.	- - -	Once a quarter.	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln annually.
Sleaford	All	All	All	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - -	- - -	Half-yearly	- - -
Spalding	27	27	27	—	24	27	27	—	—	T.M.; P.M. -	- - -	Annually -	- - -

(*Continued on p. 354.*)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers: whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
No	Yes	No	23 in U.S., 96 in L.S.	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All	Boarders, H.M.; day boys incumbent.	None	Whole school, 2.
No	No	No	77	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	Whole school.	—	None	—
—	—	Yes	28	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	—	H. M.	—	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	80	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	Generally all.	—	None	Boarders.
Yes	Yes	Yes	32 in Upper Schol.	Open to all.	H. M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Vicar	Whole school.	Whole school.
Occasionally.	Occasionally.	Yes	37	Open to all.	H. M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	Those in attendance.	Clergy	—	—
No	No	No	100	Open to all.	H. M.	Prayer book before and after school.	All	Clergy	None	All required to go to their parish church.
No	Occasionally.	No	40	Ch. of England but open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, &c. before and after school.	All	Clergyman	One	No regulation.
Occasionally.	Occasionally.	Occasionally	70	Open to all.	H. M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H. M.	Lessons for boarders.	Boarders only.
No	Yes	No	All	Open to all.	H.M. and Assis.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All	Boys not prepared at school.	—	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	27	Ch. of Eng.	All masters.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All	Incumbent	None	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—cont.									
Moulton	Yes; except in cases of expulsion.	Public	Caning	No monitors	None	36	6 acres for U.S., 1 acre for L.S.	Close	Both.
Stamford	Yes	Public	All	General superintendence.	—	—	1,143 sq. yds.	Close	Both
Semi-classical Schools—									
Bourn	Yes	Public	Expulsion and castigation.	No monitors	None	—	None	—	—
Brigg	Yes	Public	None	No monitors	—	—	Half an acre.	Close	All
Donington	Trustees can interfere.	Public	Suspension	No monitors in Upper school.	H.M.	—	1850 sq. yards, also a field rented.	Close	Both
Great Grimsby	—	Public	All	No monitors	—	—	None	—	—
Humberstone	Yes	Public	Corporal	No monitors	—	—	1350 sq. yards.	Close	—
Kirton in Holland.	Trustees can interfere.	Public	Rod; forfeiture of good marks.	General superintendence.	None	35	135 ft. by 39 ft.	Close	Both
Market Rasen	Yes; except in cases of expulsion.	Public	Castigation	No monitors	By master.	30	About 3 acres.	Close	Both
Sleaford	Trustees can interfere.	Public	All	No monitors	—	—	Half an acre.	Close	—
Spalding	Yes	Rarely required.	None	To report offences.	—	—	None	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 356.)

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
No - -	No - -	No	No - -	Those in use.	Generallythose in use.	Committee of PrivyCouncil.	Generally impossible, never expedient.	None.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Those in use, with French; German; Drawing.	- - -	Not expedient.	Scarcely possible; not expedient.	Early age at which boys are removed.
No - -	No -	—	—	Latin and commercial education.	Same, except Latin.	Government or Universities.	Inexpedient	Indulgence of parents.
No - -	No -	—	No -	Reading, &c., Latin, and mathematics.	Superficial arithmetic and writing.	By Universities.	Hardly possible, probably not desirable.	Gratuitous education; early removal of boys from school; indifference.
One ordered	Drilling by a competent instructor.	None	One being formed.	General and commercial education.	General and commercial education.	Present arrangement sufficient.	Possible to a considerable extent.	No special ones felt.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Commercial education including mod. lang.	The same - -	Owing to status of school not expedient.	In some degree expedient.	Irregularity of boys' attendance at school.
No - -	No. - -	—	- -	Those in use.	Generally those in use.	Not expedient.	Impossible; numbers too large.	—
Swing -	No - -	Yes	Mudie's library in winter.	English; Latin; French; Math.; Writing; Arith.	Writing and arithmetic.	Trustees -	Not possible to any extent.	Irregularity of attendance; want of aid from parents.
No - -	On payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	Yes	Yes - -	Sound English education.	The same -	Examiners are appointed by the patrons of the school.	Inexpedient.	—
No - -	No -	—	No -	Eng. history, geography, arithmetic, with classics and mathematics.	Plain English education.	Not required, owing to condition of school.	Where there are means and appliances.	No endowment for second master, and smallness of fees.
No - -	No -	—	No -	Grammar, history, geography, &c.	The same -	By governors	If ample provision be made.	No special one s felt.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Building.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Spilsby -	1,467	Farming -	Treasurer -	Yes	Observed -	Good	Trustees	96	90	70	Inc.
Wragby - -	619	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	—	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Burgh - -	1,223										
Butterwick -	605	Agricultural.	Master's house.	Yes	Rules framed 7 June 1852.	Good	Feoffees	291	270	270	Stat.
Corby - -	818	Farming -	Feoffees -	No	Rules framed 1674 by founders' executors and by Feoffees A.D. 1840.	Good	Feoffees -	49	49	49	Stat.
Heighington -	624	Agricultural.	Heighington chapel.	No.	Varied by law.	Good	- -	—	—	—	—
Holbeach -	Parish, 4,956; Town, 2,083.	Farming -	With vicar and mortgagees.	—	Scheme A.D. 1845.	Fair	Feoffees	256	100	100	—
Kirton in Lindsey.	2,058	Farming -	Court of Exchequer.	Yes	Sch. re-constructed, 1816.	Good	Trustees	111	102	92	Stat.
Laughton - -	515	Farming -	None - -	—	Order of Ch. Com. 1837.	Good	H.M.	20	19	19	Stat.
Lincoln, Christ's Hospital.	20,999	Farming and manufacturing.	Rolls Chapel	Yes	Rules A.D. 1866.	Good	Govrnrs.	2823	2248	2248	Stat.
Stickney - -	851	Farming -	School chest	Yes	Order of Com. of charitable uses 1768.	Good	Trustees	112	112	112	Stat.
Wainfleet -	1,392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Insruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None	0	None	0	Local	Residence.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	Residence abs.	Merit -	Dim.	Semi-class.	Clothing.
None	0	None	0	Heir of founder	—	Vicar exercises control.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- -	- -	—	Good literature and rudiments of religion.	None
One	20	None	0	5 Ex Off. rest local.	Residnce.	Feoffees and Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Children and yth.	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	0	4	20	Local -	Freehldrs.	Master	No	Corby -	Boys	Reading -	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	Apprenticng.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	Almspeople &c.
None	0	None	0	Feoffs. vicar ex off., rest local.	Residence	Feoffees	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Parish of Holbeach.	—	Stat.	Non-class.	None
None	0	None	0	Local	—	Trstees.	?	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	- - -	None
None	0	None	0	Ministr. & ch. wardens.	—	Trstees.	?	Unrestricted	Both	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	2 ex of., 5 local.	Residence	Gvrnrs.	Yes	Lincoln, Potterhanworth, and Welton.	Boys	Poor orphans preferred.	Selection	Inc.	Non-class.	Apprenticng.
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters. Number.	Head Master: By whom Appointed.	Head Master: By whom Dismissible.	Assistants: By whom Appointed.	Assistants: By whom Dismissible.	Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character: School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	Character: School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Character: Radius of School Area in Miles.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.										
Spilsby	H. M. and assist M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Church of England.	H.M.	32 D.	Higher class of boys.	2 to 4
Wragby	Master and assistant.	C. Turner, Esq.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	None specified	None	B. D.	No change	3 No limit.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Burgh										
Butterwick	H. M. and Assist M.	Feoffees and Trstees.	Feoffees and Trustees.	H. M.	H. M.	Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	H. M.	65 D.	No change	2
Corby	Master	Feoffees with consent of visitors.	Visitors on complaint of feoffees.	H. M.	H. M.	M. A. of Oxford or Cambridge or clergyman.	H. M.	16 B. 39 D.	No change	5
Heighington	Two	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	"Good report," honest fame, and fit learning.	H.M.	D.	No change	3
		With consent of visitors.						miles is the greatest distance from which pupils come.		
Holbeach	Master and Usher.	Feoffees	Feoffees, for just cause.	Feoffees	Feoffees for just cause.	M.A. or B.A.	H.M.	B. 160 D.	No change	5
Kirton in Lindsey.	Master	Trstees.	?	Trstees. *	Trstees.	- - -	Master.	114 D. boys & girls.	No change	½ to 1¼
Laughton	Master; undermaster.	Lord of Manor.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	None	H.M.	35 D. 31 girls	No change	3
Lincoln, Christ's Hospital.	Master and under M.	Gvrnrs.	Governors	Gvrnrs.	Gvrnrs.	- - -	H.M.	124 B.	- -	—
Stickney	H.M. and second M.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Qualified to teach youth fit for University.	2nd. M.	49 D. Also girls.	- - -	2
Wainfleet	- - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- - -	—	34 D.	- -	4 to 5

* Assistant Master appointed October 1st, 1866.

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.											
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 0	Per cent. 20 A., 55 B., 25 C.	0	1	Trustees	No one	—	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	—	—	—	—
—	—	0	0	—	H.M. alone	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 8½	Masters	—	None.
0	60 B. 40 C.	0	0	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 B	60 B, 40 C.	0	2	Founder	H. M. alone	—	Yes	30	27	20 weekly boarder	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8½	Master	368	None
0	4 A. 24 B. 72 C.	0	1	No boarders.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	?	?	—	Usher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	45 B. 55 C.	0	0	Trustees	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	55 B. 45 C.	0	0	None	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 C	0	—	—	—	—	—	No	—	—	—	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 8	A monitor to each room.	212	—
0	5 A. 30 B. 65 C.	0	—	No boarders.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	15 A. 65 B. 20 C.	—	—	No boarders.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continue on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.											
Spilsby -	40	30	Able to read New Testament.	Separately for each subject.	Marks and examination.	Two daily out of Sch., no Sup. rest in Sch.	12	1	1	—	—
Wragby - -	43	29 to 45	Elements of reading.	Uniform -	Proficiency -	All under sup. of master.	4	—	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Burgh - -											
Butterwick -	(Rules)	26 to 30	Reading words of one syllable.	Uniform -	Proficiency -	Tasks learnt at home.	2	—	—	—	—
Corby - -	42	33	Reading a chapter in the Bible.	By one leading group of subjects.	Proficiency -	Grammar, geography, and tables out of school.	2	—	—	—	—
Heighington -	41	25	Slight knowledge of reading.	Uniform -	Proficiency -	All in school -	20	1	1	—	—
Holbeach -	43	27½	Nothing -	- - -	Proficiency -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Kirton in Lindsey.	43	27½	Reading -	By one leading subject.	Master's judgment.	One-tenth at home, no sup., rest in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Laughton -	44	30	Nothing -	Uniform -	Proficiency -	All out of school, no sup.	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln, Christ's Hospital.	45	36	Reading monosyllables.	By reading and arithmetic.	Marks and examination.	All in school -	—	—	—	—	—
Stickney - -	47	25	Able to read words of one syllable.	By one subject.	Examination	One-sixth out of school, rest in school.	1	—	—	—	—
Wainfleet -	44	27½	Elementary knowledge of subjects taught.	By one leading group of subjects.	Marks - -	Lessons learnt at home in geography, spelling, &c.	2	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences: (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor: (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	All three	32	9	All three	—	—	15	15	—	Text books
Instructions quite elementary.	4	—	—	—	Short sentences.	All	—	Text books and dictated orally.	—	6	—	—	—	Not taught.
	—	—	—	—		67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b	—	—	—	—	*a*	All	1st class.	Text books and orally.	12	1st class.	—	—	—	—
Instruction quite elementary.	—	—	—	—		All	7	All three	7	7	—	—	—	Oral lectures.
	—	—	—	—		120	—		20	16	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		61	2	All three	6	4	—	—	—	None.
	—	—	—	—		All	—	Dictated orally	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		124	—	All three	—	24	—	50	—	Nat. hist. by books, lectures, specimens, &c.
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	69	—	All three	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	—	—	—	—	Short sentences.	34	—	Text books and dictated orally.	3	2	—	12	—	Text books, lectures, experiments by tutor.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H. M., Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.													
Spilsby	32	32	32	6	27	32	32	—	—	-	-	-	Half-yearly
Wragby	8	20	20	—	—	All	All	5	Singing.	Mapping; T.M.; P.M.	-	-	Annually; diocesan inspector.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Burgh													
Butterwick	15	22	22	—	47	71	71	—	71	P. M.	-	-	-
Corby	All	All	All	—	1st clss.	All	All	14	3	D.F.	Surveying, planning, and mapping, 13.	-	Visitors and feoffees annually.
Heighington	All	All	All	—	7	All	All	—	—	Elder boys, D. F.	-	H. M. occasionally.	Diocesan Inspector.
Holbeach	40	50	60	—	—	All	All	16	—	-	-	-	-
Kirton in Lindsey.	14	28	14	—	3	61	61	—	—	G. D.	-	-	By trustees annually.
Laughton	—	—	8	—	—	All	All	—	—	-	-	-	-
Lincoln, Christ's Hospital.	50	100	100	—	24	124	124	124	24	All	-	-	Annually by governors.
Stickney	20	70	44	—	20	80	70	—	12	P.M.; T.M.	-	-	-
Wainfleet	20	24	29	—	—	34	34	8	—	D. F.	-	-	Trustee.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes	Yes	Yes	32	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All	H.M.	None	—
No	No	No	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and Vicar.	Form supplied by Vicar before and after Sch.	All	Vicar	2	2, All.
-	-	-	71	Ch. of Englnd.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent	One	All expected to attend.
Yes	Yes	No case has occurred.	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H. M.	Boarders	Boarders.
Yes, when it can be done without disadvantage to the rest.		Yes	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, form written by M. before and after Sch.	All	Incumbent	None	None.
-	-	-	All	Usher must be Ch. of Eng.	M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergyman	None	None.
No	Yes	No	61	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	-	None	None.
No	No	No	All	Open to all.	Undr. master.	From instruction book before and after school.	All	Vicar	2	No compulsion.
Yes	-	Yes	124	-	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after Sch.	All	Boys leave at an early age.	-	Two.
-	-	-	70	Open to all.	H.M.	Short collects before and after school.	All	H.M.	One	Non-conformists not obliged to attend.
No	Yes	No	34	-	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M.	None	None.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline. H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Recreation. Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Spilsby	Yes	Public, but seldom used.	Caning	General Superintendence.	—	—	22 yds. × 12 yds.	Close	—
Wragby	Yes	Seldom used.	Corporal	No monitors	Always under care of a master.	—	Half an acre.	Close	Both
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Burgh									
Butterwick	Trustees can interfere.	Public	None	General Superintendence.	—	—	4 acres.	Close	—
Corby	Yes	Public	All	Assist in junior classes.	Only over private pupils.	14 to 26	Half an acre.	50 yards	Both
Heighington	Visitors and feoffees can interfere.	Public	None, except in grave cases.	No monitors	Parents	—	About a rood.	Close	—
Holbeach	-	-	-	-	-	—	Very small.	Close	—
Kirton in Lindsey.	Trustees can interfere.	Public	All	General superintendence.	—	—	None	—	—
Laughton	Yes	Public	None; he is non-resident.	No monitors	—	—	None	—	—
Lincoln, Christ's Hospital.	No	Generally before boys.	Flogging	Can set impositions.	Monitors.	About 30	—	Close	—
Stickney	Yes	Public	None	-	-	—	36 P.	Close	—
Wainfleet	-	Public	All	No monitors	-	—	34×17 yards.	Close	—

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No - -	No -	—	No -	English, classics, mathematics.	A few English only.	By trustees, if at all.	Possible, but hardly expedient.	Interference of parents; bad conduct of boys.
No - -	No - -	No	Open to subscribers of one shilling quarterly.	Those in use.	Those in use -	By trustees	Not possible.	Frequent absence of boys.
No - -	Once a fortnight.	—	All - -	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	The same -	Inexpedient	- - -	Irregularity of boys' attendance.
No - -	No - -	No	None -	Reading, spelling, writing, &c.	The same -	Inexpedient	Necessary for chemists engineers, &c.	No special ones felt.
No - -	No - -	None	None belonging to school.	Good English education.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Indifferent -	Practice is to give it.	Irregularity of attendance, unwillingness to buy books, &c.
- - -	No - -	—	- - -	Religious instruction, reading, &c.	Religious instruction, reading, &c.; one or two wish for classics.	- - -	- - -	Not more than a quarter of pupils attend regularly.
No - -	No - -	—	All - -	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	Reading, writting, and arithmetic.	By Government.	Both possible and expedient.	Early age at which boys leave, irregularity of attendance.
No - -	No - -	—	No - -	Reading, writing, arithmetic, Scripture.	The same -	By diocesan board of education.	Neither possible nor expedient. -	—
Yes - -	Yes - -	Yes	Yes - -	English education.	- - -	By Government.	Perhaps possible; rarely expedient.	H.M. does not reside on same premises with boys.
No - -	No - -	—	Yes: on payment of 1*d.* per month.	Those in use.	Writing and arithmetic.	Not expedient.	Possible -	—
No - -	No - -	—	Yes - -	Those in use.	Those in use -	Not expedient.	Both possible and expedient.	No special ones.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

HAXEY FREE SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

This village is situated on a rising ground in the isle of Axholme. It is about 10 miles from Gainsborough and Bawtry, and rather more from Thorne. The endowment exceeds 100*l.* a year. The parish is rich in charities: 200*l.* a year is left for the repair of the church, and about 190*l.* is annually distributed in clothing. The population consists almost entirely of small freeholders. The gift by which the school was founded in the 17th century provides for a free school; subsequent gifts are for the primary instruction of poor children. Latin is to be taught if required. The mastership has been held by clergymen.

The present incumbent of Haxey found the school three or four years ago in a depressed state. It is said that the master was overworked with parochial business. Great improvements have, however, been made. The diocesan inspector was called in, a girls' school established, and more attention paid to the school. The master is said to be a highly respectable and painstaking man. There were 30 boys present at the time of my visit, about half the number that attend in winter. The first class (aged from 12 to 13) read well, and knew a little English grammar; and some of them did fairly in elementary arithmetic.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 467, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Tankersley, by deed, 9 July 1654, gave leasehold premises at Haxey, held for residue of term of 1000, commencing 37th Elizabeth. Robert Taylor, by will, 4 Sept. 1722, gave premises in Haxey. Jane Farmery, by will, 6 Nov. 1723, gave two rentcharges, respectively of 40*s.* and 20*s.* per annum, issuing out of premises at Haxey. John Scott, about A.D. 1652, gave lands at Haxey. Endowment augmented by unknown benefactors with other premises at Haxey, and at Maltby in Yorkshire. Documents in custody of vicar.

School Property.—43a. 2r. 13p., with two dwelling houses, &c. Burdened by a debt (of which 150*l.* was in 1865 unpaid) incurred in rebuilding school about five years ago. Income 102*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* gross; 70*l.* applied to school, balance in liquidation of debt. An increase thought probable, if the lands were relet.

Site and buildings good. Class room needed. Master's residence rented from trustees.

Objects of Trust.—Towards the education of the poorer children of Haxey, the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and requisite repair of schoolhouse.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

(Tankersley's gift.) Children not to remain after 14. Surplus rents to be expended in putting apprentice one or more poor children of Haxey. Premium not to exceed 4*l.* (Taylor's will.) For teaching and providing books for so many poor children of parish as her trustees should think fit. (Farmery's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting accounts. (Taylor's will.)

Government and Masters.—Vicar and churchwardens, *ex officio*, and three other parishioners elected by the continuing trustees, trustees; appoint master. (Applied to Charity Commissioners for a scheme 1867.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment, 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—39; 37 under 10 years of age; from distances up to a mile. 29 on foundation, free. Non-foundationers pay from 2*d.* to 6*d.* per week. Boys generally attend Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School course modified to suit particular cases. General religious instruction daily. Short prayers before and after school.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by diocesan inspector. Books, &c. given as prizes.

Corporal punishment not used.

Playground a fair size. A master generally present at games.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time about 46 weeks per annum. Study, 26¼ hours per week. Lessons generally prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. John Johnstone, M.A., Vicarage, Haxey.
Rev. Corringham, Gentleman, Graizelound, Churchwarden.
Gervas Harris, Farmer, Eastlound, Churchwarden.
Wm. Darrand, Farmer, Haxey.
Geo. Moody, Farmer, Eastlound.
Simon M. Grisdale, Farmer, Haxey.

Head Master:

J. Robinson.

Mistress of Girls' School:

Elizabeth Dickinson, second class certificate.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Grocer.
„ „ - 2	Do.	„ „ - 2	Farmer.
„ „ - 3	Do.	„ „ - 3	Do.
„ „ - 4	Farmer.	„ „ - 4	Do.
„ „ - 5	Do.	„ „ - 5	Labourer.
„ „ - 6	Do.	„ „ - 6	Do.
„ „ - 7	Do.	„ „ - 7	Coal Dealer.
„ „ - 8	Do.	„ „ - 8	Farmer.
„ „ - 9	Labourer.	„ „ - 9	Tailor.
„ „ - 10	Grocer.	„ „ - 10	Labourer.

Lincoln.—Christ's Hospital.

Mr. H. W. Eve's Report.

The foundation is expressly for poor boys; the number received was originally 12, but the endowment was increased by subsequent gifts, so that at the visit of the Charity Commissioners in 1837 there were 56 in the school. Since that time, the numbers have more than doubled; it seems to have been the aim of the trustees to admit as many as possible.

The total expense of board, clothing, tuition, and attendance amounts to rather more than 16*l.* a head per annum; of this, food costs 5*l.* 15*s.* (2*s.* 6¾*d.* per week), and clothing, 4*l.* 2*s.* per head. The boys enjoy good health, I am told; but they do not grow up very big and vigorous.

There are only two masters for the 120 boys, obviously quite insufficient; the defect is supplied by monitors. The head master was formerly master of a private school in the town, and is considered a good teacher and disciplinarian.

The discipline appears to be good; the demeanour of the boys whom I examined was not only orderly, but quite as courteous and pleasant as in good schools of higher pretensions. The head master of the Grammar school, whose boys often play against them at cricket, confirms this impression.

The results of the teaching are not so high as might be expected from the advantages of regular attendance and removal from home. The standard in arithmetic was not high; the attention of the boys seemed to have been directed almost entirely to the straightforward rules. Of the 1st class of 19 boys, mostly about 13, three did well; three others very fairly in a paper including easy questions in fractions; none failed entirely. Not one, however, solved the very simple question, "A man takes 108 steps a minute, each step being 30 inches, how many miles an hour does he walk?" The 2nd and 3rd classes did fairly, up to the rule of three and compound division respectively. The 1st class showed some knowledge of geography, and of the period they had just learnt in English history. English grammar was weak; writing and dictation very fair. Altogether, it seems as if hardly enough were done to bring out the intelligence of the boys, a natural result when each master has 60 to attend to. I was struck to see boys of 11 or 12, who must have been at least three years at the school in low classes, unable to read well, and still in the elementary rules of arithmetic. The children are mostly, the master tells me, very badly prepared at home, and get very unsatisfactorily through the admission test of reading monosyllables. As children enter between seven and eight, a higher test ought, I think, to be fixed, and rigorously insisted on. A few instances of merciless "plucking" would soon bring parents to reason. If they have any cause to anticipate that a child will be educated gratuitously, they

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

are apt to neglect all preparation, even where it involves no expense, but merely regular attendance at school. In a school of a much higher class, with which I am acquainted, the same difficulty was experienced in reference to the foundationers, but was soon overcome by the institution of a strict examination.

Suppose the school well provided with masters, and the admission examination efficient, it would be possible to give all the boys between 8 and 14 an excellent middle class education, so good, in fact, that they might not be much inclined to turn their hands to day labour. Comparatively few farmers' sons in Lincolnshire are, for six years continuously, at a good school.

I should be glad to see some form of competition introduced in a few cases, in the place of nomination. The trustees now select first, children of widows, and next, children of poor parents, labourers, and small tradesmen, who do not receive parish relief. If a list of duly qualified applicants could be prepared, containing as it probably would, nearly double the number for whom there are vacancies, I would suggest that boys on this list should be allowed to compete for a small number of nominations, perhaps four a year, and that the remainder should be given according to the necessities of the parents. A measure of this kind would give a healthy stimulus to exertion, without depriving the institution of its eleemosynary character. The difficulty is that the present age of admission is not advanced enough for a competitive examination. I would further suggest that there should be two classes of foundationers, the one entirely free, the other paying from 4*l.* to 8*l.* per annum towards their board and clothing, less, in fact, than it would cost to keep them at home. Whether it would be possible or desirable to admit non-foundationers, paying perhaps 20*l.* per annum, is a question worth considering.

One of the most serious difficulties connected with the school, is the danger to which the boys are exposed from leaving so early as 14, and then being condemned to an apprenticeship of seven years. In 1837, the Charity Commissioners reported that half the boys entered in two or three pages of the register, had either run away from their masters or had been imprisoned. There is considerable improvement in that respect; of 40 boys who left 1861–2, 28 have turned out well, 7 middling, and 5 badly. Perhaps the evil might be less, if the boys remained till 15; it would then be necessary either to receive fewer boys, or to admit them later; in the last case a still more stringent entrance examination would be required.

The buildings are in good repair, and in a healthy, though somewhat confined situation. The only playground, except on the days where the boys are taken out to cricket, is a yard paved with asphalt. It has been suggested that the institution should be moved into the country. The bed-rooms are low and crowded. The boys sleep two in a bed, and are paired according to height. The washing arrangements are rough, but sufficient for cleanliness. The boys assist in the kitchen and laundry. Something more might be done in the way of industrial training; for instance, a

certain number of boys might repair the boots of the establishment under supervision, others the clothes, and so on.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 351, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King James I., 1 June 1611, in pursuance of will of Richard Smith, M.D., 10 Nov. 1602, who gave lordship of Potterhanworth. Endowment augmented by Peter Richier (by codicil dated 1732), John Lobsey (by will dated 1748), Edward Holland (by will dated 1749), John Hooton (by will dated 1767), Richard Barker (by will dated 1766), Elizabeth Garnston (by will dated 1798), Samuel Lyon (by will dated 1804), Joseph Deer (by will dated 1806), and unknown benefactors. Deeds at Rolls Chapel.

School Property.—1,313a. 0r. 35p. of land with messuages at Potterhanworth, Kirton, and Frampton, and houses at Lincoln and Newark, let at 2,290*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.*, besides some woods in hand; 30*l.* rentcharges; 100*l.* lent at interest; 7,057*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* consols, and 3,947*l.* 19*s.* reduced. Total average annual income 2,823*l.* gross, 2,248*l.* net; all applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance, relief, and finding of 12 poor children. (Founder's will.) Twelve orphan boys or more, viz., five born and dwelling in city of Lincoln, one in precincts of cathedral, three at Potterhanworth, and three at Welton, or in that proportion, to be educated and supported gratis. (Letters Patent.) For two poor boys, one of parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and other of parish of St. Martin (Richier's gift). One boy chosen out of poor children of parish of St. Martin's (Lobsey's will). One poor boy from parish of St. Martin's (Holland's will). One poor boy of city of Lincoln (Hooton's will). For industrious apprentices (Barker's will). One poor boy (Garnston's will). Towards increasing number of poor boys (Lyon's will). Towards carrying on charitable designs of hospital (Deer's will). No boy to remain after 14 (Governors' Rules, A.D. 1866.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting accounts (Lord Chancellor Ellesmere's ordinances, A.D. 1613). Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, spelling, general history, and geography, English grammar, arithmetic, book and account keeping, elementary instruction in the sciences applicable to trades and useful pursuits, and such other subjects as governors may authorize (Governor's Rules).

Government and Masters.—Under authority of letters patent, ordinances made by Lord Ellesmere, 4 Jan. 1613, and by Governors, 12 March 1866.

Master and governors of Hospital of Jesus Christ, in city of Lincoln, founded by Richard Smith, M.D., (consisting of mayor, *ex officio*, master, and six governors, three elected by town council in room of recorder, senior alderman, and town clerk, the junior residentiary ex officio, and two life governors elected by majority of governors, one from city and one from close,) make rules, appoint and dismiss master and under master.

Masters may not hold other employment without written assent of governors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 150*l.*, besides residence; of under master from endowment, 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—124 poor boys, sons of policemen, labourers, &c.; from 7 to 14 years old; one third under 10 years old; boarded, clothed, and educated gratuitously. Three meals a day; meat five days a week. Sleep two in each bed. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 212 feet per boy in large room, holding 60 boys; 159 in two smaller rooms, each holding 18 boys; 161 in third room, holding 28 boys. Hours 6 a.m., 8 p.m.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to read words of one syllable, and to know Lord's Prayer. Admitted at between 7 and 8 years of age, generally nearly 8 years.

School classified by reading and arithmetic. School class modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Bible, and lessons founded thereon. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by half-yearly examination.

Examination once a year by an examiner chosen by governors. Prizes given to best boy in each form.

Punishments: writing and learning lines, flogging, and ultimately expulsion. Flogging generally before boys and by head master only.

Playground close to school. Bounds prescribed.

School time, 45 weeks per annum. Study, 36 hours per week. Play time about 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for Year ending 12th September 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rent of lands (1,313a. 0r. 35p.) and houses	2,290	5	11½
Arrears received	0	10	0
Profits of woods	151	6	6
Dividends, &c.	330	4	0
Rentcharges	30	0	0
Interest on 100*l.* lent	5	0	0
Balance due to Treasurer	506	3	8½
	£3,313	10	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer, 12 Sept. 1864	577	16	3½
Expenses of Management	84	7	6
Rates, Taxes, Insurance	134	5	2½
Repairs and Improvements	220	5	0
Reserved Rent; Gratuities	9	19	0
Apprentice Premiums	156	0	0
Maintenance of School	2,046	16	0
Incidental Expenses	83	6	2
Deduction from Rent	0	15	0
	£3,313	10	2

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Wm. Rudgard, Merchant, Lincoln, Life Governor, "Inhabitant of the City of Lincoln."

Wm. Marshall, Brewer, Lincoln, Life Governor, "Inhabitant of Close or Bail of Lincoln."

Rev. Edmund Venables, Procurator of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln as Junior Canon; Residentiary in the place of Rev. J. D. Giles, deceased.

Wm. Ashley, Mayor, Wine Merchant.

Charles Ward, Builder, Alderman.

W. Foster, Maltster, Alderman.

John Richard Battle, Druggist, Town Councillor.

The last four elected annually, 1 January 1867.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thurston G. Dale.

Head Master:

W. Dalton.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							h m		H.			Y.		h m		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	124	8	The education is gratuitous.	Twenty-four.	The average age is 12 years.	4	0 30	4	2	Sinclair on the Catechism; Nicholl's Help; Bible.	20	11	4	0 30	4	2	Bible; Faith and Duty; Sinclair on Genesis.	16	8	3	½	5	1½	New Testament; Church Catechism.
Arithmetic	124	6	No fees are paid.			6	1 0	—	6	Colenso	20	—	6	1 0	—	6	Trotter	16	—	10	⅓	—	5	Trotter.
Mensuration and Surveying.	24	2				6	1 0	—	6	Nesbitt and Tate	20	—	6	1 0	—	6	-	16						
Natural History.	50	2				4	0 30	—	2	-	20	—	4	0 30	—	2	-	16						
History	50	2				4	0 30	—	2	-	20	—	4	0 30	—	2	-	16	—	4	⅓	4	2	
Geography	100	8				4	0 30	—	2	Allen and Cornwell	20	—	4	0 30	—	2	Allen and Cornwell	16						
English Grammar.	100	8				4	0 30	—	2	Lennie, and Allen and Cornwell.	20	—	4	0 30	—	2	Lennie, and Allen and Cornwell.	16	—	4	½	4	2	Viva voce Lessons are given in English Grammar and Geography.
English Composition.	24	2				4	0 30	—	2	Allen	20	—	4	0 30	—	2	Allen	16	—	10	⅓	—	5	
Reading	124	8				8	0 30	—	4	Crossley, Chambers, &c.	20	—	4	1 0	—	4	Crossley, Chambers, &c.	16	—	4	1	—	4	
Writing	124	8				4	1 0	—	4	-	20	—	4	1 0	—	4	-	16	—	3	1	—	3	
Music	24	1				3	1 0	—	3	-	20	—	3	1 0	—	3	-	16	—	1	1	—	1	
Drawing	124	1				1	1 0	—	1	-	20	—	1	1 0	—	1	-	16						

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

LOUTH.—HARDIE AND MAPLETOFT'S SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

This school is frequented chiefly by the sons of the smaller tradesmen, and fills a place intermediate to the grammar school and the primary schools. The instruction seems to be thorough of its kind, and the discipline and demeanour of the boys quite satisfactory. The arithmetic of the highest class (boys of about 13) was highly creditable; they worked sums in nearly all parts of the subject with neatness, intelligence, and rapidity. The other classes acquitted themselves, on the whole, satisfactorily. No boys are now learning algebra, but it is often taught. The dictation of the best boys was good; in the second class the average was rather low. A few boys answered well in English grammar. Some attention is given to geography, but the classes which I examined did not succeed very well.

The school-room is old, and scarcely worth much repair; it is thought that a subscription might be raised for a new one. Part of the building, however, was erected less than 30 years ago by the late master, who took the ground on a lease, which has now nearly run out. The present master purchased the lease for 153*l.* The master's house is his own freehold, but the trustees advanced 300*l.* towards the purchase. Perhaps they might buy it.

The school has been very popular, but is now rather on the decline. At one time there were 90 boys, including 20 boarders. Now the trustees have often to wait some months before they can fill up vacancies in the schools. This result is ascribed to the increasing popularity of the grammar school. I could not ascertain that any complaints were made against the management of Hardie's school; in fact, it was spoken very highly of. Boys from the National and British school sometimes come and finish their education there; possibly exhibitions might be given to the best of such boys, and a capitation fee imposed on others.

A private school in the town is considered to be one of the most efficient in the county. The arrangements and discipline of the school and the tone of the boys seem thoroughly satisfactory, and the teaching very careful. The arithmetic of the upper boys was very fair, and their answers in geography and history creditable. Latin is not learnt by all, though the master would prefer that it should be. As the object of the school is to prepare boys for business, great stress is laid upon writing; sums are occasionally entered, and the notes of lectures are required to be very neatly done. The system of instruction in bookkeeping is said to be very successful. The boys are provided with cash boxes and account books, and started with a capital in paper money. They then purchase of the master goods represented by the invoices, and sell them again to one another, making allowances, fixed by the master, for profit, commission, &c. The two boys concerned in a trans-

action work out the necessary sums, one by decimals, the other by the ordinary rules, so as to check one another. When goods reach double their original price, they are sold back to the master. Two or three hours once a week, and a little extra time at the end of a half-year, are devoted to these lessons. Lessons in chemistry and physiology are occasionally given.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 687, 690, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Hardie, by will, 17 Aug. 1562, gave all his lands (except those in Skidbrook and South Perisheynge) after his wife's death, to pay 2*s.* a week to and among the poor of North Somercotes, and the residue for the schooling and bringing up poor men's children in learning, within the town of Louth. Lands long mixed with those of the grammar school, and the profits applied to the same. By scheme of Court of Chancery in 1838, this charity was combined with the following. Dr. Robert Mapletoft, by a codicil, 29 June 1676, gave lands at Saltfleetby for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. Endowment augmented and confirmed by founder's heir and executor, by deed, 11 July 1678.

School Property.—Hardie's Charity has 54a. 1r. 25p., let at 127*l.* 4*s.* Also 300*l.* lent on mortgage at 4 per cent. Gross income 139*l.* 4*s.*, of which 120*l.* applied to school, and 5*l.* 4*s.* paid to poor of Somercotes.

Mapletoft's Charity has 24a., let at 50*l.* a year, the whole of which is applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site not well adapted to their purpose. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Towards the maintenance of a fit person to teach the children of the town of Louth to read, to learn their catechism, and to instruct them to write, to cast accounts, and to teach them their accidence, and make them fit for the grammar school. (Mapletoft's codicil). Schooling and bringing up of poor men's children in learning within the town of Louth for ever. (Hardie's will.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, dated 27 Jan. 1838.

Three trustees; appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

Master.—One, receiving 120*l.* a year from Hardie's Charity, and 50*l.* from Mapletoft's.

Day Scholars.—50. (*See Assistant Commissioners' Report.*)

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

SPALDING.—THE WILLESBY SCHOOL.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

There is (besides the grammar school) another school at Spalding, called the Willesby (Petit) School, with an income of about 200*l.* a year. It is intended for the children of parents who pay no rates. Boys only are admitted. The subjects of instruction are reading, English, writing, and the principles of the Christian religion. About 40*l.* per annum is spent on coats and caps for the boys. There are between 50 and 60 boys in the school, with no teacher but one master, and paid monitors. The discipline is good, and the master is considered very careful and painstaking. The 1st class, 14 boys, from 12 to 14, did very fairly in arithmetic, including fractions; the 2d, moderately. The 3d class (from 11 to 13,) are mostly boys admitted late, and backward for their age. They do not read well. The upper boys knew some geography. The founder does not seem to have wished to connect the school with the Church of England. The religious instruction he enjoins is the Creed, Lord's Prayer, Commandments, and some plain Catechism. He also leaves directions that Baxter's Call to the Unconverted shall be given to the boys, and that the trustees shall be Protestants. At present boys of all denominations are admitted indifferently, but the Church Catechism is taught, and the trustees have required the master to be a member of the Church of England. There are only three trustees; Mr. Moore is the only one resident in Spalding. The building is an old Wesleyan chapel; it is large and in good repair, but a little too near the street. There is a house for the master.

It is thought by some persons that this school comes somewhat into competition with the National and British schools of the town, which have been established since it was founded. Perhaps it might now be made most useful as a commercial school, with exhibitions from the primary schools. I think a still more desirable plan would be to combine it with the grammar school, reserving the greater part of the Willesby endowment towards the payment of the fees and part of the expenses of poor boys continuing their education there. If this plan were adopted, the instruction should be chiefly in mathematics, Latin, and French, but an opportunity of learning Greek should be provided for the sake of those boys who would use it as a preparatory school.

There is also a Bluecoat school in the town, the income of which, in 1865, was about 200*l.*

OTHER SCHOOLS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

There are several schools, with tolerable endowments, in the neighbourhood. Market Deeping, which, with St. James Deeping, forms a town of between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants, has an endowment of about 100*l.* a year, with an excellent schoolroom and master's house, adapted for boarders. The master has

been in the habit of teaching the sons of the tradesmen in the town as well as his own free boys. A few years ago he had a flourishing middle-class school, but now the free boys form the greater part. Other boys attend a private school recently established in the town. The teaching seemed to be intelligent, but no boys were at all above the standard of a primary school. There is no National school in the town, nor is this school under inspection. Deeping St. James has a National school, and several other charities which some of the inhabitants are anxious to devote to education.

Cowbit, a village three miles from Spalding, has an endowment of about 100*l.* The scheme contemplates an education above that of a National school, but there seems to be no demand in the parish for such instruction.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 4, 115, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Willsby, July 1682, who gave 50a. 3r. of land in parish of Tydd S. Mary, Moullin, and Spalding, for erection or purchase of a house for a school and payment of stipend of 15*l.* per annum to be paid to a schoolmaster and apprenticing scholars.

School Property.—Value of income, A.D. 1837, 170*l.* 9*s.* gross.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching children of such poor parents as inhabit parish of Spalding, and pay no rates. In case children of before-mentioned parents are not sufficient for employment of master, children from neighbourhood (Cowbitt or elsewhere) to be admitted. Most tractable children to have, out of rents, one upper garment; and in two years, or when, in discretion of trustees, they are sufficiently learned to be sent away, well clothed, with a Bible and some book (Baxter's Saint's Rest or Yonge's Young Man's Guide). Surplus rents to be applied in apprenticing children, in opinion of minister, poorest, and most deserving. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, principles of Christian religion contained in Apostles' Creed, Ten Commandments, and Lord's Prayer, with some plain familiar catechism explaining same. (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—Seven trustees, self-electing, appoint master.

Master must be able to teach reading and writing, and to instruct in principles of the Christian reformed religion.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Masters.—Besides master, four paid monitors appointed by trustees.

Day Scholars.—Boys from distances up to three quarters of a mile. Attend school for two hours on Sunday, and go twice to church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to read monosyllables.

School variously classified according to subject. School course not modified to suit particular cases. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination annually by a paid examiner appointed by trustees. Merit money, to the amount of 50*s.*, distributed by them.

Punishments: occasionally corporal, inflicted before whole school; more frequently, impositions.

Playground; about 210 square yards.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week; two-thirds of lessons prepared in school.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

LONG SUTTON.—PHILLIPS' CHARITY.

MR. H. W. EVE'S REPORT.

The endowment from which this school is supported was left in 1492, for superstitious uses. The lands reverted to the crown, and were granted by Elizabeth to Dyer and Cremer and their heirs. Afterwards, in 1584, they were granted in fee to trustees for charitable uses. In 1729 it was found that it had been customary to pay a schoolmaster out of the proceeds, and it was ordered that this payment should continue, and that the remainder of the income should be applied to charitable purposes by the trustees. By a scheme, approved by Master Wingfield in 1834, it was directed that after paying the expenses of repairs, the receiver, &c., half the income should be given to the schoolmaster, and half as a dole. The income is about 200*l.* a year. As Allen's Charity, which is quite as large, is expended in doles, it may be doubted whether it would not be desirable to apply the whole income of Phillips' Charity to education. The town is increasing, and is the centre of an important agricultural district. A private school, where 10*s.* a quarter is paid, has from 20 to 30 boys; another at 2*l.* a quarter has 10. There is no National school for boys.

The master is considered a painstaking man, but he has more boys on his hands than he can manage, and has never received the training that would enable him to teach a large school efficiently. The result of my examination was not satisfactory. Eight boys (aged from 10 to 12) had learnt up to subtraction of money, some a little further, but scarcely anything was produced, except with frequent help from the master. Only two boys knew a little geography; nine of the first 13 (aged from 10 to 12) could not point out London. There are scarcely any books, most of the parents being too poor to provide them. Almost all the teaching consists in writing out and learning by heart answers to questions. The two best boys were pay-scholars. The discipline appeared defective.

The rector and the other trustees have long been anxious to improve the condition of the school, and apparently, to have it conducted on the National system. In 1835 a grant had been obtained on condition of the British and Foreign system being pursued. It is said that the National Society also made a grant towards the building. In 1844 the master was dismissed by the trustees, but was reinstated by an order of the Court of Chancery. Since then the question has been left.

The building, which belongs to Allen's Charity, and is held at a nominal rent, is divided into a boys' and girls' school. The boys' school is 30 feet by 40, and in poor repair. Slates occasionally fall from the roof.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. 4, 143, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Phillips, by will, 21 April 1492, gave lands in Sutton S. Mary and Sutton S. Nicholas for superstitious uses and maintenance of a priest. By the statute of Edw. VI. the estates were vested in the Crown, and being regranted by Queen Elizabeth in 1574, were in 1581 conveyed by the grantees to such godly, necessary, and charitable uses as should be yearly set down in writing by the churchwardens of Sutton and five others. By decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 20 Dec. 1729, schoolmaster was allowed in continuance of a former usage a stipend of 20*l.* By scheme of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1834, trustees were ordered, after providing for repairs, receiver's salary, and incidental expenses, to divide income into moieties; one payable to schoolmaster, and the other to be distributed among poor by way of dole.

School Property.—51a. 0r. 28p. of land. The master is entitled to a moiety of 50*l.* a year out of the rents after certain deductions. Rather more than 100*l.* a year now paid to master (1867). The other moiety distributed in doles to the poor. No probable increase.

School carried on in a building belonging to Allen's Charity,* the master having lately agreed to pay a rent of 10*s.* a year, and keep the western portions of the building in repair; not well adapted to the purpose. Playground small and very damp.

Objects of Trust.—(See above.) Number of scholars limited by minute of trustees to 40.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1834.

Rector and churchwardens *ex-officio*, and others trustees. When number of trustees is reduced to four, ratepayers elect eight. Do not interfere in management of school since judgment was given against them in a Chancery suit, involving them in heavy expenses.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—One master.

Day Scholars.—Between six and 14 years of age; from distances up to three miles. Required to attend Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know their letters.

School classified by reading chiefly; separately for writing. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. School ill supplied with books for religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency in reading.

Examination by master as opportunity offers. No prizes.

Punishments: caning, summarily and publicly inflicted, but "only for immoral language and truanting."

Playground 90 yards area.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in summer, and 25 in winter per week.

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* Founded by will of Thomas Allen, 29 Dec. 1603, for restoration of Long Sutton Church, maintenance of church music, apprenticing and relief of poor. The trustees of Allen's Charity are, except one, the same as those of Phillips' Charity.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

2.—TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note, p. 113.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruct. Boys.	G.
				£	£	£					
ALFORD: National School	2,658	Inhabitants -	1819	60⅗	(as returned in 1837). No further information.						
ASTERBY - -	304	Anthony Acham.	1638	10	10	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 3*d.*	Agriculture -	81	
BARDNEY - -	1,425	Thomas Kitching.	1711	20	20	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers generally.	86	
BARKSTON - -	540	Selina Towers	1718	40	40	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Labourers -	39	
BARTON-UPON-HUMBER.	3,797	W. Long - 1722 R. Beck - 1728 N. Fountain 1735		19	(paid in very nearly equal parts to managers of National						
BENNINGTON -	588	R. Cowell - 1704 William Purrill. 1725		164 (Mixed charity)	100	—	Yes -	None	Farmers and labourers.	55	
BILLINGBOROUGH	1,149	Mary Toller - 1671 John Toller - 1686		32	32	—	Yes -	3*d.* (20 free); a few 8*s.* a quarter.	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	35	
BLYTON - -	746	John Milns -	1815	20	20	—	No -	2*d.* to 6*d.*	Generally farm labourers.	35	
BOLINGBROKE -	1,018	John Chamberlayn.	1664	21	21	—	No -	2*d.* (17 free).	Chiefly labourers.	57	
BOSTON: Laughton's School.	17,893	John Laughton	1707	173	110	27	No -	None (freemen).	Small tradesmen and mechanics.	100	
Blue Coat School	„	Subscription -	1713	211	105*	145*	Yes -	None	Labourers, artisans, and mechanics.	33	

Endowment supplemented by subscriptions, which in 1866 amounted to 62*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist., assistant mast. and assistant mist.
—	—	—	—	None at present	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
Wesleyan Schools in town, for the education of about 30 poor children).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Only one mast.
—	—	—	—	3 boys E.A., 3 boys M.B.	None	Ministers, churchwardens, and overseers of Billingborough and Horbling.		Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Rector	Neither (trained).	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	30 M.B.	Two	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Four.
33	33	—	—	12 boys M.B.	None	Mayor, vicar, and lecturer.		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
BURGH-IN-THE-MARSH.	1,223	J. Holden -	1503	33½	(as returned in 1837). No further information.						
BURTON-COGGLES	288	John Speight C. Cholmeley	1734 1773	22	22	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Labourers, small tradesmen, and farmers.	35	29
CASTLE-BYTHAM	813	Resolution of vestry.	1814	60	40*	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	71	75
GREAT CARLTON -	338	Sir E. Smith -	1716	26	26	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.*	Mostly labourers.	21	27
SOUTH CARLTON -	181	John Monson	1678	10†	10	—	Yes (no part of end.)	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	46	28
COLSTERWORTH -	1,163	Edmund Turnor.	1829	43	43	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 8*d.*	Agricultural labourers, small tradesmen, and farmers.	80	40
COWBIT - -	649	T. Andrew - W. Guy -	1712 1800	83	75	—	Yes -	6*d.*, 4*d.*, 2*d.*	Cottagers, &c.	46	38
CRANWELL -	233	Dame M. Thorold.	—	3	(as returned in 1837). No further information.						
CROWLE - -	2,648	R. Brewer - T. Walkwood R. Clark -	1687 1692 1721	37	rent and allowance for coals (return in 1837). No further						
MARKET DEEPING	1,337	(Part of feoffee charity.)	—	111	70	—	Yes -	None	Principally agricultural labourers.	55	—
DIGBY - -	330	Henry Young	1761	21	21	—	Yes (no part of end.)	Usual school pence.	Agricultural -	32	30

* 20*l.* a year absorbed in paying off debt incurred in rebuilding master's house, and interest.
† Recently a local charity of 12 guineas a year has been directed by Court of Chancery to be applied to education in parishes of South and North Carlton and Burton.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Rector and committee.	Neither	Yes	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy A.	None	Lord Monson		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., p. teacher, and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Certificated	No	Two.
information.										
—	—	—	—	M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar		Neither	No; diocesan.	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1837) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
Dowsby - -	195	Unknown -	—	10	rentcharge (return in 1837). No further information.						
Eagle - -	533	T. Union -	1719	5	5	—	No -	2*d.*	Labouring class	4	2
Epworth -	2,097	Henry Clifford and others.	1711	17	17	—	Yes -	None	Agriculture chiefly.	17	3
Ewerby - -	473	Henry Pell -	1667	10	10	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	6	10
Faldingworth -	365	Frances C. of Warwick.	1662	5	5	—	No -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*	Farmers, mechanics, and agricultural labourers.	31	15
Fishtoft - -	586	Not known -	Not kwn.	23	23	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Farm labourers chiefly.	37	38
Fleet - -	1,312	Mary Deacon S. Fairfax -	1727 1754	49	49	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.* (some free).	Labourers generally.	35	25
Folkingham -	650	Rev. Rich. Brockersby.	1713	30	30	—	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	27	—
Frieston - -	1,239	J. Holden - B. Morfoot -	1723 1727	13	13	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	25	—
Friskney -	1,604	Unknown -	Unkwn.	60	60	—	Yes -	6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural.	65	53
Gedney Hill -	466	(Branch of Gedney Hill Charity.)	—	50	50	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	24	26

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Parishioners.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None M.B. at present.	None	One survivor.	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector, overseers, churchwardens, and 11 other feoffees.		Neither	No	Mast. and mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither (trained).	No	Mast. and mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	—	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V., churchwardens, and overseers.		Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Committee.	Neither (master trained).	No	Four.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
GREAT GONERBY	1,145	Robert Kelham.	1808	12	11	—	No	None	Labourers	12	—
GOSBERTON	2,107	R. Marjorum	1681	32	32	—	None	None	Labourers	14	8
GRAINTHORPE	738	George Lill	1817	18	—	—	Yes	2*d.* to 6*d.* (20 boys free).	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	50	25
GRANTHAM: Hurst's School	11,121	T. Hurst, D.D.	1671	22 (carried by Municipal Charity trustees to the account of the							
HAGWORTHINGHAM.	666	Subscription	1704	22	22	—	Yes	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Farmers, tradespeople, and labourers.	65	63
HATTON	199	H. Smith	1616	6	6	—	No	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	25 about.	
HAXEY	2,157	T. Tankersley R. Taylor and others.	1654 1722	102	60*	—	No	1*d.* and 2*d.* (about 30 free).	Agricultural	52	35
HEMINGBY	473	Jane Dymoke	1736	183 (Mixed charity)	50	11	Yes (both).	(18 boys and 14 girls free.)	Agriculture	30	38
HORBLING	546	Edward Brown	1691	57	57	—	Yes	2*d.* (20 boys free).	Agricultural	40	36
HORNCASTLE: Watson's School.	4,846	Richard Watson.	1784	91	50	—	Yes	1*d.*	Principally labourers.	42	32

* Balance absorbed in liquidation of building debt, books, repairs, &c.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	R. Kelham, Esq.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None		Vicar and heirs of Sir H. Heron.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B., 1 boy N. Sc.	None	Min., churchwarden, and overseer.		Neither	No; diocesan.	Mast.
treasurer of the girls' national school).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	R., churchwarden, and overseer.		Mast. cert.	No; diocesan.	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys F., 3 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
4	4	—	—	3 boys E.A., 3 boys M.B.	Two boys	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy L., 2 boys E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Governors of grammar school.		Neither	No	One mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL.	655	Unknown -	—	5	5	—	Yes -	1½*d.*	Labourers and artisans.	35	30
KIRKBY-UPON-BAIN.	363	Richard Brockelsby.	1713	80	80	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Farmers, labourers, &c.	31	19
EAST KIRKBY -	432	Gregory and Margaret Croft.	1719	69	63	—	Yes -	(6*d.* entrance.)	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	38	3
LACEBY -	1021	Sarah Stanford.	1720	141	116	3	Yes -	1*d.* -	Principally labouring class.	81	95
LAVINGTON -	175	M. Parnham -	1721	11	11	—	No -	None	Labourers -	2	4
LINCOLN: Christ's Hospital.	20999	R. Smith, M.D. 1602; P. Richier, M.D 1732		2823	2046 *		Yes -	None	Policemen, labourers, &c.	124	—
LOUTH: Mapletoft's School.	10560	Dr. Mapletoft, Dean of Ely.	1676	177	170	—	No -	None	Tradesmen and artisans.	50	—
MALTBY-le-MARSH	332	Anne Bolle -	1705	80	78	—	Yes -	None (poor)	Generally labourers.	36	27
MARSTON -	403	Dame M. Thorold.	1718	364 (Mixed charity)	65	—	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	—	—
MARTIN -	909	Mary King -	1753	65	50	—	Yes -	None (labourers), 6*d.* and 3*d.*	Agriculture -	30	25

* Not including 156*l.* apprentice premiums; but including master's (150*l.*), under master's (100*l.*), surgeon's (45.*l.*), (64*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*), and gas and fuel (66*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*) *See also Digest*, p. 363.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Earl Brownlow		Mast. cert.	Not yet	Mast. and sempstress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	(Clergyman.)	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.	None	Ten	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
124	—	124	—	24 M.	Nine (1865.)	Seven	Governors.	Neither	No	Mast. and under mast.
—	—	—	—	6 L., 6 E.A., 18 M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Cert.	No; diocesan.	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Mast. uncert.	No	Mast., mist. for sewing.

and matron's (40*l*.) salaries, boys, clothing, &c. (499*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*.), board (844*l*. 5*s*.), furniture (94*l*.), books and stationery

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
MORTON near Bourn.	1,008	R. Leaband - H. Abel -	1716 1796	£ 8	£ 8	£ —	No -	2*d.* -	Labourers -	45	35
MORTON (par. Gainsborough).	623	Joshua Tyler	1708	18	18	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	10	10
NAVENBY -	1,170	(Part of "Town Farm.")		35	35	—	No -	2*d.* and 4*d.* (some free).	Agricultural labourers mostly.	60	78
NORMANBY -	478	M. Dunn -	1677	16	(as returned in 1837). No further information.						
NORTH OWERSBY	421	Alexander Wrawby.	1705	10	10	—	Yes (lent).	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.* (9 free).	Labourers -	66	43
OWSTON - -	1,585	J. Noddell -	1716	6½	(as returned in 1837). Noddell's endowment under 5*l.*; paid						
PINCHBECK, EAST	1,518	Unknown - Rev. Michael Mitchell and others.	about 1688	37	37	—	Yes -	2*d.* to 6*d.*	Agricultural labourers, small tradesmen, and farmers.	76	88
GREAT PONTON -	561	William Archer	1717	89	79	—	Yes -	(1*s.* entrance).	Agriculture -	32	18
QUADRING: Cowley's School	1,001	Thomas Cowley. Edward Brown.	1701 1739	145 (Mixed charity)	61*	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers and small farmers.	18	22
Crawford's Schools.	„	John Crawford	1696	87 (Mixed charity)	38	8 about	Yes -	1*d.* to 6*d.*		40	69
RAITHBY -	217	Thomas Lawford. E. Kirkbride	1683 1813	15	15	—	No -	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	17	15

* Including 18*l.* a year paid towards Crawford schools.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Min. and churchwardens.	Trustees and managers.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Overseers		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mist. cert.	(Girls' school is.)	Mast., mist., and two paid girls
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. alone cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
to the national school (Return by Vicar in 1868).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. and Mist. cert.	Yes	Five.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Earl of Dysart.	Mast. trained.	No	Mast. with wife for needlework.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Two mist.*
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	Yes	One.

* 2*s.* a week paid to mistress of a dame school at Quadring Fen for teaching 24 children.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
MARKET RASEN -	2,468	Sir G. St. Paul	1612	£ 17	£ (rentcharge, of which only 7*l.* 12*s.* paid; residue withheld.	£					Case
MIDDLE RASEN -	1,063	J. Wilkinson -	1720	No endowment beyond master's house and two acres of land occu-							
RIPPINGALE -	569	R. Brownlow / J. Lister -	—	8	rentcharge, as returned in 1837.				No further information.		
ROPSLEY -	746	James Thompson. / Rev. B. Storer, D.D.	1719 / 1801	12	12	—	No -	(1*s.* a year.)	Labourers or widows.	8	8 Free.
RUSKINGTON -	1,089	Lady Ann Hodgson.	1719	10	10	*	No -	None	Agricultural labourers or small tradesmen.	10 in Nat. Sch.	—
SALEBY - -	244	Thos. Faulkner. / Charlotte Wilson.	1762 / 1858	6 / 17	23	—	Yes -	1*d.* -	Agricultural labourers.	18	18
SCAWBY WITH STURTON.	1,570	Richard Nelthorpe.	1705	53	53	—	Yes -	(1*s.*, 2*s.*, or 3*s.* a quarter.)	Farmers, village tradesmen, and labourers.	67	65
SCUNTHORPE -	278	N. Haram -	1793	6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* (dividends, accumulating).					Return in 1837.	No further	
SEDGEBROOK -	269	Dame M. Thorold.	1718	364 (Mixed charity)	65	10	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	24	16
SIBSEY - -	1,297	Parishioners / Appropriation of common.	1723 / 1742	109	80†	—	No -	(2*s.* a quarter and upwards.	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	72	77
„ NORTHLANDS	„	William Newby Plant.	1846	58	50	—	Yes -	(6*d.* a quarter.)	Agriculture -	30	30

* A premium of 5*l.* allowed for apprenticing each of the boys as they attain 14 years of age.
† Remainder of income absorbed in pension to late master.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
certified to Attorney General). Return in 1837. No further information.										
pied therewith (Return in 1837). School in abeyance pending the settlement of a new trust deed (Return 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Manager of Nat. School.	Mast cert.	Yes	Mast. and 2 p. teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	{None / Four}	Vicar	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
information.										
—	—	—	—	None	One	Four	Trustees	Neither	No; diocesan.	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 1 boy F., 2 boys E.A., 3 boys and 4 girls M.B.	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	6 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
SLEAFORD: Alvey's School.	3,745	W. Alvey -	1726	£ 65⅓	£ rent (return in 1837).	£ No further information.					
NORTH SOMERCOTES.	1,178	J. Mottram -	1690	31	31	—	Yes -	1*d.* -	Agricultural -	74	71
SPALDING: Petit School.	7,032	T. Willsby -	1682	200 about	?	40 about	Yes -	? None	Labourers and mechanics chiefly.	50 or 60	—
Blue Coat School.	„	Sir John Gamlyn. 1710 M. Deacon - 1721		155*	90	65	No -	None	Poor people -	40	40
STAINTON BY LANGWORTH.	213	Edmond Boulter.	1700 about	10	10	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Labouring class principally.	38	14
STAMFORD: Blue Coat School.	8,047	Corporation -	1704	170	160	10	No	None	Mechanics and labourers.	150	—
Wells' Petty School.	„	Edward Wells	1604	38	38	—	No -	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Agricultural labourers and mechanics.	59	85
STOWE near Gainsborough.	1,070	Lady Warwick	1626	12	12	—	No -	2*d.* to 3*d.* (12 free.)	Labourers -	33	37
SUEFLEET -	953	Lady Fraiser-	1764	32	25	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	10	10
SUTTON (LONG) S. MARY.	4,051	R. Phillipps -	4,051	200 about	More than 100	‡	No buildings.	None	?		N

* Endowment largely supplemented by subscriptions; these amounted to 79*l.* 16*s.* in 1866.
‡ Mixed charity; partly expended in doles.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	7 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. alone cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
?	—	—	—	M.B.	†	Three	Trustees	? Neither	? No	One mast. and paid monitors.
0	40	—	—	40 boys B.	None	Twenty-five.	Acting members or trustees.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees and certain subscribers with sanction of corporation of Lincoln.	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
10	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V. and churchwardens of All Saints.		Neither	Yes	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Rector and others.)	? Trustees	Neither	? No	One mast.

† Gratuities of not more than 2*l.* are given to boys leaving at 15.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866.). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
SUTTON S. EDMUND.	730	Lord of Manor	1825	£ 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* rent (return in 1837). No further information.	£	£					
SWINESHEAD -	1903	Thomas Cowley.	1701	161 (Mixed charity)	89	—	No -	2*d.* (10 free.)	Chiefly farm labourers.	48	33
SYSTON - -	238	Dame M. Thorold.	1718	364 (Mixed charity)	30	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	11	21
THEDDLETHORPE All Saints -	300	Lord of Manor and Rector.	1810	No endowment beyond house and garden.			Yes -		Agriculture -	66	32
S. Helen -	426										
NORTH THORESBY	824	Dr. Mapletoft	1676	41	41	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.* and 4*d.* (20 free)	Chiefly agricultural labourers, tradesmen, and farmers.	40	—
TYDD S. MARY -	977	Martha Trafford.	1740	50	35	—	Yes -	(7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* a quarter.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	28	—
UFFINGTON -	510	Earl of Lindsey.	1814	*	—	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Principally labourers.	—	60
ULCEBY near Barton.	1048	T. Richardson	1722	55	29†	—	Yes -	(3*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.)	Farmers, artisans, and labourers.	84	60
WADDINGHAM -	812	John Thompson.	1719	50	50	—	No -	2*d.* to 6*d.* (20 free.)	Principally agricultural labourers.	40	10
WASHINGBOROUGH.	1213	R. Eure -	1627	13	(as returned in 1837). No further information.						
		T. Pyke -	1728	5½							

* 20*l.* rentcharge (return in 1837). "A private charity" (return in 1867).
† Remainder of income absorbed in payments in respect of interest and principal of money borrowed for repairs, drainage, &c.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School Under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Mast. Cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Lord of Manor.	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B.	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees and Lord of Dunton Manor.	Cert.	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M. B.	—	—	Earl of Lindsey.	Neither	No; diocesan.	Mast.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 3 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. Cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither (trained).	No	Mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction: Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
WELBY - -	499	W. Welby - Rev. W. Dodwell.	1780 1824	15 10	25	—	No (lent).	None	Labourers principally.	11	11
WHAPLODE - -	2,462	Elisha Wilson	1704	10	10	—	No -	2*d.* (24 free.)	Agricultural labourers.	51	45
WIGTOFT - -	732	W. Blisbury -	1714	39	20	—	No -	None	Labourers -	20	—
WITHAM-ON-THE HILL.	236	(Part of Church Estate.)		41*	41*	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly labourers.	16	14
WOOTTON - -	591	John Faulding	1727	2	2	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 6*d.* (4 free.)	Chiefly labourers and small tradesmen.	18	23
WRANGLE - -	1,198	Rev. Thomas Alenson.	1555	169 (Mixed charity)	65†	—	Yes -	Small fee for firing.	Farmers, farm labourers, and small tradesmen.	40	30
WROOT - -	392	Henry Travis	1710	354‡	82	—	No -	None by labourers in parish.	Generally farmers and farm labourers.	34	42

* Besides seven tons of coal.

† Master also receives 15*l.* 17*s.* as well as other Bede members.

‡ Endowment shared with Free Schools at Thorne and Hatfield in Yorkshire.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.) Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two (ch. wardens.)	V. and churchwardens.	Neither	No; diocesan	Mast., mist. and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V., churchwardens, and overseers.		Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Mast.; wife teaches needlework.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Three of trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustees by approval of rector.	Neither	No	Mast., sewing mist., and two paid monitors.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Bulwell Free School.

Mr. Eve's Report.

According to the trust-deed, the school should be under the management of a governor and four assistants. The vacancies in the board have not been filled up for many years, so that, at present, there is no trustee. The late vicar is said to have been a trustee, but nothing is certainly known about it.

The constitution of the school provides that reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Bible and catechism shall be taught; and Latin to such scholars as are capable, till they are fit for the University. The present master, who has been in office for 45 years, has professed himself willing to carry out these instructions, but has rarely, if ever, taught Latin, either from want of opportunity, or because he was prevented by the late vicar. When he was younger the school was frequented by some boys above the condition of labourers. He had also four or five boarders. He is now very old, and broken down by illness, so that the principal work of teaching devolves on an assistant. About 30 children attend the school. I heard the first class, whose ages vary from 6 to 11, read some verses in the Bible, which is their usual reading-book. The best read with difficulty, and some of the class scarcely at all. All were quite ignorant of the meaning of what they read, and of the simplest facts of the Gospel history. A few could answer easy questions in the multiplication table. I am informed, however, that a very fair elementary education used to be given.

The school is in a rough condition, and contains no kind of apparatus beyond a few desks and forms. It also requires some repairs. The rest of the house, which has been kept up and enlarged by the master, is in fair order. The surrounding land, which is let principally for gardens, brings in 18*l.*, or, after paying expenses, 14*l.* per annum. Coal has lately been found in the neighbourhood, but I am informed that any minerals under the school property would belong to the lord of the manor.

The population has much increased lately, owing to the establishment of collieries. In this and the next village there is a population of about 8,000.

The state of the school has been a subject of discussion in the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

parish, but it is thought desirable to make no change during the life of the present master. Large National schools have just been erected; and it is a question whether the income of this charity should be applied to them, or whether an attempt should be made to use it to start a good middle-class school. Many people in the parish are anxious to try the latter. Should the plan be adopted new buildings would be required.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 402. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By George Strelley, who in 1669 built a free school in Bulwell, and settled on it a field on which the house stood. Document containing ordinances of founder in parish chest.

School Property.—3a. 1r. 12p. of land. Gross income, 20*l.* 16*s.* Buildings and residence for master in bad repair.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The teaching of the young children of Bulwell of seven years old and upwards in reading, writing, arithmetic, the catechism, and the Bible, and Latin to such as were capable until they should be fit for the University. If children stay longer than five years at school the master may demand a fee not exceeding 10*s.* (Founder's Ordinances, 1669.)

Government and Masters. — Ordinances made by founder A.D. 1669, appointing governor and assistants.

Rector and churchwardens and one other are the trustees, who appoint master. The master removable after six months' notice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Masters.—One.

Day Scholars.—About 50 boys from three to twelve years of age.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No qualification on admission. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are the subjects taught. No Latin scholars for some years.

Boys attend church twice on Sundays. School opened with prayer, but not always. Punishment, caning in public.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week.

No boys gone to university in last five years.

In Feb. 1867 the school was closed and rents not collected, the head master having lately died, and new trustees being not yet appointed.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

S. T. Cooper, Esq., Lord of the Manor, Bulwell.
Rev. W. H. Cantrell, Rector, Bulwell.
Charles Allcock, Farmer, Bulwell.
Alfred Faulconbridge, Farmer, Bulwell.
Edward Charles Bleacher, Farmer, Bulwell.
George Wilkinson, Farmer, Bulwell.
William Walker, Merchant, Bulwell.

Clerk to Trustees

G. Johnson, Nottingham.

Head Master:

(No appointment made. The Charity Commissioners have been applied to for permission to carry out the trust in the new national schools.)

ELSTON SCHOOL.

Mr. EVE'S REPORT.

THERE is nothing to add to the information received by the Commissioners, except that the school, which is a mixed one, is well conducted. At the time of my visit most of the children were absent picking osiers; but several of those present were evidently intelligent, and creditably advanced for their age in arithmetic. H.M. Inspector's recent reports have been good. There is a good school-room, recently erected. The old school-room, which was in a very rough state, has been converted into a cowhouse, and is let with the cottage originally appropriated to the master. There seems to be no demand for a higher education. The only subject of complaint is the very common one, that part of the grant of the Committee of Council has, at times, been deducted in consideration of the endowment.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 429, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By decree of Court of Chancery in 1614, 50*l.* in hands of executors of Lawrence Pendleton, clerk, ordered, with their consent, to be employed towards maintenance of a grammar school in Elston. This sum and 40*s.* more laid out in land for support of schoolmaster or building schoolhouse (Indenture 5 Feb. 1652). Further endowment by Eliz. Darwin who, by codicil to her will dated 25 Oct. 1784, left 100*l.* to be laid out in purchase of land for benefit of schoolmaster. By award of Inclosure Commissioners in 1801 about four acres allotted to school. Schoolhouse erected and master's house partly rebuilt in 1812 at expense of Robert W. Darwin.

School Property.—5A. 2R. 11P. of land, let at 20*l.* a year, which forms the whole of the income of school.

Objects of Trust.—The building of a grammar school and maintenance of a schoolmaster for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Elston (deed of 1652).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 1862.

Trustees consist of rector (*ex officio*) and four others appointed by Charity Commissioners.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical village school, attended by children of labouring class, to support of which the endowment is applied as directed by seheme.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Francis Darwin, Esq., Cresketh Hall, near Otley, Yorkshire.
John Thorpe, Esq., Elston Hall, near Newark.
J. R. Tomlin, Esq., Stoke Field, near Newark.
B. Bristowe, Esq., London.
Rev. F. Swire, Elston Rectory, near Newark.

Head Master:

Mr. F. C. Chandler.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SOUTH LEVERTON.—SAMPSON'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. EVE'S REPORT.

THE trustees have not, for some time past, interfered in the management of this school. The vicar of the parish was appointed master when curate, and has retained the office, paying the whole salary to the acting master. Both have held their positions for more than 30 years.

There were only about 25 children in the school at the time of my visit; but the numbers are considerably larger, reaching upwards of 50, in the winter. Lessons nominally begin at 9, but the children were not all assembled till a quarter before 10, and the master informs me that he seldom reads prayers before half-past 9. The discipline did not seem very good. About 10 of those present read in the Testament with tolerable fluency, but with scarcely any intelligence. They were ignorant of the simplest facts of scripture history, and had not learnt any geography. Several did not know in what country they lived. Their spelling was very poor. Of the remainder, three or four were reading easy extracts in the spelling-book; the rest are just beginning to read. Only six boys were doing arithmetic. Three of them did the compound rules fairly; the others failed in simple subtraction and multiplication. Some of the absent boys had filled large ciphering books, but I had no opportunity of testing their knowledge.

By the original rules of 1691, girls were strictly excluded; the master was required not to be absent more than 20 days in the year; the children were to clean the school in turn, and to attend church on Sunday; and the rules were to be hung up, and read annually by the master. None of these are now enforced. A new set was made in 1835, fixing the terms for writing and arithmetic, which are not included in the original scheme. One of these rules enforced attendance at church, but it is not observed.

The schoolroom, 38 feet by 20, is in substantial repair, but the floor is only of brick, and the walls look untidy. There are no blackboards or maps.

The trustees are very anxious to convert the school into a good National school, under Government inspection. Such a school is much wanted for North and South Leverton, and several adjoining places. There is a good one at Sturton, two miles off, to which children from the Levertons are now admitted; but they are to be excluded in future, as there is no room for them. There is also a dame's school at North Leverton. For the higher class of farmers Retford school is accessible.

There is a general feeling that the school is capable of improvement. It is said that the master is too much occupied with parochial business.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. 32. p. ii. 648. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deeds of John Sampson, 26 March 1688, and 16 September 1691, who gave a site and buildings thereon erected by him for a free grammar school, and a rentcharge of 20*l.* to be paid to master. Deeds in hands of solicitors and trustees.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 20*l.* All paid to (acting) master. Schoolroom, master's house, and small garden.

Buildings fair. Site good. A residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the teaching of the youth and children of South Leverton. No female children to be admitted (Deed and Regulations of Sept. 1691). The instruction of the youths and children of South Leverton in literature, Latin, and Greek gratuitously, provided they conform to rules laid down in founder's will as to their regular attendance on Sundays at divine service, according to the usage of the Church of England; female children to be admitted (Rules of visitors and trustees, 1835).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek (Rules made by founder 1691).

Government and Masters.—Rules of visitors and trustees, 1835. In general, not observed. A new scheme in preparation.

Trustees of school, appointed by survivors, with rector of Clayworth and vicars of Sturton and South Leverton and North Wheatley, govern school, appoint and dismiss head master.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge and master of arts, or orthodox minister or preacher. Must not hold any ecclesiastical preferment further than within parish of South Leverton.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. An elementary parochial school for boys and girls.

Masters.—Vicar of parish is head master, and appoints an acting master. No restriction as to taking boarders. Total income of under-master, 20*l.*; from fees, 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum from each scholar. Head master receives nothing. Each scholar pays 2*d.* per week for writing and arithmetic. Master resides in schoolhouse. Both masters appointed by trustees.

Day Scholars.—40 between 10 and 14 years from two miles distant, sons of mechanics and agricultural labourers. English taught free, but 2*d.* a head allowed to be charged for writing and arithmetic. Scholars from other parishes pay. No Greek or Latin taught. Sunday school optional. Girls pay same fees as non-parishioners.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys admitted without qualification.

Classification by reading only. School course modified as parents wish. Religious instruction to all. Examination by vicar. No prizes.

Punishments: caning, tasks, and standing in private. Deputy master not interfered with. Corporal punishment seldom required.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 33 hours per week. Playtime, about 12 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

G. H. Vernon, Esq., Grove Hall.
H. Bridgman Simpson, Esq., Babworth.
G. S. Foljambe, Esq., Osburton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MANSFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. EVE'S REPORT.

THE school property is at present in Chancery. The church and school trusts have become mixed, to the detriment of the latter. Till the Master of the Rolls was appealed to in 1858, the vicar and churchwardens were trustees. They were bound to advise with eight assessors, but not necessarily to act upon their advice. As the vicar nominated one churchwarden, the power was practically in his hands. In 1858, eight trustees were appointed,—Sir Edwd. Walker, Mr. Gething, and others. They were instructed not to fill up vacancies in the office of head or second master, without consent of the court. Mr. Rew, the head master, resigned in 1861; Mr. Espin, the second master, died in 1865. Their places are not to be filled up till the death of the vicar, who is now 82.* He has a life interest in the present distribution of the property. After his death seven ninths of the whole income, which is expected to be between 1,000*l.* and 1,400*l.*, will be applicable to the school. The legal expenses are to be spread over 21 years.

The population of Mansfield is about 9,000. Besides being the centre of an agricultural district, it has several mills connected with the silk and hosiery trades, and increasing iron founderies. Stocking weaving, which employed many of the inhabitants, has declined. There are several charities applicable to the education of the poor. As to the requirements of the town, I have been favoured with a communication from a gentleman who is well acquainted with Mansfield, and his opinion is corroborated by what I heard from others. He thinks that the chief demand is for a good commercial school, where mathematics, modern languages, and natural science would be taught, and that, though there is at present no material for a classical school, it might be desirable to establish one to meet the demand that might in future arise. He recommends exhibitions, tenable not only at the Universities, but at all other places of more advanced education. He adds that the school should be quite unsectarian, especially as there is a preponderance of dissenters in the town, and that something might be done for the education of girls. The last suggestion is particularly important, considering how, in doubtful cases, the interpretation has hitherto been almost invariably in favour of males. Probably the funds would not suffice to found more than first-rate middle schools for boys and girls.

There have been two foundation masters; the head master has generally been a clergyman, and has, in some cases, held a benefice. The children of inhabitants of Mansfield have been taught the classics free; other subjects for extra payments by private arrangement.

The school buildings are surrounded on three sides by the

* Since dead.

churchyard, which, however, is no longer used for burials. There is a lofty school-room, 63 feet by 18, tolerably furnished with desks. The rest of the house, which is not in good repair, is used partly for a Sunday school, partly as a cottage. It contains nine rooms, none more than 18 feet square. There is a small garden adjoining; the neighbouring cottages, as well as property in other parts of the town, belong to the charity.

About 40 years ago there was an excellent school here; since that time it has never been very flourishing. One head master, it is said, paid boys to be taught Latin. The late second master took boarders in his private house, who formed an important part of the school. His successor, who is not, however, second master, is allowed to use the schoolroom till some definite arrangement is made. He teaches some boys from the town with his boarders.

Perhaps boarders might be obtained from Nottingham, or from the north, when railway communication with Worksop is established; but the town is large enough to make day-boys the first consideration.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Char. Com. Rep. xxv. 373, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Queen Elizabeth, who, by letters patent in third year of her reign, 1561, granted that there should be a grammar school in Mansfield, to be called The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth. No property for the support of the school was given by this grant, but soon afterwards the corporation acquired considerable property, which, however, was indistinguishable from property held by the same corporation for the benefit of the vicar and school.

School Property.—Income 137*l.* gross, 137*l.* net. (End. Gr. Ret.) But the future income will be much larger (see Ass. Com.'s Report).

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the instruction of boys and youths in grammar. (Letters patent.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Such good authors as are commonly taught in grammar schools, with the Scriptures. (Ordinances 1564.)

Government and Masters.—The vicar and churchwardens of the parish, and certain others, trustees, appointed by the Court of Chancery in 1858.

State of School in 1867.

There has been no grammar school here for several years, the school property being in Chancery. A private schoolmaster hired the schoolroom.

STATEMENTS extracted from the General Annual Accounts of the Mansfield Church School and Intake Trusts for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1867.

CHURCH TRUST.

1866, August 1st to 31st July 1867.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Received on account of one year's rental of this trust property 1867, July 31 - -	157	4	7
Balance due to Treasurer - -	222	13	3
	£379	17	10

1866, August 1st.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance due to Treasurer - -	311	10	4
Payments during the year ending 31st July 1867, for repairs of trust property, interest on mortgage, &c. &c. - - -	68	7	6
	£379	17	10

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL TRUST.

1866, August 1st to July 31st 1867.	£	s.	d.
Received on account of one year's rental of this trust property -	891	10	3
Other receipts arising from sale of lands - - - -	108	0	0
From lessors for dilapidations upon properties lately held by them in lease - - -	39	10	6
	£1,039	0	9

1867, July 31st.	£	s.	d.
Payments during the past year for repairs to this trust property. Interest on mortgage, &c. &c. - - - -	696	19	7
Remitted to Charity Commissioners for investment (being the proceeds arising from sale of lands, &c.) - - - -	108	0	0
Dr. Cursham, Vicar, two-thirds of clear surplus monies - -	156	0	9
Head Master's share reserved, the office being vacant - -	52	0	3
Under Master. The like - -	26	0	2
	£1,039	0	9

INTAKE TRUST.

1866, August 1st to 31st July 1867.	£	s.	d.
Received on account of one year's rental of this trust property -	168	0	3
Proceeds from sale of timber -	26	0	0
	£194	0	3

1867, July 31st.	£	s.	d.
Payments during the past year for tradesmen's bills, recouping money borrowed, &c. &c. - -	118	18	9
Dr. Cursham, Vicar, two-thirds of clear surplus monies - -	50	1	0
Head Master's share reserved, the office being vacant - -	16	13	8
Under Master. The like - -	8	6	10
	£194	0	3

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Vicar and Churchwardens *ex officio*:
Thomas Savage, Esq., Mansfield.
William Gething, Esq., Mansfield Woodhouse.
Thomas Kirkland, Engineer, Mansfield.
William Baily, Brewer, Mansfield.
Herbert John Greenhalgh, Cotton Doubler, Mansfield.
Sir E. S. Walker, Berry Hill, Mansfield.

Clerk to Trustees:
Wm. Woodcock, Solicitor, Mansfield.

Head Master:
(Vacant).

Under Master:
(Vacant).

Newark.—Magnus' Free Grammar School.

Mr. Eve's Report.

It may be doubted whether the present distribution of the revenues of the charity gives as much prominence to education as Archdeacon Magnus, the founder, intended. He appropriated 18*l.* per annum out of estates yielding 42*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, that is, about three sevenths, to the salaries of the song and school master. It will be seen by the annexed analysis of the accounts of 1865, † that not only do they and their assistants receive much less than that proportion of the revenues, but that less than one-third of those revenues is spent on education, including every item that can possibly be placed under that head. Further, Archdeacon Magnus, after enumerating sundry small payments, and providing for a reserve fund of 40*l.*, directs that the residue (amounting to between 9*l.* and 10*l.*), or less than one-fourth of the whole, should be spent "towards putting the said lands in mortmain, or to the "church works of the said church of Newark, or to some other "common weal, as need should require." The amount now spent on the church and the "other common weal," namely, the dispensary, and lighting and paving, amounts to nearly one half of the whole annual income of the charity. It is not distinctly stated which object Archdeacon Magnus was most anxious to promote. The grammar and song schools are mentioned first, and are provided for at great length, so that it would be natural to infer that he attached much importance to them. The scheme of 1834 fixes the payments, except those marked *, which are justified by the clause directing the residue to be applied to beautifying the church, and to other good works for the benefit of the town.

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† Education:—	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Grammar school master and ushers -	340	0	0			
,, exhibition account -	240	0	0			
National schools at Newark and Everton -	155	0	0			
Song schoolmaster - - -	105	0	0			
				840	0	0
Chnrch repairs, &c.:—						
Annual payment (mentioned in scheme) -	100	0	0			
Fabric fund do. -	100	0	0			
Warming do. -	16	3	6			
* General outgoings, July 1865 - -	152	3	6			
* Do. January 1866 - -	266	11	4			
				634	18	4
Lighting and paving - - - - - -				290	0	0
Dispensary - - - - - - -				150	0	0
Choristers and low boys - - - -				84	0	0
Parish clerks, sextons, and vergers - - - -				104	15	0
Mayor and officers - - - - -				94	14	6
Expenses of management, drainage assessment, &c. -				217	0	10
* Inicdental expenses for song and school master's house, and liquidation of debt - - - -				118	0	0
				2,533	8	8

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There are other points in the scheme to be noticed.

1. There are no capitation fees, so that in case of a large increase of day-boys, there would not be sufficient masters. Besides, as the scheme contemplates boys remaining at school from 8 to 19, in no case would there be masters enough for the classes.

2. Though boys are to proceed to the University, mathematics is not mentioned in the scheme. Classics, English, writing, and arithmetic are the only subjects. Only 60*l.* is allowed for the master who teaches the non-classical subjects.

No provision, then, is made for a high second-grade education, such as is necessary in a town like Newark. Under the late head master the system was as follows:—The English usher had a separate room, in which, besides teaching English and Greek writing to the classes under the head and second masters, he gave an English education, with the rudiments of Latin, to the junior boys. The second master kept up the English subjects to a certain extent, and devoted himself chiefly to classics; the head master taught classics and mathematics only. Under this system the school was very full, and produced several good scholars. Both the head master and the English usher had boarding houses.

The present head master has entirely changed the plan of the school. Instead of the English usher he has appointed as mathematical master a graduate, whose salary he augments from his own profits. From the same source he increases the stipend of the second master, and pays the whole salary of a fourth. They all live in his house, and assist in the management of the boarders. Writing is taught at fixed times by a person living in the town. The partition separating the English schoolroom from the other is thrown down.

The classical teaching appears to be in a satisfactory state. The upper boys are very few in number, and necessarily divided into small classes. The standards are fixed so as to correspond as nearly as possible with those at Marlborough, where the head master, Mr. Plater, was formerly an assistant master. This classification gives two boys in the sixth, four in the middle fifth, four in the lower fourth. The classes seemed to be well up to their respective standards. There is a separate classification for mathematics, which are efficiently taught. One boy did a creditable paper in conics and trigonometry; none of the rest were very advanced, but several passed a fair examination in Euclid and elementary algebra. In arithmetic the standard was not very high, but a fair proportion (about half the upper school) acquitted themselves well in an easy paper. They would bear comparison with most boys of their age in public schools. French is taught to most of the boarders, and to such of the day boys (at present two) as desire it; they are not accurate in grammar, but learn enough to enable them to construe with tolerable ease before they leave school. In the second form, which corresponds to a certain extent to the old English school, the dictation was not very good. A good deal of time is given to English subjects in this and the

first form. It appears to be difficult to keep boys in the upper forms; many of the boarders go to larger schools at about 13.

The discipline is good, and the relations between masters and boys is very cordial. The constant supervision of the boys, and the amount of time required to hear thoroughly the lessons of so many classes, are a great strain upon the energies of the masters, and leave them scarcely any leisure. The head master bears at least half the expense of the games, which are kept up with great vigour. The Trent affords excellent boating. Both day-boys and boarders belong to the boat and cricket clubs, though some of the former are deterred by the expense.

The schoolroom is in good repair, and quite large enough for the numbers. The boarders' bedrooms are practically part of the head master's house, and are kept in excellent order. Six or eight of the boys sleep in a "*dependance*" on the opposite side of the street, where one of the masters is also quartered. A detached house, about 100 yards from the school, is rented by the head master for cases of infectious sickness. Except the small playground, the school possesses no land adjoining, should it be desirable to increase the buildings.

About half the day-boys, that is one quarter of the school, are sons of tradesmen, a small number considering the population. The zeal and kindness of the head master and his assistants are universally appreciated, but there is a feeling that the system is adapted rather for the boarders and the higher class of day boys, who now constitute three-quarters of the school. There is a commercial school in the town, but it is not considered first rate. I am informed that several tradesmen, who would have wished to avail themselves of the grammar school had it given the education they required, have sent their sons from home. If a capitation fee were imposed, or the income of the school otherwise increased, it would be easier to meet the wants of the town; under existing circumstances it is almost impossible to work the school efficiently without a large supply of boarders. The school is in high repute among the neighbouring clergy, more especially for young boys; in fact, partly through the circumstances I have mentioned, and partly through the natural predilections of a classical head master, the school has tended to become a preparatory school for the public schools, with a few upper boys, rather than such a school as would be most popular in the town.

The head master has had some difficulties with the town, especially at the beginning of his mastership. One incident is worth quoting. A boy had been kept from school by his father without permission for the sake of a holiday. The head master, of course, in accordance with a rule he had made, detained the boy after lessons next day. The father protested, and finally kicked the schoolroom door open. An action for damages was brought, in which the head master gained his point. Since then parents have conformed better to the rules of the school. With regard to the religious instruction, it is said that the teaching is distinctively High Church in

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

tendency, and that sufficient respect has not always been shown to the opinions of Dissenters. Boys were, in fact, withdrawn on that ground. The complaints on this head, however, date, as far as I can ascertain, from some years back, and a Wesleyan minister, whose son is now at the school, has found due consideration shown to him. The school does not, however, possess the confidence of the Dissenters, to the same extent as is the case in many other towns.

The exhibitions have enabled several boys of very small means to go to the University. It is desired that they should fall in every year, instead of in alternate years, as is now the case, even if the amount were diminished. The restriction to Newark and the immediate neighbourhood would be an obstacle to the development of the school as a great boarding school. It was originally intended to limit them to residents in the town. The extension to the immediate neighbourhood was made, it is said, to meet particular cases.

At present the number of boys going to the university is very small.

The song school is entirely separate from the grammar school. It is supposed that it was originally intended that the song master should undertake the board and education of six boys withdrawn from the grammar school for that purpose. At present his duties are to give instruction in singing to a general class for two hours in the week, to devote at least one hour a day to the instruction of the choristers and low boys, to prepare them in the music to be sung at church, and to attend morning service six days in the week, and if required, evening service. He is also to see that the choristers and low boys come clean and well dressed to church. The appointment of organist, which is in the gift of the vicar, is held, and has usually been held, by the song master, but the combination is not necessary. A new house has been recently built for him, with a singing room, 23 feet by 15, attached. It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that the salary of the song master, who is able to hold the office of organist, and whose duties leave him plenty of time to increase his income by private pupils, is fixed by the scheme 5*l.* higher than that of the usher of the grammar school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 323. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Magnus, Archdeacon of the East Riding, by three deeds of feoffment, 1530, and subsequent declaration of uses, 21 Feb. 1531, gave certain lands in the counties of York, Nottingham, and Lincoln, of the yearly value of 42*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, to find two secular priests, one to teach grammar and the other song. Teacher of grammar school to receive 10*l.*; teacher of song school 8*l.*; to each of six choristers 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* towards their meat, drink, and clothing, and supplying them with a gown; 2*l.* for an obit; 2*l.* to the alderman of the Trinity Guild at Newark (otherwise called the Alderman of the Town of Newark); 2*l.* for the Chauntry priests; 13*s.* 4*d.* and reasonable expenses to a receiver, and 2*s.* each to nine auditors; and, after

providing for a reserved fund of 40*l.*, the residue to be employed either towards putting the said lands in mortmain or to the church works of Newark, or to some other common weal, if need should require. (Magnus lived 18 years after this foundation.) In 1572 the feoffees conveyed the estates to the municipal corporation of Newark. Further endowment by William Philpott, who, in 1536, directed 40*s.* annually to be paid to augment the wages of the usher. Part of lands lost, and part exchanged. Since 1798 there has been paid annually, in pursuance of the specific directions of an Act of Parliament of that year, the sum of 290*l.* to the commissioners for lighting and paving the town of Newark.

Charity Property.—The land belonging to the charity is about 1,467 acres. Distribution of income of charity taken at 2,200*l.*, fixed by scheme of Court of Chancery A.D. 1834. Income of Magnus's charity in 1865–6, 2,533*l.* The surplus was applied to the church expenses. Trustees pay for external repairs of school, besides payments directed by scheme (1834), altogether 500*l.* per annum, viz., 340*l.* for grammar school salaries, and 120*l.* for exhibitions. Grammar school has also 40*l.* for an usher from Philpott's charity.

Buildings and site good. Two exhibitions 80*l.* each at Oxford or Cambridge for four years. The mayor and alderman, vicar, and four churchwardens appoint to these, after an examination into classical attainments has been held by an examiner appointed by Archbishop of York. Candidates must have been born within six miles of Newark, or sons of persons resident at the time of candidature, within that distance, and must have been three years at the school.

The song schoolmaster is usually appointed organist of the church. The school building is separate from the grammar school. Elementary schools in Newark also receive 150*l.* a year from this charity.

Objects of Trust.—Freely to teach and instruct all persons and children that will at Newark come to school and be disposed to learn grammar, prik song, plain song, descant, and to play at the organs. Both priests to help in the celebration of Divine Service on holy days. Six children, chosen for their aptness for singing, to receive yearly, towards their meat, drink, and clothing, 26*s.* 8*d.* each, so long as their voice continues, and to be taught and ordered by the song schoolmaster. The grammar scholars, such as can sing and read, to assist in the choir on holy days (Founder's declaration of uses). The six choristers to be chosen preferentially out of the grammar scholars (Decree of Court of Chancery 1738). No scholars to be admitted to grammar school under 8 years of age. Payments to National schools, dispensary, and increased pay to town officers usually made previously, but first sanctioned by scheme of 1834. Exhibitions decreed by scheme of 1835.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not only grammar and rhetoric and other like virtuous things, but also the ten commandments and the articles of the faith and the understanding of the holy psalms and hymns (Declaration of uses). The free scholars to be taught, besides the classics, English grammar, writing, arithmetic (Scheme, 1834).

Government and Masters.—Scheme made by Court of Chancery 26 June 1834, and further decree relating to exhibitions, 24 March 1835. The vicar, four churchwardens, and 13 others chosen annually from the corporation, are trustees. They make ordinances, appoint and dismiss head master and song master. Head master appoints usher and assistant usher.

Head master must be unbeneficed. He must be a secular and honest priest, competent to teach as aforesaid; but if such cannot be had, a layman may be appointed (Foundation). Usher must be a member of the Established Church.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment, 220*l.*, besides profit of boarders; resides in schoolhouse. Second assistant master, 100*l.* Third master, 110*l.* Fourth master, 100*l.* These three have also board and lodging. Writing master, 12*l.*, paid by head master. 30*l.* to music master. The expense of assistant masters, except 160*l.* from endowment, falls on head master. Modern languages and drawing for special fees.

Day Scholars.—44. 30 above 14, 38 between 10 and 14, and five under 10 years of age, sons of professional men chiefly, from town and six miles round.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

All taught free, but pay 1*l.* per annum towards a prize fund and lighting school. Boarders attend church on Sundays, but attendance is optional with day boys.

Boarders.—41. Four meals per day. Separate beds. Terms 60 guineas per annum; and if eligible for the exhibitions, 50 guineas.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Admission to school unrestricted. School classified by general literature and mathematical knowledge. School course modified at wish of parents. Religious instruction to all. Church Catechism in school. School opened by prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks of half-year's work, added to examination marks. Examinations four times a year, of which number twice by graduates of Oxford and Cambridge appointed by the master.

Prizes at Midsummer and Christmas given by master.

Punishments: impositions, detention, caning, and very rarely flogging. Caning and flogging by head master only, and in private. Slight punishments by assistant masters. No monitors.

Playground half an acre, besides cricket ground seven and half acres close by. A master always present at boating, cricket, fives, gymnastics, football, and swimming. Boathouse on the Trent, and 13 good boats belonging to school club.

School bounds, and head master's permission required to go beyond. Gymnasium paid for by master. Drilling taught as part of system.

About eight boys gone to university in last five years. [Eight at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week, besides three hours preparation for school work.

Playtime three and a half hours per day, and two half holidays a week.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ending 2nd January 1866.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
One year's rental of estates	2,533	6	8

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Property tax				6	14	3
Chief rent	0	3	8			
Insurance	6	15	0			
Rent audit expenses	35	18	4			
Receiver, one per cent.	25	6	8			
Surveyor	14	0	0			
Clerk of trustees	10	0	0			
Town clerk, as auditor	10	0	0			
Trustees, on passing accounts	0	12	0			
				102	15	8
Instalment and interest on debt				68	0	0
Everton drainage assessment				97	10	11
Subscription to Everton school				5	0	0
Improvement Commissioners				290	0	0
Mayor of Newark	50	0	0			
Mayor's officers	44	14	6			
				94	14	6
Newark dispensary				150	0	0
Newark boys' school	90	0	0			
Newark girls' school	60	0	0			
				150	0	0
Grammar school salaries	340	0	0			
Two exhibitions	160	0	0			
Repayment to exhibition account	80	0	0			
				580	0	0
Song schoolmaster's salary	105	0	0			
Rebuilding house of do.	50	0	0			
Choristers' salaries	60	0	0			
Low boys' do.	24	0	0			
				239	0	0
Church:						
Sexton	20	0	0			
Five vergers	34	15	0			
Clerk	50	0	0			
Dinners	10	0	0			
Warming church	16	3	6			
Repairs	100	0	0			
Fabric fund	100	0	0			
General outgoings of church	418	14	10			
				749	13	4
				£2,533	8	8

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Chemist.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Widow Lady.
,, 2	Merchant.	,, 2	Cutler.
,, 3	Manufacturing Engineer.	,, 3	Maltster.
		,, 4	Landowner.
,, 4	Banker.	,, 5	
,, 5	Surgeon.	,, 6	Clergyman.
,, 6	Innkeeper.	,, 7	Innkeeper.
,, 7	Clergyman.	,, 8	Watchmaker.
,, 8	Civil Service.	,, 9	Clergyman.
,, 9	Clergyman.	,, 10	Banker.
,, 10	Widow Lady.		

All resident in Newark, or within four miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Surgeon.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Landowner.
,, 2	Lawyer.	,, 2	Clergyman.
,, 3	Clergyman.	,, 3	Wholesale stationer.
,, 4	Do.	,, 4	Clergyman.
,, 5	Landowner.	,, 5	Do.
,, 6	Clergyman.	,, 6	Business.
,, 7	Landowner.	,, 7	Landowner.
,, 8	Clergyman.	,, 8	An Earl, in Scotland.
,, 9	Banker.	,, 9	Landowner.
,, 10	Clergyman.	,, 10	Nothing.

All boarding with Head Master.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Scholarships or Exhibitions at :—
University College, Oxford,
Lincoln College, Oxford,
Exeter College, Oxford.
Six or seven Second Class at Oxford.
One Senior Optime at Cambridge.
One First Class at Cambridge.
Sizarship at Cambridge.
Four or five Civil Service appointments have been gained.
Two military.
One East India.
One exhibition at Oscott.
One First Class (Oxford) Middle-Class Examinations.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			REMARKS.
	Number learning.	Number of Classes.	Extra Fee.	
Religious Knowledge	All	All	—	In smaller schools, where there is proper *subdivision of classes*, and masters have to "dovetail" the work in order to do more justice to the boys, it is impossible to tell exactly the time required for each lesson; much would depend on the *lesson* itself, much on the *number of boys* in the particular form or class.
Greek	From 2nd form upwrds.	6	—	
Latin	All	8	—	
French	Half	6	Qrtr. 1*l.* 1*s.*	As the school work is just commencing, I really cannot afford time to give these details; suffice it to say—
German	3	—	1*l.* 1*s.*	
Arithmetic	All	7	No.	1. The number of boys in each class varies according to circumstances.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	All Upper School.			2. Sufficient time is given, whether the class be *large* or *small*, to work the lesson satisfactorily.
History	All	6	No.	3. Daily lessons (short ones) in each subject are the prevailing custom.
Geography	All	—	—	4. Exercises *daily*.
English Grammar	Two classes.		No.	5. *All* Greek and Latin authors read in the school from the highest to the lowest; quantities vary according to the *capacities* of the boys in the forms.
English Composition	All	—	—	
Reading	Lower classes.		—	
Writing	Lower classes.		—	
Music	About 12.		—	
Drawing	16	—	—	

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. John Garratt Bussell, the Vicarage, Newark.
Joseph Gilstrap, Esq., North Gate,
George Cotton Gascoigne, Merchant's Clerk, Farndon Road,
William Slater, Brewer, Market Place,
} Churchwardens.

Robert Henry, Draper, North Gate.
John Gilbert, Grocer, Beaumond Street.
Henry Branston, Maltster, Carter Gate.
Thomas Oldham, Grocer, Market Place.
Christopher Carter Foottit, Solicitor, Castle Gate.
Godfrey Tallents, Solicitor, Carter Gate.
Richard Warwick, Brewer, Castle Gate.
William Newzam Nicholson, Ironmonger, London Road.
John Cooper, Builder, Balderton Gate.
John Smith Caparn, Maltster, Balderton Gate.
Thomas Earp, Brewer, Millgate.
Thomas Spragging Godfrey, Banker, Balderton.
William Cubley, Artist, Kirk Gate.
Edward Cooper, Farmer, Balderton Gate.

Clerk to Trustees:
T. F. A. Burnaby, Town Clerk.

Head Master:
Rev. Herbert Plater.

NOTTINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. EVE'S REPORT.

IT must be premised that the circumstances of the school will soon be entirely changed by the erection of new buildings, and the adoption of a new scheme. It is now divided into a classical and an English school. Boys are admitted on the nomination of a trustee, and educated free. The entrance examination is not severe enough; the number of applications is larger, and, therefore, boys have often to wait till they are 11 or 12. It is a cause of complaint that parents neglect their education as soon as they see a prospect of obtaining a nomination.

The classical school is under two masters, the second master (pro tem. head master), and an assistant, who does not teach more than the rudiments of Latin. The second master is the only graduate engaged in teaching the school, and has all the work but the elements thrown on his hands. The first class contains two boys (between 15 and 16), who do very fair Latin verses from English poetry, and construed and parsed passages of Xenophon and Cicero well; they do more difficult work in addition. The rest of the class are considerably behind them, but did fairly. The second class is in Cæsar. The third class (average age 13) were able to do easy Latin sentences from the middle of Smith's "Principia" with tolerable accuracy. All of them, however, but a few boys of 10, would be called decidedly backward for their age. In French, the first three or four boys construed very fairly, and were well grounded in the grammar, the next six or eight construed tolerably. In German, all but three or four are beginners. The best boys were well grounded. The bulk of the French and German teaching is done by the head master. In mathematics, the results were about the same as in classics. Two boys did well, four or five more very fairly in Euclid and arithmetic; the rest knew scarcely any Euclid or algebra, and were backward in arithmetic. All worked neatly. These results, while, in some cases, they are good, are, on the whole, quite as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances.

The English school is taught by two certificated masters. Boys generally leave at 14, or are drafted into the classical school. They have two hours a day less work than the others. During those hours the English masters teach arithmetic and writing in the upper school. The first class (average age between 13 and 14) were examined in English, French, and arithmetic. They pronounce French very badly, and, with a few exceptions, know very little grammar; they are just able to make something out of a French book with a dictionary. Their English was very fair; both the first and third classes knew something of analysis and parsing. The difference of knowledge, however, was not adequate to the difference of age and place in the school. Probably more time might with advantage have been given to French. They worked arithmetic neatly and with some intelligence, but were not very

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

advanced; no one, for instance, did a sum in division of decimals correctly. It would probably be desirable, when the school is enlarged, to allow boys in this department to remain beyond 14, and to secure for the upper classes first-rate instruction in French and German, which are much in request at Nottingham, on account of the large foreign trade of the town.

Two distinctive features of the school are to be retained,—the division into an English and classical department, and the nomination of boys by the trustees. The latter is of questionable advantage. However, the privilege of nomination is to be extended to the subscribers to an exhibition fund which is to be formed, and boys residing within a certain distance are to be eligible as well as the inhabitants of the town. A capitation fee of four guineas for the English, eight guineas for the classical school, is to be imposed, but may be remitted for merit or on other special grounds. Both schools are to be under the control of the head master. The head master is to have 300*l.* per annum and one sixth of the capitation fees, the second master 150*l.* and one twelfth. The subjects for the upper school are classics, mathematics, and all modern subjects; for the lower school the same, excluding Greek. The assistant masters are to hold office during the pleasure of the trustees. 50*l.* may be devoted annually to the examination and prizes.

The building now consists of two large rooms and a small class room, accommodating at most 120 boys. There is a small house attached, formerly occupied by the head master. The site is in the centre of the lace manufactories and warehouses. The site on which the new buildings are to be erected is between the arboretum and the race-course, so that, however much the town extends, it is not likely to be inclosed by buildings. There is land enough for a large playground.

The school has lately been steadily rising. The site, and the class of boys who attended, used to form a serious objection with many people. Under the present master a higher class of boys have begun to frequent the school, and their discipline and demeanour appears to be thoroughly satisfactory. I have not been able to ascertain that there are any private schools of very high reputation in the town. The general opinion as to the wants of the town is: 1, that a school giving a commercial education, with modern languages, is much required. 2. That sufficient boys to support a small classical school would be found among the sons of the clergy and other professional men. The want of such a school is most strongly felt by the clergy, of whom there are a good many in the town. Probably the wealthiest men would, in any case, send their sons from home. A large middle-class school is just about to be established at Trent, on the railway between Nottingham and Derby*.

* See page 581.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 383. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed (lost) of Agnes Mellers (empowered by Letters Patent of Hen. VIII., Nov. 22, 1513), who gave certain tenements in Nottingham to support a free school to teach grammar, to be evermore called the Free School of the town of Nottingham. Supplemented by small gifts of others, and confirmed by Letters Patent of Elizabeth, 8 March, 36th year, giving licence to mayor and corporation to hold lands to amount of 40*l.* (instead of 20 marks) per annum for support of school. By an Act of Parliament, 22 Vict. c. 18, confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, a debt of 3,000*l.*, due to Sir Thos. White's loan charity from the Grammar school, was extinguished. In 1868 Mr. Morley gave 1,500*l.* towards purchase of master's house.

School Property.—Upwards of 40 acres of land in the town of Nottingham, with houses, &c. In 1868 the rental from yearly tenancies or leases for not more than 21 years was 1,012*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and from longer leases 145*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* (In the first half of 1869 additional leases were granted at rentals amounting to 125*l.* on 21 years leases, and 115*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on 99 years leases.) Rentcharges and annual compensations for encroachments amounting to 31*l.* 14*s.* a year; also 91*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* consols, and a sum of 876*l.* due (on 31 Dec. 1868) from Midland Railway Company, being balance of purchase money of land taken, which sum is appropriated to cost of school building. Total income from rents, rentcharges, and dividends, 1,192*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* (which will be increased for 1869 by at least 240*l.*) Net income in 1868, 821*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

A good school built on a new site in 1867, and a new house purchased for master.

Objects of Trust.—A school in the parish of St. Mary in the town of Nottingham, for the education and teaching of boys (Letters Patent, Henry VIII). A free school to teach grammar, everlastingly to endure, to be kept within the town of Nottingham. The schoolmaster and usher not to make or use any potations, cockfightings, or drinkings, but only twice in the year; nor take any other gifts whereby the scholars or their friends should be charged, but at the pleasure of the friends of the scholars (Foundress' constitution, old copy). To provide for sons of inhabitants of the town of Nottingham a sound classical, commercial, and generally useful education at a moderate cost (Scheme 1864).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good manners and literature (Letters Patent, Henry VIII.) Grammar (Foundress' constitution). Latin and Greek, English grammar and the classics (Ordinances of mayor, aldermen, and council, 1807).

Government and Masters.—Formerly mayor, aldermen, and council of Nottingham, with two guardians chosen by them annually; now board of charitable trustees, who, with sanction of Charity Commissioners, can make statutes (Scheme, 1864).

Trustees (appointed with sanction of Charity Commissioners) govern the school, appoint and dismiss head master, and generally supervise. Head master believed to have been always an ordained member of Church of England. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

(N.B.—*In the new school many of these details are much altered.*)

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master (classical) allowed to take ten private pupils; has house but no boarders. Total income from endowments 250*l.* Second master 150*l.* First English master 130*l.* Second master 120*l.* French master 25*l.* 4*s.* German master 12*l.* 12*s.* Drawing master 10*l.* All appointed by trustees.

Day Scholars.—About 92, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; from radius of one and a half miles. Foundationers pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for general school-work; non-foundationers 10*l.* 10*s.* Drawing 8*s.* (included in charge for non-foundationers). Entrance fee for library 5*s.*, once for all. No attendance on Sundays.

No boarders. Trustees allow day scholars only.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, spell, and know the first four rules of simple arithmetic. School divided into two branches, English and classical. School course modified if necessary. Classified mainly by classics. Boys showing no aptitude for verses do work in which they are deficient, generally French. Particular attention given to French and German, it being found useful to Nottingham boys.

School begins with prayers.

Promotions by combined result of half-year's work and examinations.

Examinations four times a year; at Christmas by graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

Prizes of books given by trustees at Christmas examination occasionally. Mayor of Nottingham gives prize for best English essay; head master for best translation from English author into Latin prose.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the last at master's discretion and usually in school. Head master can suspend a boy till next meeting of trustees, who alone expel.

Playground, 225 square yards, close by, besides covered playground 12 square yards; the former open to classical school only. No school bounds. Drilling not taught.

No boys gone to university in last five years; one to public school.

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, classical, 33; English school, 23 hours per week. Lessons nearly all learnt in school. Each class let out 20 minutes at a time, besides half holidays.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ending 31 Dec. 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	602	9	8
Rents received	1,157	18	1
Rentcharges and encroachments	31	14	0
Dividends and interest	5	4	3
Quarterages, old school	31	7	6
Capitation fees, new school	1,350	6	0
From scholars for stationery	224	18	11
From Court of Chancery, on account of purchase by Midland Railway Company, applied to building new school	2,464	0	1
Gift by Mr. Morley towards master's house	1,500	0	0
Balance	330	14	3
	7,698	12	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Repairs, rates, taxes, insurance, alterations, and incidental payments	255	6	9
Clerk to trustees	40	0	0
Printing, stationery, advertising, stamps, &c.	75	12	1
Coals, cleaning, and other school payments	105	15	5
Salaries of masters and examiners	1,360	1	4
Head and under masters' shares ($\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{15}$) of capitation fees	239	8	0
Stationery for use of scholars	159	15	6
Payments on account of new school buildings	3,845	13	8
Purchase of master's house, and (17*l.*) interest	1,617	0	0
	7,698	12	9

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868).

Trustees:

William Vickers, Esq.. the Park, Nottingham.
John Swann, Esq., Standard Hill, Nottingham.
Edmund Percy, Esq. Beeston, Notts.
Arthur Wells, Esq., Sherwood, Notts.
Thomas Herbert, Esq., the Park, Nottingham.
William Parsons, Esq.., Beeston, Notts.
Thomas Adams, Lace Manufacturer, Lenton, Notts.
Lewis Heymann, Merchant, West Bridgford, Notts.
John Scott Wells, Hosier, Arnold, Notts.

Clerk to Trustees:

Edwin Patchitt, Solicitor, Nottingham.

Head Master:

(1865), Rev. F. T. Cusins, M.A. (temporary).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (June 1865.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Grammar School. Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Grammar School. Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Banker's clerk.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Butcher.
„ 2	Ironmonger.	„ 2	Tobacconist.
„ 3	Agent.	„ 3	Clerk.
„ 4	Hosier.	„ 4	Licensed Victualler.
„ 5	Supervisor of Excise.	„ 5	Lace manufacturer.
„ 6	Hosier.	„ 6	Agent.
„ 7	Lace manufacturer.	„ 7	Lace manufacturer.
„ 8	Chemist.	„ 8	Surveyor of Taxes.
„ 9	Agent.	„ 9	Doctor of Medicine.
„ 10	Inland Revenue Officer.	„ 10	Architect.

English Room. Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	English Room. Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in Form - 1	Hosier.	Boys lowest in Form - 1	Lace manufacturer.
„ 2	Grocer.	„ 2	Hosier.
„ 3	Rabbi.	„ 3	Draper.
„ 4	Printer.	„ 4	Lace manufacturer.
„ 5	Designer.	„ 5	„ agent.
„ 6	Builder.	„ 6	Pawnbroker.
„ 7	Cellarman.	„ 7	Draughtsman.
„ 8	Engineer.	„ 8	Boiler maker.
„ 9	Merchant.	„ 9	Butcher.
„ 10	Hosier.	„ 10	Stoker.

All in Nottingham, within one mile.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

In a school which scarcely ever keeps a boy beyond the age of 16, and in which the average length of time that the boys of the first class have been with us is only three years, distinctions cannot be expected.

1860.—Two boys passed Junior Oxford Examination.

1861.—One boy 2nd in examination for scholarships at Winchester College.
Four boys passed Junior Oxford Examination, two in 2nd class.

1862.—Four boys passed Junior Oxford Examination, one 12th in 1st class, one in 2nd class.

1863.—Three boys passed Junior Oxford Examination, one in 2nd class.

1864.—Four boys passed Junior Oxford Examination, one in 2nd class.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

N.B.—Numbers and ages those of this

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Greek	25	2	—	9*	yrs. 15	8†	h. ⅘	2	h m 3 20	*Greek.*—1st. div.: Eur. Med., the whole; Herod. II., 1–34; Arnold's Gk. Prose, one ex. a week; Beatson's Gk. Iambics, 6 lines a week. Whole class: Xen. Anab. V., 3–8; St. John, I.–IV.; Hutton's Principia Græca, ex. accentuated; Wordsworth's Gk. grammar, four pages a week.	16	yrs. 14	4
	1st class sub-divided												
Latin	All.	4	—	9‡	15	9	⅘§	4	4 20		16	14	9
	1st class sub-divided.												
French	38	5	—	13	15	3	⅘	2	2 0		5	14	2
German	13	2	—	4	15	1	1	1	1 0	*Latin.*—1st. div.: Livy XXII., 1–20 (Horace this half-year instead); Wilkins' Latin Ex., one a week. Whole class: Cic. pro Leg. Man.; Virg. Æn., IX.; Rapier's and Arnold's Verses; Arnold's Latin Prose, two exs. a week.	9	14	2
Arithmetic	All.	Not divided into classes.		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	19	4 in Euclid, not classed in Algebra. 1 boy in Trigonometry.		Euc. 2	15	Euc. 4 Alg. 4	⅗ 1	‖	1 20 4	*French.*—Guizot's Guillaume le Conquérant; Brasseur's Gr., Syntax.	Euc. 3	14	Euc 4
History	All.	3	—	25	14½	1	nearly 1	—	nearly 1 0	*German.*—Tiark's Grammar and Ex., Part 2; Fouqué's Sintram, about 35 or 36 pages.	12	14	2
Geography	All.	4	—	13	15	2	1	1 map.	2 0	*Arithmetic.*—Colenso. *Euclid.*—I.–IV. and VI. *Algebra.*—Colenso. *Trigonometry.*—Todhunter.	12	13½	2
English Grammar.	All.	4	—	14	15	1	nearly 1	—	nearly 1 0	*History.*—Rather a lecture than a lesson, read from any book: boys take notes, and are examined in them next time.	11	14	1
English Literature.	14	1	—	14									
English Composition.	25	2	—	9	Themes done at home.					*English.*—Goldsmith's Traveller and Adams's English Language.	16	Themes -line	
Drawing	All taught together.		8/ per annum.	—	—	1	1½	—	1 30	*Geography.*—Hughes' Physical Geography, 100 pp., and Anderson's Geography.			

* Five of these in first division.
† First division three more.
‡ First division two more.
§ This applies only to translation.
‖ One or two boys do deductions at home.

INSTRUCTION.

Half-year ; work, that of last Half-year.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
h.		h. m.			yrs.		h. m.		h. m.	
½	2	2 0	1st div.: St. John and Wordsworth's Greek Grammar with 1st Class. Whole class: Hutton's Principia Græca; Accidence and Ex., 40–60.	12	11½	8	0 30	8	4 30	Smith's Prin. Lat., first half.
½	4	3 50	Cæsar, III.; Ovid, selections, 400 lines; Arnold's Latin Prose, two exs. a week, from beginning of book; Rapier's Verses; Kennedy's Latin Grammar, Prosody.							Gasc's first French Book, first half.
½	2	1 0								
½	2	1 0	Tiark's Gram. with translations and ex. at end.							
—	—	—		7	12	2	0 30	2	1 0	
⅔	—	1 30	Euclid, I.–IV.	Euc. 6	13	4	0 20	—	1 20	Euclid, Book I.
½	1	1 0	S.P.C.K's Manual.							S.P.C.K.'s Manual.
1	1 map.	1 0	Anderson's Geography.	11	11½	2	0 30	1	1 0	Anderson's Geography, England and Wales.
1	1	1 0	Morell's Essentials.							Morell's Essentials, with analysis and parsing.
done at home; out-generally given.				11	11½	2	0 30	1	1 0	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		h. m.		h. m.			yrs.	
French -	37	4	—	13	13	3	0 30	3	2 30	Hamel's Gram., to the end; Brasseur's Gram., to p. 138. "Guillme. le Conqt.", Guizot, to p. 95; Télémaque, to Bk. III.	12	12½	3
Arithmetic -	46	4	—	13	13	5	0 30	—	2 45	Colenso, to the end - -	12	12½	5
Book-keeping -	18	2	—	11	13	1	0 45	—	0 45	Wallace, Single and Double	7	12½	1
Mensuration and Surveying.	13	1	—	13	13	1	0 30	—	0 30	Ingram and Trotter's Surfaces.			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	3	1	—	3	13½	4	1 0	—	1 0	Colenso's Algebra, Simple Equations, and Fractions.			
Physics.	13	1	—	13	13	2	0 45	—	1 45	Cornstock, Ch. 1. to VI.; Tate's Mechanics, Simple Machines.			
History -	46	4	—	13	13	2	0 30	—	1 0	Outlines, published by S.P.C.K.	12	12½	2
Geography -	46	4	—	13	13	2	0 30	2	1 0	Anderson's Geography -	12	12½	2
English Grammar.	46	4	—	13	13	2	1 0	2	2 0	Morell's Grammar and Exercises; Goldsmith's "Traveller."	12	12½	4
English Composition.	25	2	—	13	13	1	0 30	1	0 30	- - - - -	12	12½	
Reading	46	4	—	13	13	3	0 30	—	2 30	M'Culloch's Course - -	12	12½	3
Writing -	46	4	—	13	13	3	1 0	—	3 0	- - - - -	12	12½	
Drawing -	13	1	2s. per qr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	2	12	1

INSTRUCTION—(English Room).

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
h. m.		h. m.			yrs.		h. m.		h. m.	
0 30	3	2 30	Beginners' French Book, Delille, to Exercise 84, and Reading Lessons.							
0 42	—	3 30	Colenso, Decimals and Practice.	9	11	—	—	—	4 0	Colenso, Miscellaneous Questions, p. 29.
0 45	—	0 45	Wallace, Single Entry.							
0 30	—	1 0	Outlines, published by S.P.C.K.	9	11	2	0 30	—	1 0	Outlines, to p. 87.
0 30	2	1 15	Anderson's Geography -	9	11	2	0 30	—	1 0	Anderson's Europe and Great Britain.
0 40	3	2 45	Morell's Grammar and Exercises; Ferris's Etymology.	9	11	5	0 20	3	2 0	Morell's Essentials, to p. 45
0 30	1	0 30								
0 45	—	2 30	M'Culloch's Course - -	9	11	3	0 40	—	2 0	M'Culloch's Introduction.
1 0	—	4 0	- - - - -	9	11	5	0 40	—	3 40	
1 30	—	1 30	- - - - -	4	11	1	1 30	—	1 30	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

EAST RETFORD.—KING EDWARD VI.'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. EVE'S REPORT.

THIS school has not, at present, attained the development that might be expected. The situation of the town, in a cheap neighbourhood, at the junction of several important lines of railway, and the excellence of the school buildings, which were erected some years ago at a cost of about 10,000*l.*, ought to attract a great number of boarders. At present the standard of attainment is low. The head master seems to have contemplated making a classical school, but gradually to have modified his original plan in compliance with the demand for a different kind of education. At present parents are allowed to decide whether a boy is to have a purely English education, or to learn Latin or French, or both. They may also demand that he should learn only Latin and Greek. A curriculum in which arithmetic and mathematics throughout the school, English in the lower forms, and afterwards both French and Latin, should be obligatory, would satisfy most parents, and would very much simplify the arrangements, and save the time of boys and masters. If there were a uniform system for all boys from 8 to 13 or 14, it would be easier to make special provision for boys going to the universities, and also for the last year of those intending to leave at 15 or 16. At present boys intended for the universities are sent elsewhere. The clause in the scheme requiring that boys who require only Latin, Greek, and the Christian religion should be taught free might be a source of confusion, should any one claim the benefit of it.

At present the school is divided into a classical and English department, the fourth (highest) and second being classical, the third and first English forms. The classification in mathematics is independent, as also that in French for those boys who learn it. Considering that the majority of the first form are little boys who are hardly fit to begin Latin, and may therefore pass into either department, the English school is of trifling size compared with the the classical. The first (lowest) form (of 15 boys) is very backward; several cannot read fluently; about half are quite incapable of writing easy sentences from dictation, and only three or four are at all able to understand what they read. Of the five boys who form the other English class, only two answered questions on the meaning of what they read. The entrance examination in reading, writing, and the first four rules is lax, and hence the backwardness of the lowest form. I examined the fourth and the lower second in Latin. The greater part of the fourth (average age, 12–13) construed tolerably Cæsar that they had read, but were deficient in accidence and almost entirely ignorant of syntax; two boys, however, who form a a sort of upper division, construed Cæsar well at sight, and knew the syntax very fairly. These boys are taught most of their lessons separately from the rest. Only 5 or 6 boys learn Greek. The lower second

(the lowest of the three classical forms), read Delectus and know a little elementary accidence. French is taught in two classes; the lower class consists of beginners, the other ranges from two boys who construe very fairly at sight and possess a creditable knowledge of grammar, down to some who have not mastered the pronunciation of or the regular verbs. The time of the masters has not hitherto admitted of further subdivision. In mathematics, the two first boys produced creditable papers on Euclid I., II., III., and algebra, up to simple equations; about eight knew the first half of Euclid I. Though the mathematical standard is not high, the work, as far as it went, was fairly done; the same remark applies to the arithmetic of the highest class (about 16 boys). In the lowest class most of the boys can do easy sums in the first four rules, but scarcely any of them could write down a number from dictation. As a rule, the school is backward, but there seems good prospect of improvement. Some complaints are made of the want of English teaching, which is important for boys leaving early; the writing of themes, which was once a part of the work, might be resumed. An usher, formerly a National schoolmaster, has just been introduced for the benefit of the lowest form.

Though the head master's house provides accommodation for 20 boarders, it has never been full; the numbers have in fact, diminished lately from 13 to 6. Just at present they have been altogether given up, as the head master is obliged to leave for a time on account of ill health. There is some idea of building a house for the second master; the scheme limits him to 10 boarders, a restriction which might as well be removed. There is class-room accommodation for 120 boys, nearly double the present number, and the buildings might be enlarged.

There is an exhibition of 70*l.* per annum attached to the West Retford hospital, and in the gift of the Archdeacon of Nottingham and the Sub-dean of Lincoln. It is tenable till five years after the degree of M.A., and has sometimes been held longer than was intended from the holder's neglecting to proceed to that degree. It is open to all natives of Lincolnshire and Notts, whose fathers do not possess above 30*l.* per annum in land. The holder must proceed to Exeter College, Oxford. Both the head master and the Sub-dean of Lincoln have submitted schemes to the Charity Commissioners for utilizing it.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv. 187, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 9 December 1552, who granted the late chantries of Sutton, Tuxford, and Anysley, and their lands and rents, then of the value of 15*l.* 5*s.* 3¼*d.* per annum, to bailiffs and burgesses of East Retford, to support a master and under master for a free grammar school. Further endowment by will of Rev. William Houghton, dated 23 June 1673, who devised lands in trust to pay 4*l.* yearly to the master, and residue of profits to usher. The property was long treated by

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the corporation as belonging to them, subject to a maintenance of the school according to their discretion. Documents with clerk to trustees.

School Property.—The land contains 204A. 3R. There is also a sum of 350*l.* consols. Annual income 358*l.* 11*s.* gross, 259*l.* 5*s.* net, including 20*l.* annually set aside for repair fund. Income probably increasing by leases falling in.

Buildings good. Site good. Head master's house adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school in the town of East Retford for the education of boys and youths in grammar (Letters patent). The education of boys of eight years and upwards of parents or persons in loco parentis resident in East Retford, able to read and write, to have some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, and to be of good moral conduct. Boys of all religious tenets admissible. If there is room trustees may admit boys from neighbourhood. All to pay fees, viz., 3*l.* a year for boys under 10 years; 4*l.* between 10 and 12; 5*l.* between 12 and 14; 6*l.* above 14. Greek, Latin, and principles of Christian religion only to be taught freely to those who demand it in writing (Scheme 1854).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters patent). Principles of Christian religion, Church Catechism, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, land measuring, geography, sacred and profane history, general English literature and composition, Greek, Latin, French, and German, with power to trustees to add others. No boy to be required to learn the Church Catechism whose parents, &c. shall object in writing on conscientious grounds (Scheme 1854).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 1854.

Trustees of East Retford municipal charities, appointed by Court of Chancery, appoint all masters and dismiss them at discretion, but the head master's dismissal shall require a resolution of two-thirds of the trustees at a meeting at which two-thirds of the whole number shall be present, confirmed by a like resolution at a second meeting. If second master is dismissed without cause assigned he may require a quarter's notice or salary. Head master regulates instruction and discipline, subject to trustees and scheme. Head master must be a member of the Church of England and M.A. or B.C.L. of one of the English Universities. Second master must be B.A. of one of the same. Not allowed to hold any other cure or employment, ecclesiastical or civil, without consent in writing of trustees. Head master allowed to take 15 boarders, and more with consent of trustees, but not exceeding 20; second master allowed to take 10.

An annual examination to be held twice a year by two examiners appointed by trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment, 150*l.*, and 103*l.* from fees; under master 75*l.*, besides 51*l.* 10*s.* from head money. Second master to receive 25*l.* additional till residence is built (Scheme).

Day Scholars.—53 [67 in 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to seven miles; pay fees for general school work as settled by scheme. Drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* Drilling 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

Boarders.—Seven [11 in 1867] in head master's house; three meals a day in winter and four in summer; meat once. Board and tuition 52*l.* 10*s.* School bills: highest 60*l.*, average 50*l.*, lowest 34*l.* Hours 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Trustees' permission required to keep a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, know the first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified separately. School course modified to suit subsequent career of boy. Religious instruction to all. [For statistics of instruction in 1867, see Tabular digest, p. 444.]

Church catechism not compulsory on Nonconformists.

School opened by prayer from Prayer book.

Promotion partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination twice a year, once by master and sometimes by examiners appointed by trustees. Prizes given by trustees at master's recommendation.

Punishments: written impositions, detention, and caning; the latter by head master only, and usually in private.

Playground, including gardens and school, 4 acres. A cloister for wet weather.

There is a gymnasium.

Boarders allowed to go anywhere except into the town.

In last ten years ten boys passed the middle-class examination.

School-time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours in summer and 28 in winter per week.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for Year ending 31 Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance	71	3	0¼
Half-year's rents	172	15	0
Ditto (less 44*l.* arrears)	128	15	0
Chief rents, one year	2	17	0
Dividend on 350*l.* consols	10	4	5
Proportion of head-money transferred for one year	60	11	9
	446	6	2¼

PAYMENTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Repairs, rates, and insurance	59	5	10½
Transfer to repair fund	20	0	0
Receiver's salary, one year	20	0	0
Clerk to same	20	0	0
Cleaning school grounds, &c.	25	0	0
Head master	150	0	0
Under master	100	0	0
Examiner and prizes	10	1	6
Balance	41	18	9¾
	446	6	2¼

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

G. H. Vernon, Esq., Grove Hall.
G. Chapman, Esq., East Retford.
W. Mee, Esq., East Retford.
H. B. W. Milner, Esq., West Retford.
W. Fisher, Esq., East Retford.
W. T. Gylby, Esq., East Retford.
W. Wilkinson, Merchant, East Retford.
J. Holmes, Merchant, East Retford.
F. Clater, Druggist, East Retford.
The Rev. C. Gray, East Retford.
John Smith, Esq., East Retford.
Samuel Marshall, Esq., East Retford.
Wm. Newton, Esq., East Retford.
Fras. White, Esq., East Retford.
G. Marshall (sen.), Esq., East Retford.
Thos. Cottam, East Retford.
Edmund Beeley, Esq., East Retford.
B. Huntsman, Esq., West Retford.
H. Nelson, Esq., Moorgate House.
John Roberts, Esq., West Grove.

Clerk to Trustees:
J. C. Mee, East Retford.

Head Master:
Rev. E. S. Sanderson, M.A.

Second Master:
Rev. Arthur Evans.

Third Master:
James Frazer.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	West Field, Orsdall	1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	Serg.-Major, Cavalry	East Retford -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 3	Grocer - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Gentleman - -	West Field, Orsdall	1 do.
,, ,, - 5	Chemist - -	East Retford -	½ do.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Ordsall - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 7	Railway official	Do. - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Do. - -	½ do.
,, ,, - 9	Merchant - -	East Retford -	¼ do.
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman - -	Welham - -	2 miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Treswell - -	5 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Ordsall - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Gardener - -	Grove - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Rampton -	7 do.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	7 do.
,, ,, - 6	Photographer -	East Retford -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 7	Iron Founder -	Do. - -	100 do.
,, ,, - 8	Innkeeper - -	Do. -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Gamston - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	3 do.

N.B.—There are only seven boarders in all.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (1865).

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) Ten boys have passed in the Middle-class Examinations:—
1 in the first class.
3 in the second class.
2 in the third class.
4 have satisfied the examiners

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	64	6		16	14	4	½	—	2	Whateley's Evidences of Christianity; two bks. of Old Test., and two of New.	8	12	4	½	—	2	Champney's Church Catechism; two bks. of Old Test.; one of New.	9	9	4	½	—	2	Church Catechism; 1 Gospel.
Greek	12	2		6	14	4	½	1	2	Valpy's Grk. Delectus, p. 1–20.	6	12	4	½	1	2								
Latin	48	5		8	14	4	¾	4	3	Ovid's Fasti V., Cornelius Nepos, Miltiades, Themistocles, Hannibal.	8	12	4	¾	4	3	Latin Delectus and Latin Grammar.	8	9	4	½	—	2	Latin Gram., Edw. VI.
French	31	3		7	14	2	¾	2	1½	Christophe Colomb, and Boileau's Le Lutrin, I.–III.	14	13	2	¾	2	1½	Hall's Progressive Fr. Reader; Hamel's Gram. and Exercises.	10	11	2	¾	2	1½	Hall's First French Course; Hamel's Gram. and Exercises.
Arithmetic	64	6		12	14	2	2	—	4	Colenso's and Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	12	12	4	2	—	8	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	9	9	6	1½	—	9	Davies' Arith., up to Compound Division.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	None.	15	14	2	2	—	4	Todhunter's Euclid, I.–IV.; Colenso's Algebra, to Sim. Eqns.	9	13	4	1	—	4	Euclid, Book I.							
History	64	6		24	13	3	¾	—	2¼	Dr. Smith's Smaller Hist. of Eng., Chas. I.—Geo. III.; do. Rome, chap. 29 to end.	8	12	3	¾	—	2¼	Gleig's Smaller Hist. England, Chas. I.—Geo. III.	9	9	2	½	—	1	Mangnall's Questions.
Geography	64	6		24	13	1	½	—	½	Cornwell's Geography	8	12	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's Geography	9	9	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's Geography for Beginners.
English Grammar.	16	2		8	15	4	½	4	2	Mason's Eng. Gram.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	8	9	2	½	—	1	Mason's Smaller English Grammar.
English Composition.	24	3		8	14	1	—	1	—															
Reading	16	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -							
Writing	56	4		16	13	4	½	4	2	Darnell's System of Copybooks.								16	10	6	½	—	3	Nelson's Junior Reader.
Drawing	18	1	10/6 per qr.	18	14	2	1	—	2															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SOUTHWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

MR. EVE'S REPORT.

IN 1512, one Batemanson bequeathed certain lands in Egmanton to found a grammar school at Southwell, and to pay 40*s.* a year to the master. If this were not done within four years after the testator's death, the lands were to lapse to the priory of Thurgarton. The chapter of Southwell possesses no land at Egmanton, nor is there any record that the will was carried out. But curiously, Carlisle mentions that a payment of 40*s.* a year was made to the master from the prebend of Normanton, and this payment is still continued.

Edward VI. granted 10*l.* per annum from the exchequer for ever. In 1728, it was found that the grant was in arrear. Application was made to Sir R. Walpole, and the grant was thenceforth paid regularly. It appears now to have ceased; the present master had not heard of it.

Elizabeth, in 1585, finding the Chapter in want of definite regulations, issued statutes by which it was thenceforth governed. It is there provided that the Chapter, with the consent of the Archbishop of York (or, *sede vacante*, of the Dean and Chapter of York) shall appoint a master to teach the Latin and Greek grammar and literature (*literas humaniores poetas et oratores*). For this he is to receive the usual salary (*salarium solitum et consuetum*). There is nothing in the statutes to determine whether the salary usual in such schools, or the salary usually paid at Southwell, is meant. The only payments fixed in the statutes are 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the receiver, 8*l.* to each singing man, and 2*l.* to each chorister. But Rastall, in his "History of Southwell" (published towards the end of the last century) says that the stipend of the master from the Chapter was 12*l.*, that of each vicar-choral 15*l.*, of each singing man, 10*l.* (afterwards raised to 18*l.*), and of the organist, 15*l.* In the answers published by the Cathedral Commission in 1852, it is stated that the vicars-choral receive 150*l.* from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the organist 80*l.*, four of the singing-men 40*l.*, the other 10*l.* per annum. *The master's stipend alone is left as it was.* He now receives 8*l.* from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, 12*l.* from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and 2*l.* from the prebend of Normanton. He has, however, his house rent free. This was not the case in 1852.

It should be observed that in similar cases the Cathedral Commissioners recommend that the master of the Cathedral Grammar School should have a house and at least 150*l.* In several cathedral schools the increase advised has taken place.

I cannot discover whether, as in some cathedral schools, there were ever foundation scholars. The statutes provide a master for the choristers in addition to the grammar-school master.

The office of master used to be held with that of minor canon. As far back as 1693, the Archbishop of York issued an order that

the schoolmaster should not allow his duties in the cathedral to interfere with his work in school.

For some years before 1863, there was no school; the master lived in the house and drew his stipend. 20 or 30 years ago, however, when the town was of more importance, both the grammar school and a private school in the town were well filled.

The present head master has not had time to produce much result. Every one speaks in the highest terms of his zeal and kindness. He seems to have had a very backward set of boys, especially as, for some years before he came, there had been no school of the kind in the town. The first class knew a little Latin and French grammar, but construed poorly. Most of them, however, have not learnt long. Several of them did creditably in arithmetic. The lower class (aged from 10 to 12) were quite beginners; they did not read very intelligently, and were still in the first four rules of arithmetic. A good deal of time is given to English history and grammar, and geography. There has been an assistant, but the head master was, at the time of my visit, working singlehanded. The discipline and tone of the school appears to be quite satisfactory.

The house, on which the head master has spent much more than he has received from his stipend, is in excellent repair. The schoolroom is capable of accommodating from 50 to 60 boys, the bed rooms from 20 to 25. There is a comfortable dining hall. The situation is healthy, and the town small and quiet, so that there seems no reason why a first-rate boarding school should not be got together.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(1st Cath. Com. Rep. Appendix 754.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Henry VIII., who founded a free grammar school, attached to a collegiate church, for boys of town.

School Property.—Income 20*l.*, paid from revenues of collegiate church, more than absorbed by repairs and taxes. (Preferences to certain scholarships and fellowships at St. John's College, Cambridge, now abolished.)

Site and buildings good. Master's house capable of receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of boys of town.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—The canon residentiary archdeacon of Nottingham, acting on behalf of the chapter, regulates the school, appoints master, and makes rules.

Head master has always been member of Church of England, and in priest's orders, and generally a graduate.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Receives stipend of 20*l.* from endowment, and 12*l.* 12*s.* from each boy.

Day Scholars.—11 [21 in 1867]; pay 12 guineas a year for general school work. Day boarders pay an additional 8 guineas.

Boarders.—[11 in 1867] Four meals a day; meat once. Terms: from 35 to 40 guineas; music and drawing, 5*l.* 5*s.*; drilling, two guineas.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No qualification required at admission. School course modified to suit special cases.

Divinity and sacred music taught on Sundays.

Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by marks gained for work done in the half-year. Prizes of books given.

Punishments: impositions; no corporal punishment.

Playground, about 30 yards by 35, close to school, open to boarders only, except by permission of head master. Cricket played. Drilling taught if required.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week, besides 9 in pupil room. One-third of lessons learned in school. Two hours set apart in evening for learning lessons for next day. School only re-opened in February 1863.

Trustee:

The Venerable Archdeacon Wilkins, D.D., on behalf of the Chapter. (Died in 1865.)

Head Master:

Rev. J. D. Cargill, B.D.

TABLE B (1865).

For the number of boys learning each subject (in 1867), see Tabular Digest, p. 444.

List of Books at present in use:—

Holy Bible.
Book of Common Prayer.
Pinnock's Analysis of Old Testament History.
Crossman's Introduction.
Christian Year.
King Edward VIth's Latin Grammar.
Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar.
Chapman's French Grammar.
Pike's Spelling.
Butter's Spelling.
Webster's English Dictionary.
Riddle's Latin Dictionary.
Sadler's French Dictionary.
Arnold's Historia Antiquæ, Epitome.
Arnold's Eclogæ Ovidianæ, part 1.
Arnold's Henry's First Latin Book.
Arnold's Prose Composition, part 1.
Hall's First French Course.
Hall's Second French Course.
Chapman's Everyday French Talk,
Bossut's French Phrases.
Pycroft's Greek Grammar Practice.
Outlines of Grecian History.
Outlines of Roman History.
Outlines of English History.
Outlines of French History.
Pinnock's Catechism of Ancient Geography.
Pinnock's Catechism of Modern Geography.
Colenso's Arithmetic.
Saul's Arithmetic.
Potts's School Euclid.
Colenso's Algebra.
Cornwell's Young Composer.

Sutton Bonnington School.

Mr. Eve's Report.

This school is nothing more than an ordinary National school. The principal part of the building was erected by subscription with grants from the Committee of Council and the National Society. The inspector's last reports are satisfactory; some of the most advanced boys did creditably in arithmetic. The attendance is about 30 in summer, 50 in winter. The discipline and management appear to be good. The schoolroom is 54 feet by 24, and well fitted up. The catechism is optional. A few children in the village of a rather higher class attend a private school at Kegworth, about two miles off. The master has occasionally taken two or three boarders.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 457, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School founded by subscriptions of Rev. Charles Livesay, who gave 100*l.*; Charles Parkyns, who gave a site; and 134 other inhabitants who with Parkyns contributed 111*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Land at Barrow purchased for 211*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and settled for use of a school by indentures of lease and release 8 and 9 April 1725. Allotments under Inclosure Acts in or about 1761 and 1808. John Lacey, by will (before 1734), gave 10*l.* to be laid out in lands for a free schoolmaster of Sutton Bonington. John Bainbridge gave (before 1734) 40*s.* for like use. These gifts, with other charitable gifts, laid out in lands the proceeds of which are divided among the several charities in due proportion.

School Property.—Land containing 23A. 3R. 1P. Annual rent of lands, 44*l.* 10*s.* 36*l.* net applied to school. Also (in 1829) 1*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* a year from Lacey's and Bainbridge's gifts.

Objects of Trust.—School to be for ever free only for the children of such subscribers thereunto who then were or thereafter should be inhabitants of the parishes of St. Michael and St. Anne, in Sutton, alias Sutton Bonington (Deed poll of subscribers, 1 July 1718). A free school for the use of the children of the inhabitants of Sutton, alias Sutton Bonington (Indenture 1725).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, and Latin (Indenture 1725; also Lacey's and Bainbridge's gifts).

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by trustees, and approved by Charity Commissioners in 1857 (End. Gr. Ret. A.D. 1865).

State of School in 1864.

General Character.—An elementary school connected with National Society, and under Government inspection.

Master.—One, certificated; receives 36*l.* a year from endowment, and 18*l.* from fees.

Day Scholars.—About 34 in attendance, paying 2*d.* each per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Right Hon. Lord Belper, Kingston Hall, Notts.
Rev. Jno. Bateman, West Leake, Notts.
Rev. Jos. Clark, Kegworth, Leicestershire.
Rev. S. V. Dashwood, Stamford, Notts.
Rev. J. J. Vaughan, Gotham, Notts.
Rev. S. Millard, Costock, Notts.
Jno. Buckley, Esq., Loughborough, Leicestershire.
Jno. Harris, Esq., Matlock, Derbyshire.

Clerk to Trustees:

Rev. W. Rumann, St. Ann's Rectory, Sutton, Longborough.

Head Master:

H. Jones.

Tuxford.—Read's Free Grammar School.

Mr. Eve's Report.

The school seems to have been originally intended to include some boys above the labouring class. I infer this: 1, from the qualifications required of the master, and the salary assigned. The salary being a fixed rentcharge has not increased with the value of land. 2. From the provision in Read's will for the gratuitous board and education of four sons of "poor widows of "ministers and decayed gentlemen." At present, the school is expected to combine the functions of a middle class and an elementary school. With so small an endowment it will probably be necessary to choose between these two. There is no National school for boys in the town.

The present master has been only a year and a half in office. He has made some few changes in the payments, so that it may be well to specify the income applicable to the increase of the master's salary, or of the teaching power of the school. The actual and possible sources of income are:—

1. Salary of 40*l.*
2. Payments of day boys residing beyond the limits of Tuxford. They vary from 25*s.* to 50*s.* per annum, according to age.
3. Payments from free boys for subjects not specified in the will; from 2*s.* to 14*s.* per annum.
4. Boarders. There is accommodation for about 15; but it would probably be difficult to attract them as long as much of the master's time must be given to the most elementary instruction. Besides, the class of boarders who would avail themselves of the school would not be very remunerative.

Thus, there is no immediate prospect of funds to pay a second master, or even a pupil teacher. As there are already between 60 and 70 boys in the school, and the numbers are increasing, and as the range of study is more extensive than that of a National school, the want is beginning to be seriously felt.

The school-house is in tolerable repair; a small outlay would make it quite fit for the reception of the full number of boarders. The apparatus is very deficient, there are barely enough desks, and the three black boards, and one or two maps, &c. on the walls are the property of the master. There is a good garden, but no playground. The boys had formerly the run of a neighbouring field, at a trifling rent, but this privilege has been lost. At present they play in the street, often to the annoyance of the neighbourhood.

The discipline is good, and the arrangements methodical. The present master has improved on his predecessor's system of teaching, which appears to have been rather mechanical. The first class read fluently, and several of them answer questions about the subject matter and parsing with intelligence. It would be better if the system allowed more time for this kind of teaching. The third class do not read fluently, nor do they under-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

stand much of what they read; the lowest class are not much beyond their letters. The arithmetic of the first class is satisfactory; in two or three cases very good. The other classes are apparently well taught, but have not advanced far; many of the second class have not mastered long division. The lessons on science, &c. mentioned in the returns, are not yet given. One boy learns a little algebra.

A part of each class belongs to what is called the "lower school;" *i.e.*, it contains those boys who learn only reading, writing, and arithmetic, and therefore, if natives of Tuxford, are admitted free. While the rest are engaged on grammar, geography, &c., these boys work on at their own subjects.

The parents of the boys attending the school may be divided into three classes: 1, Tradesmen in Tuxford; 2, Labourers in Tuxford; 3, Farmers out of Tuxford. A few children of labourers not residing in Tuxford are admitted to the "lower school." Some of the higher class of tradesmen are deterred from sending their sons by the fear of their mixing too much with the lowest class. The same argument does not so much affect the farmers in the neighbourhood, whose children ride over to school in the morning and home again in the evening. Accordingly, some of the best boys in the school belong to this class.

The power of the visitors should be more definitely fixed, and some provision should be made for the periodical examination of the school by some qualified person.

An entrance examination, requiring some proficiency in reading and writing would make the school more manageable. There is nothing, however, in the will to authorize it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. pt. 2, 650, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Charles Read (founder in his lifetime of a school at Drax, in Yorkshire), who, by will dated 30 July 1669 and proved 27 June 1671, gave a rentcharge on the manor of Folkingham (now belonging to Lord Aveland) of 97*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.* to executors to convey to six freeholders in trust, one moiety for a school at Corby, in Lincolnshire, the other for a school at Tuxford. Of each moiety 20*l.* per annum to be paid to schoolmaster, 20*l.* to four poor boys, and rest for repair of school buildings and apprenticing or other benefit of the poor boys.

School Property.—Income 48*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, of which 40*l.* is paid to the master as salary. Site good. House in occupation of master, and capable of receiving boarders, but out of repair.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school in Tuxford for the instruction of the youth and children of the parish. 5*l.* a piece for maintenance of four poor boys, sons of widows of ministers and decayed gentlemen and their widows; such boys to enter at age of seven years or upwards, to be instructed gratis by master with the other children, and to reside in school till 16 years of age (Will). School to be open to all poor boys of the parish, sons of the inhabitants, between ages of 7 and 16 years (Amended rules). Maintenance of four boys discontinued.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, and also Latin, as occasion shall require (Founder's will). Reading, writing, arith-

metic, and Latin, as occasion shall require, to be taught free, except 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance, and 1*s.* 6*d.* a year for fire, and 2*s.* for pens and ink. The Bible to be the basis of all the religious instruction given. The Church Catechism to be taught to all the scholars (Amended rules, 14th July 1865).

Government and Masters.—Six feoffees, self-electing, required to be able freeholders or men of integrity and estate; now four in number; govern school, appoint master with sanction and approbation of visitors, and manage estate.

Mayor and aldermen and minister of Newark, and two of nearest justices of the peace are required to visit school and take accounts and reform abuses once a year.

Master required to be a graduate of University of Oxford or Cambridge, and master of arts, or orthodox minister of God's Word, and cannot hold other preferment out of the parish, but may be prebendary or dean of cathedral (Ordinances of founder's executors, 1705). These qualifiations no longer required.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Income from endowment 40*l.*, with house and garden.

Day Scholars.—About 65, varying, of whom 40 are on the foundation, and are taught free. Non-foundationers pay sums from 10*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for general school work.

Boarders.—A few day boarders only at present. Terms for boarders, for board and tuition, 5 or 5½ guineas, according to age.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No qualification on admission. School classified by reading and arithmetic chiefly. School course modified to suit particular cases.

Religious instruction three times a week. Boys required to attend service at church. School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination and half-year's marks combined. Examination quarterly by master. No prizes given.

Punishments: caning in public (very moderate), and extra tasks.

Monitors assist master in hearing lessons of lower classes, and maintaining order.

No playground. Position drill taught.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Visitors:

Mayor and Aldermen of Newark.
Minister of Newark.
Two nearest Justices of the Peace (at present the Vicar of Tuxford is one of such Justices).

Trustees:

Peter Whitington, Surgeon, Tuxford.
Thomas Hewitt, Spirit Merchant, late of Tuxford, now of Bawtry.
John Story, Carrier, Tuxford.
William Daft, Maltster, Tuxford.

Head Master:

John N. Dufty.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	65	—	—	All taken together.				—	—	Bible, Pinnock's Analysis, MacLeod's Palestine.
*Latin	3	1	†5*s.* qr.	3	13	2	¾	2	1½	Smith's Principia Latina.
French	—	—	5*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hall's French Course.
Arithmetic	65	‡	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	Colenso's Arith.; Trotter's Arith. in two Parts, occasional Exercises for others.
Bookkeeping	7	1	—	7	13	1	¾	—	¾	Chambers' Course.
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	2	—	4	13	2	¾	1	1½	Quested, Nesbit, &c.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6	1	—	6	13	2	¾	1	1½	Colenso's Algebra.
Physics	by Lecture in popular form.									
Natural History.										
Chemistry										
History	30	2	—	15	12	2	¾	—	1½	Collier's British Empire.
Geography	44	3	—	15	12	2	¾	—	1½	Hughes's Class Book.
English Grammar.	44	3	—	15	12	3	¾	—	2¼	Irish Board supplemented orally from Morell's.
English Literature.	All indirectly, by questions on pieces read in Reading Lessons.									
English Composition.	44	3	—	15	12	1	¾	—	¾	Abstracts from Articles read.
Reading	65	6	—	15	12	3	¾	—	2¼	Chambers' V.
Writing	65	5	—	15	12	10	¾	—	7½	Geography copies compiled by myself.
Music	44	2	—	30	11	½	¾	—	⅜	Hullah's Course.
Drawing	65	2	—	30	11	1	¾	—	¾	Selected Series.

* Home work time not calculated in "aggregate of time." † Free to foundation scholars.

‡ In a greater or less number of subdivisions, according to progress in the 48 rules or stages of my course. T
duration of each lesson is about three quarters of an hour.

The second class contains 15 boys of average age of 10½ years.
The lowest class contains 14 boys of average age of 9 years.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Father dead; mother independent.	Tuxford - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	Shoemaker - -	Do. - -	500 yards.
,, ,, - 3	Father dead; mother schoolmistress.	Weston - -	3½ miles.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Copthorne - -	4 do.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Moorhouse -	3½ do.
,, ,, - 6	Plumber - -	Tuxford - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 7	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	100 do.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Tuxford parish -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Tailor - -	Do. - -	250 yards.
,, ,, - 10	Grocer - -	Staveley - -	44 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Innkeeper - -	Tuxford - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Exciseman -	Do. - -	500 do.
,, ,, - 3	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	100 do.
,, ,, - 4	Labourer - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Egmanton - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 7	Labourer - -	Tuxford - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 8	Currier - -	Do. - -	50 do.
,, ,, - 9	Baker - -	Do. - -	200 do.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	200 do.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WALKERINGHAM.—WOODHOUSE'S SCHOOL.

Mr. EVE'S REPORT.

THE school was rebuilt by the late master, partly or entirely on waste land. A lawsuit is now pending respecting this building. On one side it is asserted that it belongs to the representatives of the late master, on the other that it is the property of the Woodhouse Trustees appointed by an order of the county court in 1860. Meantime the building remains in the hands of the late master's executors, to whom rent is paid by the trustees of a primary school which is taught there. A master has been appointed, who with his wife teaches a mixed school of boys and girls elementary reading, writing, and arithmetic. I applied for permission to examine this school, but was refused. The master is not certificated, and the trustees do not appear to be men of education. The school is under no inspection. The National school, on the other hand, is efficiently taught, and has had excellent reports from the government inspector. At present, however, it contains no Woodhouse scholars, as the endowment is absorbed by legal expenses. When such scholars are admitted, they will be under the conscience clause.

The appointment of trustees in 1860 was made after reference to a copy of Mr. Woodhouse's will, in which the "vicar for the time then being" was expressly excluded from the trust. These words were interpreted to refer only to the vicar at the time when the will was made. Since 1860, the original will has been discovered It excludes the "vicar for the time being." It is hoped, therefore, by one party, that the decision of 1860 may be set aside, and this point, as well as the ownership of the building, will probably be a subject of litigation. It should be added that Mr. Woodhouse was a bitter enemy of the church, and gave particular orders that he should not be buried in the churchyard.

The dispute is much embittered by the feeling between the dissenters of the parish and the vicar. As the National school is full, and 40 or 50 children attend the other, there is evidently a supply for two schools. Probably a Wesleyan school, under government inspection, for which this endowment would be a nucleus, would be a boon to the parish.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 409, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Woodhouse, dated 19 May 1719, proved June 1724, who gave a rent of 15*l.* without deduction, save for land tax, out of his lands to pay a schoolmaster, and a rent of 20*s.* to buy books for poor scholars. Will in Exchequer Court, York.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 16*l.* 15*l.* applied to school. Buildings (standing on about one rood of ground) quite inadequate.

Objects of Trust.—The education of children of inhabitants of Walkeringham in English, Latin, writing, and arithmetic (Will of founder).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin, writing and arithmetic (Will). Latin not required (County Court Order).

Government and Masters.—Order of Gainsboro' County Court, 1860, giving power to trustees to frame scheme and rules, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners.

Trustees consist of vicar and churchwardens of parish ex officio and six others appointed by County Court (not renewable).

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

School in abeyance; no new scheme framed.

When last in operation, school was conducted as an elementary one for children of both sexes.

School buildings, ownership of which was claimed against the trustees by executors of late master, who died in 1864, surrendered on 30th July 1866 to trustees, in consequence of a bill filed by them, executors paying 6*l.* for 1½ years back rent, and 10*l.* 10*s.* towards costs.

Income at present applied to defray costs of Chancery suit. Twelve boys are meanwhile nominated and receive gratuitous instruction in the National School, without religious restrictions or distinction.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. G. M. Gorham, Vicar of Walkeringham.
Joseph Taylor, Churchwarden, Walkeringham.
John Catley, Churchwarden, Walkeringham.
Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., Lea Hall, Gainsbro'.
Rev. C. Nevile, Fledborough, Newark.
Thomas Williamson, Sutton Marsh, Wisbeach.
Thomas Horberry, Walkeringham.
Thomas Hower, Walkeringham,
John Draper, Walkeringham.

Head Master:

James Adlard, Certificated Schoolmaster of National School.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[For Explanatory Note see p. 91.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—											
Newark - - (Magnus' Free School.)	11,515	Farming -	Parish chest in parish church.	Yes	Varied by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	£ ?	£ ?	£ 605	Stat.
Nottingham* - (1865).	74,693	Manufacturing.	Orig. deed lost; scheme in 22 Vict. c. 18.	Yes	Varied by pro. of law.	At present inconvenient; but superior new buildings erected and nearly ready for occupation.	Trustees	1,074	818	All	Inc.
Retford, East - (1867).	2,982	Farming -	Deed room provided by clerk.	?	Varied by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	400	260	260	Inc.
Semi-classical School—											
Southwell -	3,095	Mixed -	With chapter papers.	Part	Partly obsolete.	Good	*See Digest, p.* 427.	20	—	All	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Elston - -	Now a village National School. *See Digest, p.* 397.					—	- -	—	—	—	—
South Leverton	494	Farming -	Trustees' solicitors.	Yes	Partly obsolete.	Fair	Trustees	20	20	20	Stat.
Sutton Bonnington. (1867).	1,019	Agricultural and manufacturing.	At Loughton with lawyer.	Yes	Reformed under authority of Charity Commissioners.	Good	Trustees	£ s. 44 10	—	—	Stat.
Tuxford - - (1867).	1,034	Farming -	Ordinances in school; deeds with trustees.	Yes	Varied by original authority.	Good; not internally.	Moiety of rent-charge by trustees.	48	48	48	Stat.
Schools in abeyance—											
Bulwell - -	3,660	Labouring, coal mining.	About to be made a National School.			Too small.	- -	—	—	—	—
Mansfield -	8,346	This school is now out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 401.						—	—	—	—
Walkeringham -	683	Farming -	This school is now out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 436.					—	—	—	—

* This represents the state of the school, &c. before the new buildings were erected and school remodelled.

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Masters at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£													
2	160	None	—	Vicar and ch. wardns. ex. off., rest local.	Members of corporation.	H.M.	—	Persons and children in the town and near.	Boys only.	Open foundation.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	None
one at present.	—	—	—	Local	—	School by master.	Yes	Town children.	Boys only.	Residence abs.	Open -	Stat.	Classical -	None
one	—	4	£ 20	Local	None	Master and trstees.	Yes	Town boys preferred.	Boys only.	Residence pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	None
-	—	—	—	Canon residentiary, for chapter.	—	By chapter.	No	Not known, deed lost.	Boys only.	None - -	Claim -	Inc.	Non-class.	None
-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
ne	—	—	—	Local	Able freeholders.	Trstees.	Yes	Town boys	Boys only.	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Non-class.	None
-	—	—	—	Local	—	Trstees and masters.	Yes	Sutton Bonington and neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
ne	—	None	—	Local	Freeholders or men of integrity & estate.	Trstees with consent of visitors.	Yes	Town children.	Boys only.	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	Apprenticing.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Town children.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Charact		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area. in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Newark - - (Magnus Free School).	H.M. and 3 assist. masters.	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Secular, honest priest, able to teach Latin, or laymen not beneficed.	H.M. in school house.	(B.) and (D.)	Subjects of study much increased.	6
Nottingham - (1865).	H.M. and usher, & 5 other masters.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees. only.	Church of Eng. and in orders.	House but not used.	(D.) only.	Class of scholars improving.	1
Retford, East - (1867).	H.M., asst. M., and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	M.A. or B.A. of Eng. Univ., and Ch. of Eng.	For H.M. and assist. M.	11 (B.) 67 (D.)	No change.	7
Semi-classical School—										
Southwell -	H.M. and S.M.	Canon residentiary, for chapter.	No one -	H.M.	H.M.	He has been generally a graduate in orders.	H.M. resides.	21 (D.) 11 (B.)	No change.	Parish of
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Elston - -	- - - -	—	- - - -	—	—	- - - -	—	—	- -	
South Leverton	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Of Oxford or Camb., orthodox minister.	Usher in school house.	40 (D.)	No change.	
Sutton Bonnington. (1867).	- - - - -	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	Certificated -	Schl. house.	Day scholars.	Neither	
Tuxford - - (1867).	H.M., asst. M.	Trstees. with approbation of visitors.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. of Oxf. or Cam. or orthodox minister. (Not insisted on now).	H.M.	D. and B.	No change.	1
Schools in abeyance—										
Bulwell - - -	H.M. -	Rector and churchwrdns. with consent of parishioners.	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	(D.) only.	No change.	
Mansfield -	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 401.				—	- - -	—	—	- -	
Walkeringham -	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 436.				—	- - -	—	—	- -	

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest,			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. - -	Per cent. 70 A. 30 B.	8	10	H.M.	H.M. only -	—	Yes	£ —	£ —	£ —	(*a*) 6 30 a.m. (*b*) 9 15 p.m.	Master and captains of dormitories.	—	None
- -	20 A. 80 B.	—	2	?	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—
- -	15 A. 85 B.	1	—	Trustees	By H.M. and by asst. M.	H.M. and asst. M.	Yes	60	57	34	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m.	H.M. sleeps in adjoining room.	About 620	None
60 A. 40 B.	75 A. 25 B.	—	—	H.M.	H.M. - -	—	Yes	50	45	40	(*a*) seven (*b*) nine	Most efficient boy.	—	None
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—
- -	B. and C.	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—
33 A. 77 B.	80 B. 20 C. some professional.	—	—	Trustees ?	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	57. 10*s.* 1*d.*	57. 8*s.*	57. 6*s.*	(*a*) 6 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m.	Assist. M.	—	—
- -	- - -	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—
- -	- - -	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—
- -	- - -	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lgs.
Classical Schools—											
Newark (Magnus' Free School).	40	32	Reading and spelling.	By general literature and by mathematics.	Examination and half-year's marks combined.	Chiefly out of school.	All	55	45	3	
Nottingham (1865).	38	30; 26 in winter.	Class. sch. 33, Eng. 23. Reading, writing, spelling, and 4 rules of arithmetic.	Mixed by one subject chiefly.	Marks and examination combined.	Nearly all in school.	All	25	38	13	
Retford, East (1867).	40		Reading, writing, and 4 rules of arithmetic.	Separate for each subject.	Marks and examination.	$\frac{5}{6}$ths in school	70	15	54	10	
Semi-classical School—											
Southwell	40	37	—	Mixed	Marks and examination.	One third in school.	32	6	22	—	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Elston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South Leverton	44	33	—	By one subject.	By progress	All in school	—	—	—	—	
Sutton Bonnington. (1867).	46	25	Read an easy sentence.	Mixed	Combined	All in school	—	—	—	—	
Tuxford (1867).	43	30	No qualification.	By groups of subjects.	Examination and marks.	About $\frac{2}{3}$ths in school.	10	1	3	—	
Schools in abeyance—											
Bulwell	46	28	—	—	?	Nearly all in school.	None	—	—	—	
Mansfield	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 401.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walkeringham	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 436.				—	—	—	—	—	—	

- - - - - - - -	Instruction.													
	Exercises in Prose and Verse.					Number of Scholars who learn			Number of Scholars who learn					
essons pre-ed with aid (*a*) Trans-lations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
ietimes with ght aid from or, generally ithout such aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	All three -	All	60	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	Lecture on some scientific subject once per week.
ght aid from utor.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	The first two kinds.	All	19	Arithmetic from all three; mathematics (*a*).	—	—	1	—	—	Physics from text books.
l from tutor learned in chool.	P. and V.	P.	P.	P.	All three -	78	23	All - - -	—	—	—	—	—	None - -
from tutor	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	32	10	All three -	1	—	17	—	—	Partly by Lectures, partly by text books.
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
thout aid.	—	—	—	—	- - -	30	—	Arithmetic from text books.	—	5	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	All	All	(*a*). (*b*). (*c*). -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
thout aid.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	65	8	Text books and dictation.	7	15	—	—	—	Oral lectures and experiments.
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Newark (Magnus' Free School).	All	65	30	All	All	30	50	20	12	All	Singing, 41	H.M.	H.M.
Nottingham (1865).	All	All	All	14	25	—	—	All	—	All except P. and C., and those if boys advanced enough.	-	Three times a year.	Examiner at Xmas appointed by trustees
Retford, East (1867).	78	78	8	—	8	24	78	22	2	All	-	Half-yearly	At mid-summer by examiner appointed by trustees
Semi-classical School—													
Southwell	32	32	32	17	17	32	32	—	6	P.C.; T.M.	-	H.M.	H.M.
Non-classical—and Elementary Schools—													
Elston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
South Leverton	—	5	—	—	—	40	35	—	—	None	-	Vicar	-
Sutton Bonnington. (1867).	14	All	—	—	All	All	All	14	All	-	-	-	H.M. and trustees
Tuxford (1867).	30	44	44	65	44	65	65	65	44	G.D., D.F., P., T.M., and P.M.	-	H.M.	-
Schools in abeyance—													
Bulwell	—	—	—	—	—	All	All	All	—	None	-	-	-
Mansfield	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 401.									-	-	-	-
Walkeringham	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 436.									-	-	-	-

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show aptitude for certain studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
	Modified, if necessary, in each case.		All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	H.M. - -	None -	Boarders attend, but optional with rest.
es -	No - -	Yes - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book and short prayer of Bp. Wilson.	All unless parents object	Parents -	- - - -	- - - -
Latin omitted if friends of boy desire it.			78	Open to all.	Masters.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Incumbent where they reside.	None -	All who choose to go with H.M.
es -	Yes - -	Yes - -	32	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book	All	Rector of parish.	Two for boarders only.	H.M. and scholars three times.
—	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	- - - -	—	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
s -	Yes - -	Yes - -	All	?	Usher	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Not always.	Vicar -	Sunday school, optional.	Master must, but optional with scholars.
—	- - - -	- - - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	- - -	- - - -	- - - -
—	Yes - -	Yes - -	65	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Yes	Incumbent-	Morning and afternoon for all.	Whole school at morning service.
—	- - - -	- - - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	- -	—	H.M. - -	None -	All - -
—	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	- - - -	—	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
—	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	- - - -	—	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day
Classical Schools—									
Newark (Magnus' Free School).	Yes	Private	All kinds	There are none	Master always present.	3 per diem, and 2 half holidays.	$\frac{1}{8}$ acre & 7½ acres cricket field.	Close	Bo
Nottingham (1865).	Yes, under trustees' supervision	Public	Suspension till next meeting of trustees.	First form aid in discipline.	None	—	12 sq. yds. covered. and 225 sq. yds. field.	Close	By
Retford, East (1867).	H.M., subject to scheme and trustees.	Not much used.	None	—	None	Whenever not in school.	4 acres	Close	Bo
Semi-classical School—									
Southwell	Yes	Not in use	All	Several boys act as monitors.	—	32	30 yds. by 65.	Close	Ope boa and oth by
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Elston	*See Digest, p.* 397. Now a village national school.				—	—	—	—	
South Leverton	Yes	Seldom required.	—	—	—	12	—	—	
Sutton Bonnington. (1867).	Yes	Public	Yes	—	—	1¼	—	Adjoining.	B
Tuxford (1867).	Yes	Very moderate; caning in public.	All	Hear lessons of lower boys, and keep order.	H.M. or asst. M.	—	One about to be got.	—	
Schools in abeyance—									
Bulwell	Yes	Public	All kinds	—	—	—	None	—	
Mansfield	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 401.			—	—	—	—	—	
Walkeringham	Out of operation. *See Digest, p.* 436.			—	—	—	—	—	

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
ymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
es; also 13 boats.	Yes -	Yes	Not a school library but stock library. The master subscribes for the boys.	Those in use.	Those in use -	Yes, by Universities	Sometimes expedient; now possible, there being an additional master.	None for some years past.
o - -	No - -	No	All - -	Those in use.	Those in use -	Independent examiners are appointed.	Inexpedient	No exhibitions; competitions on admission desirable; H.M. no voice in appointing assistant masters; not enough masters.
es - -	Drilling at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	Yes	Boarders only.	Those in use.	Those in use; Latin and French popular.	Not expedient	Not possible nor expedient.	—
o - -	Yes -	None	None -	Those in use.	Those in use -	H.M. or University.	Possible and expedient.	Unsatisfactory scholars.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
ne - -	None -	None	- - -	Those in use.	Those in use -	Not at present.	Not expedient.	Want of funds.
- -	Drilling -	Playgrnd.	- - -	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	Those in use -	By Government.	Not possible.	Regular attendance; half-time system highly desirable.
all; but rell furished.	Position drill.	Yes	None -	The English subjects taught.	Elementary English subjects.	Not very expedient.	Not possible or expedient.	Dislike of parents to change; irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	Yes	None -	Reading, writing, and accounts.	- - -	Expedient -	Not expedient.	Irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note, p. 113.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ARNOLD - -	4,642	Not known -	Not kwn.	43 (Mixed charity)	25	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.* (32 free)	Framework knitters.	52	—
BALDERTON -	987	(Part of Alvey's Charity.)		28	28	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Labourers and tradespeople.	80	
BECKINGHAM -	450	James Wharton.	1731	12	12	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly agricultural.	7	3
BESTHORPE -	338	George Carver William Wilson.	1709	8	—	—	Yes -	4*d.* and 2*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	33	21
BLYTH - -	698	Not known -	Not kwn.	12	12	—	No -	1*d.* -	Principally labourers.	70	—
WEST BRIDGFORD	280	Rev. William Thompson.	1802	27	27	—	No -	None	Labourers, &c.	4	5
BUNNY - -	273	Lady A. Parkyns.	1709	60	49	—	Yes -	(1*s.* ent. and 6*d.* a quarter.	Agricultural -	37	21
CALVERTON -	1372	Jonathan Labray.	1718	218 (Mixed charity)	50	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Stocking knitters.	70	—
CLAYWORTH -	414	Rev. W. Sampson.	1702	57	41	10	No -	3*d.* (8 free.)	Small farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	30	10
NORTH COLLINGHAM.	1,010	W. and Mary Hart -	1699 1718	41	41	—	No -	None for foundationers.	Agricultural labourers.	15	6
WEST DRAYTON -	96	Henry Walter	1688	48 (Mixed charity)	26	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	27	1

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	V., ch. wardens and overseers.	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Committee.	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 1 boy E.A., 3 boys M.B.	None	Lord of manor, rectors of Costock and Keyworth, and overseers of Bunny and Bradmore.		Neither	No	Mast., assisted by his daughter.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only
8	—	—	—	None	None	One	Rector	Neither	No; diocesan.	Master; daughter teaches needlework.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast., mist for needlework.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees, subject to D. of Newcastle's approval.	Neither	No	Mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
EASTHORPE (par. Southwell).	—	Appropriation of common lands.	—	68	42	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	28	24
EDINGLEY	390	S. Wright	1731	15	(value of premises occupied by master). Return in 1828, N.						
EDWINSTOWE	1,065	John Bellamy	1719	12	—	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	40	—
FARNSFIELD	1,071	Unknown	1790	11	11	—	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	79	72
FLINTHAM	524	Robert Hacker	1727	24	22	—	No	None	Principally labourers.	14	—
HARWORTH	925	Robert Brailsford. Mrs. Saunderson.	1700 1724	88	50	5	Yes	3*d.* or 4*d.* (60 free)	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	50	50
EAST LEAKE	1,059	John Bley	1730	47	47	—	Yes	(1*s.*ent.)	Chiefly labourers, stocking makers, &c.	45	22
MANSFIELD: Thompson's School.	8,346	Charles Thompson.	1785	45	45	—	Yes	1*d.*	Working class	47	46
Clerkson's School.	„	Faith Clerkson.	1725	175	73	61	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.* (60 free)	Labourers and mechanics.	50	56
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE.	2,263			162	77	67	Yes (rentd.)	None	Labourers	25	25
Radford's School	„	Richard Radford.	1827	22	22	—	—	None	Labourers and stocking weavers.	6 In Nat. Sch.	8

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
further information.										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One at present.	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., 2 mist. and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V., churchwardens, and owner of Flintham Hall.		Neither	No	One.
29	38	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 1 boy M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	(Mast. and mist. par. cert.)	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	(Mast. and mist. trained.	No	Mast., mist., and 2 paid monitors.
20	20	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Managers of Nat. School.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
EAST MARKHAM	807	James Gunthorpe. 1706 William Dunston. 1713		14	14	—	No	None	Mostly agricultural labourers.	12	8
MISSON	803	Inclosure award.	1762	54	54	—	No	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers, labourers, shopkeepers, &c.	39	26
NORTH MUSKHAM.	614	Mary Woolhouse. 1727 M. Disney 1745		53	40	—	Yes	2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	39	32
NORMANTON-UPON-TRENT.	402	E. Hall	1781	12	12	—	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Agriculture	28	25
NORWELL	601	T. and M. Sturtevant. 1727 S. Wood 1768 1782		54	40	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	14	14
NOTTINGHAM: Blue Coat School.	74,693	Subscription	1706	471	173	255	Yes	None	Labourers and artisans.	60	20
OXTON	738	Margaret Sherbrooke.	1783	20	20	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	4	14
RAMPTON	496	Unknown	—	15	15	—	No	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Farmers and labouring class.	41	37
WEST RETFORD	637	R. Brownlow 1691 S. Johnson 1723		10	10	—	Yes	—		—	—
RUDDINGTON	2,283	James Peacock.	1641	86	86	—	Yes	None	Shopkeepers, stockingers, labourers, &c.	76	8

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None.	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. assisted by his wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Not now	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	Not at present.	Mast.
14	14	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
60	20	—	—	None	Seven	Twelve	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Mast. and Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	-	Managers	-	Yes	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No; diocesan.	Mast. and generally 3 monitors.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls
				£	£	£					
SUTTON-WITH-LOUND.	916	Rich. Taylor -	1742	18	18	—	Yes -	Small	Labourers -	30	—
SUTTON-ON-TRENT	1,147	M. Sprigg — Pennington	1816 1844	7	7	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.* (8 free.)	Agricultural -	70	40
UPTON - -	587	(Appropriation by trustees of parish lands.)		5	(as returned in 1828). Trustees of a parochial charity give a						
WATNALL (par. Greasley).	6,230	Lancelot and Rosamund Rolleston.	1751 1752	27	27	—	Yes (poor).	2*d.* to 6*d.* (22 free.)	Agriculturists, coal miners, &c.	40	7
WESTON - -	380	R. Hawksworth	1736	11	11	—	Yes -	2*d.* (10 free.)	Mostly labourers.	27	26
NORTH WHEATLEY	461	Unknown -	—	½	½	—	Yes (lent).	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	25	33
WILFORD - -	604	Rev. B. Carter.	1727 1730	379	132*	—	(No further information.)				
WINKBOURNE -	172	A. Burnell -	1733	25	25	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	13	15
WOODBOROUGH -	893	Rev. Montague Wood.	1736-9	110	110	—	Yes -	(1*s.* a year.)	Farmers, shopkeepers, labourers, &c.	33	29

* Including 58*l.* paid for the education of charity girls in Bloomsbury (St. Giles and St. George) United Charity Gi
Late master enjoys a retiring pension of 26*l.* a year. Rest of income absorbed in expenditure in connexion with ne
smaller out-goings.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Four -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One mast.
—	—	—	—	6 boys M.B. - -	None -	Six -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	
subscription of 10*l.* (which in vicar's opinion they have the power of withholding) to school (Return in 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Two -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Master.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	About four.	R., overseers, and churchwardens.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Vicar and churchwardens.		Master on probation.	Yes -	Three.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	One -	Trusts	(Workhouse, cert.)	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - - - -	None	Incumbents of Epperstone, Lambley, and Woodborough.		Clergyman, B.A. (incumbent).	No -	Two.

chool: but not including 20*l.* quarter's salary of master due (but apparently not paid) before 31st December (1868). chool buildings (73*l.*), commission (12*l.*), secretary's salary (10*l.*), and bill for law expenses (45*l.*), alms (29*l.*), and

COUNTY OF DERBY.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ASHBORNE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE Ashborne Grammar School was endowed under a charter of 27 Eliz. In the recitals of the charter a limitation of the benefits of the school to Ashborne and its neighbourhood is intended, but the operative part is not so limited, nor is there any restriction to those who are poor. The benefits intended are "the education and instruction of boys and youths in grammar "and other good learning (aliæ bonæ literæ)." The government and the power of making statutes (which, however, are to be unalterable for ever) are vested in a corporation of governors and assistants. The assent and consent of the Bishop of Lichfield are required for the making of statutes in terms which constitute him visitor of the school, and he has occasionally exercised visitatorial powers.

The endowment at present consists of a school-room, a good house for the head master, a small one for the under master, and rents of about 230*l.* net, of which the head master has about two thirds. This income in the main arises from a separate endowment, and is unlikely to increase.

In practice the use of the school has been confined (with the exception of the boarders) to boys living in or within three or four miles of the town, the sons chiefly of tradesmen, solicitors, medical men, and farmers, and nominated by a governor or assistant.

The numbers of day boys have varied from almost nothing to 50. They are now limited to 45 by the statute of 1853. The present head master began in 1836 with three, and has raised them to and sustained them at an average of 40, notwithstanding the competition of large schools in the neighbourhood. Under the late master there were at one time 35 boarders, but the present master never had so many, and, from whatever cause, has now none.

The words of the charter are "grammar and other good learning;" and the governors, by statutes duly made and approved in 1853, required that not only Latin and Greek, but ancient and modern history, geography, English composition and grammar, and mathematics, should be taught. In fact, however, the education has been almost entirely classical. In April 1866 there was no

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

knowledge in the school of history or of mathematics beyond easy arithmetic, and (in the case of two boys) algebra to simple equations. No modern language is taught.

The result on these points is, that, so far as changed circumstances permit, the persons intended by the foundation do or at least may receive the benefits of the school, but that the master has not fully availed himself of the elasticity of the founder's words or of the statute of 1853 as regards the subjects to be taught. But the difficulty is one of money. Without funds to provide either more under masters, or one competent and willing to teach various subjects, little improvement can be made.

There are at present two masters and an assistant or English master. The head master (at 150*l.* and a house) was a fellow of his college, and formerly an under master at Harrow. The under master (at 75*l.* and a house) is a graduate at Cambridge. He has been only lately appointed. The assistant or English master (an officer not contemplated by the foundation, and not paid from it) was compelled to leave the National school because he could not obtain a certificate, and was then placed in the Grammar school (it is said) by way of compensation. He has a small English school of his own, which takes up much of his time.

The classics, which are the staple of the school, have been very well taught by the head master. The boys were unusually well grounded, and the best construed with accuracy and intelligence; and the lower classes were good in grammar. But with all other subjects it is otherwise. Not only was there no Euclid, nor any algebra worth mentioning, but the arithmetic, taught chiefly by the English master above mentioned, was very imperfect. The best ten boys in the school were unable on the average to answer half the questions in an easy paper. The smaller boys were backward in spelling and notation under the same teaching. Though history is professed by the head master in accordance with the statutes of 1853, the boys read "no particular period," and have no historical lectures or class work.

Within the narrow range of subjects taught the results are not unsatisfactory, for that which the boys learn chiefly they learn well. None go to the Universities direct, but several have done well after passing a year or two at other schools. The greater part become solicitors, tradesmen, or clerks, and are said to do well. The parents are satisfied, with the general reservation that modern subjects should be more and better taught.

The discipline appeared to be good, and the attendance is regular.

The school suffers from the want of regular examinations and of prizes. No more than three examinations, at irregular intervals, could be mentioned; and two of these were unsatisfactory in their character, owing to the examiners (one of them an undergraduate of only two years' standing, and the other not a graduate), who were appointed by the trustees, not having commanded the confidence or co-operation of the head master. In any case, the examinations must fail of their full effect so long as neither exhibitions nor prizes are provided.

The main points on which the deficiencies of the school turn are, the want of boarders and the absence of fees. Boarders are the chief object of the inhabitants' desire, but there seemed to be few persons of that class which now sends its children as day boys to the school who did not think that parents would readily pay four guineas a year if they could get their money's worth in mathematics, history, and French, and most were willing to pay five.

There is a small charity (consisting of a house worth about 7*l.* 10*s.* a year, and a salary of 10*l.*) left by N. Spalden, in 1710, to the governors and assistants of the Grammar school, for a school preparatory to it. This charity is at present useless, there being no scholars, and might with advantage be applied in exhibitions tenable at the Grammar school by boys from the National school.

The Grammar school stands in the main street, and has no playground. The buildings are handsome and extensive; and if the two masters' houses were united, as at one time they have been, 30 boarders might be accommodated, two or three in a room, with an average to each boy of 900 or 1,000 cubic feet of air. But the houses, though large, are inconvenient, and the head master's is somewhat out of repair. The school-room is good, but there are no class-rooms.

The privy was in a state which showed equal disregard of decency and health.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 6. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By subscription, under Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 15 July 1585. Endowment augmented by Christopher Pegg and others. In 1777, under authority of an Act of Parliament of 1772, the lands given by Pegg for the school, and others given by same donor for almshouses, were exchanged for an estate at Brailsford, and two-fifths of the produce assigned to the school and three-fifths to the almshouses. Deeds in a chest in head master's house.

School Property.—Consists of a farm of about 109 acres at Shirebrook, two fifths of an estate in the parish of Brailsford, and premises in the Middle Cale of Ashborne, besides annual rentcharges payable by the Dukes of Norfolk and Devonshire and other persons, and school premises. Present income from endowment 257*l.* 14*s.* gross, 234*l.* 4*s.* net; whole applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site fairly adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the education and instruction of boys and youths in grammar and other good learning. (Letters Patent.) Number of free scholars not to exceed 45 at one time without consent of governors and assistants, and, subject to this restriction, every boy of the age of seven years inhabiting within Ashborne and the neighbourhood to be admitted a free scholar, upon nomination by a governor or assistant, each governor or assistant having three nominations. (Statutes A.D. 1853.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other good learning (Letters Patent). Latin, Greek, ancient and modern history, and geography, mathematics, English composition and grammar, reading, and the principles of the Christian Religion. (Statutes).

Government and Masters.—No statutes made till 1796. School now governed by statutes framed by governors and assistants, with consent of Bishop of Lichfield, Nov. 1853.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Three governors and 12 assistants, residents in Ashborne, appoint head and under master, and fill up vacancies in their own body. Bishop of Lichfield nominates, in case of neglect of governors and assistants for one month, governors, assistants, head and under master. With his consent, governors and assistants make statutes. Head and under master removable for misconduct, neglect, or non-observance of statutes, by majority, after investigation at a special meeting.

Head master must be M.A. No restriction on other employment except by school hours. Head and under master may take as many boarders as their houses will accommodate.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 150*l.*, besides house; of under master, from endowment 75*l.*, and house. No fees.

Day Scholars.—41, from distances up to four miles. Pay writing master 2*l.* 2*s.*; fires, lights, library, &c., 16*s.* Those who live near attend for an hour on Sundays, and are expected to go to church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotion by half-year's work.

Examination, rarely, by an examiner selected by governors and assistants.

Punishments, writing out lines and corporal punishment, the latter publicly, and usually by head master only.

Playground rented from year to year out of school funds.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 33 to 30 hours per week. Greater part of lessons prepared at home.

Account of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 25th March 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	242	19	0
Rentcharges	14	15	3
	£ 257	14	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Insurance and court expenses	4	11	0
Brown's bill	5	9	3
To Mr. Lister	4	0	0
To Mr. Wise, solicitor	9	10	0
Rent of playground	8	0	0
Cash to head master and under master	226	4	0
	£ 257	14	3

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, history, English literature, English composition and writing. 23 boys learn Greek, 40 Latin. They are divided into 4 and 6 classes respectively. Number of boys in the first class of each subject 3, average age 15 years; in the second 3, average age 15 years.

Books used by first class.—Valpy's Analecta Majora (portions); Greek Testament; Horace, Odes (2 books); Cicero (2 orations).

By second class.—Valpy's larger Greek Delectus (portions); Greek Testament; Ovid's Metamorphoses; Cicero (1 oration).

By lowest class.—Latin Grammar and Gleig's History of England.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman (dec.)	Ashborne -	In the town or outskirts.
„ „ - 2	Gentleman -		
„ „ - 3	Clergyman (dec.)		
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -		
„ „ - 5	Solicitor - -		
„ „ - 6	Do. - -		
„ „ - 7	Schoolmaster -		
„ „ - 8	Surgeon - -		
„ „ - 9	Ironmonger (dec.)	Wyaston, near Ashborne.	About 3 miles.
„ „ - 10	Confectioner -	Ashborne - -	In the town.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Mercer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 2	Music Master -	Do.	
„ „ - 3	Veterinary Surgeon	Hufland, near Ashborne.	About 4 miles.
„ „ - 4	Confectioner -	Ashborne.	
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Norbury, near Ashborne.	Do.
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Ashborne.	
„ „ - 7	Draper's Assistant	Do.	
„ „ - 8	Joiner and Builder	Tissington, near Ashborne.	Do.
„ „ - 9	Clergyman (dec.)	Ashborne.	
„ „ - 10	Gentleman - -	Do.	

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1865).

Governors:

Robert James Hartshorne, Esq.
Septimus Bradley, Grocer.
Peter Bainbrigge Le Hunt, Esq.
Robert Docksey Goodwin, Surgeon.
John Skevington, Surgeon.
William Toogood, Surgeon.
John Joseph Wise, Solicitor.
Rev. John Richard Errington, Vicar.
Humphrey Hollis, Wine Merchant.
William Berisford, Brewer.
John Whitham, Esq.
John Wray Lister, Mercer.
Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart.
Robert Hayston Frank, Esq., J.P.
John Lee, Surgeon.

} All of Ashborne.

Solicitor to the Governors:
J. J. Wise, Esq.

Head Master:
Rev. G. E. Gepps, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BAKEWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The income at present reaches about 55*l.* a year. The object of the founder was the free instruction of male children from Bakewell and Great Rowsley in good learning and the Christian religion. Most of the directions of the founder are disregarded, and the foundation has become a mere appendage and advertisement to an inferior commercial boarding school kept by the head master. At Christmas 1865 there were 32 boarders, and 14 day boys not on the foundation, while the foundationers had been reduced to seven. The foundationers should receive their education free, but in fact have to pay from 2*l.* to 3*l.* a year, in return for which they have the advantage of being taught by the assistants of the head master. Most of those who might use this foundation go to private schools in the neighbourhood.

The head master does not take a prominent part in the instruction, which is commercial in kind, and not high in quality. Specimens of ornamental writing, framed and glazed, were exhibited as the highest product of education. In the whole school only four boys could do fractions, four the double rule of three, none Euclid, and none algebra. The Latin was merely nominal.

The school-house consists of one good school-room and one class room. There is no master's house, nor any playground.

The general opinion appeared to be that the school is useless at present, but that the town requires and would well support a good secondary school under an efficient master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 7. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Grace, Lady Manners, 12 May 1636, who gave a rentcharge of 15*l.* issuing out of lands in the manor of Elton for maintaining a schoolmaster. Deeds possibly at Belvoir Castle.

School Property.—Increased by Duke of Rutland to an annual payment of 55*l.* No probable increase. A pension of 15*l.* paid to a former master.

School site and buildings not at all adapted for their purpose. No residence for master. No playground.

Objects of Trust.—A free school within the township of Bakewell for the better instructing of the male children of Bakewell and Great Rowsley. All the male children of the said places to be educated without further recompense than the annuity of 15*l.* (Foundation Deed.) Number of foundationers now limited to 20.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good learning and the Christian religion. (Foundation Deed.)

Government and Masters.—No trustees for many years; ought to be six inhabitants of Bakewell and Great Rowsley. Heir of founder, being lord of manor of Haddon, and of full age, (or being under age, or making default for two months, vicar, bailiff, and churchwardens,) appoints and dismisses master at pleasure, and expels scholars.

Master must be unmarried. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Commercial and non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 55*l.* a year from endowment, besides fees of day boys and profits of boarders. He employs assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—20; of whom 10 are foundationers, paying 1*l.* 1*s.* a year; the rest pay 2*l.* 2*s.*, 3*l.* 3*s.*, 4*l.* 4*s.*, according to subjects taught. Extras: Latin and Greek, each 1*l.* 1*s.*; French, German, and Drawing, each 4*l.* 4*s.* Day boarders pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for board.

Boarders.—27; all with the head master. Charges 23*l.* to 27*l.* per annum for board and tuition, according to the age at which they enter. Extra for Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Euclid, and Algebra, 1*l.* 1*s.* each; French and Drawing, 2*l.* 10*s.* each; Music, 3*l.* 3*s.*, and use of Piano, 1*l.* 1*s.*

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Patron.—The Duke of Rutland.
Trustees.—None appointed since foundation deed.
Master.—Wm. Kay.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BUXTON (*Par. Bakewell*) ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The income is about 90*l.* a year, of which 65*l.* is applicable to payment of a master. In a few years these amounts will probably rise to about 115*l.* and 80*l.* respectively. There is no record of the founder's objects, further than that Latin, English, and writing were to be taught. There is no schoolroom or house.

This endowment has long been applied to the support of a National school (an application sanctioned by a new scheme obtained in 1862), and has had the effect of rendering Government aid unnecessary, but not that of raising the education above what is usually given in National schools. The trustees, however, who pay much attention to the school, believe that as the income rises the higher subjects taught in the best commercial schools may be introduced. It is intended to invite inspection by a Government inspector. There were on the 19th April 1866 63 boys and 35 girls in attendance, but in winter the numbers are about one sixth greater, the variation arising from the services of the older scholars being required at home by the parents (who are chiefly lodging-keepers) during the summer season. Few attend, even in winter, after the age of thirteen. The whole school is taught by one master (certificated), with the help of a sewing mistress for the girls in the afternoons. It has only lately been reorganised under a new master after a period of comparative uselessness, so that results are as yet not apparent, but both the teaching and discipline appeared to be good. The instruction is suited to the needs of the scholars, and the good which is being done seems proportionate to the present income. There is no expectation or desire of change, except as above mentioned.

The only point of peculiar interest in this school is the evidence which it affords of the effect of a gradation of charges for instruction in a rising scale of subjects. The scale in operation is as follows:—

		d.
Reading and spelling - - -	per week	2
Writing and elementary rules of arithmetic - - - -	,,	3
Arithmetic (throughout), English grammar, general history, and geography - -	,,	4
Drawing, mathematics, elementary mechanics - - - - -	,,	6

[The higher payments include the subjects of the lower.]

Promotion is made from the lowest up to the fourpenny class at the master's discretion. In the last quarter the scholars paying for the lowest course (2*d.*) were 21 boys and six girls, those paying for the next above (3*d.*) were 31 boys and 22 girls, and those paying for the third (4*d.*) 19 boys and seven girls, while only one scholar was willing to pay 6*d.* a week for the

fourth or highest class of subjects. Fewer girls in proportion either rested in the twopenny course, or aspired to the fourpenny.

The pence (amounting to about 50*l.* a year) are added to the master's salary.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 30, A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By several donations, A.D. 1674, amounting to 300*l.*, with which 15*l.* a year is stated to have been purchased, viz., 12*l.* for schoolmaster, 50*s.* for repairing a certain highway, and 10*s.* to be spent by trustees at making up their accounts. An allotment was made on inclosure of Hartington Common.

School Property.—35a. 3r. 10ps. of land in small holdings in townships of Buxton and Hartington, Upper Quarter. Also 590*l.* consols. Income 90*l.* gross, 85*l.* net. An increase expected on reletting property.

Buildings not well adapted to their purpose. They are the property of Duke of Devonshire. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For the schoolmaster of the town of Buxton teaching Latin, English, and writing (Foundation). School to be open according to order of application, except for special reasons, to the children of all resident inhabitants of town of Buxton between the ages of 4 and 16 years (Scheme A.D. 1862).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, English, and writing (benefaction plate in Buxton chapel). Secular instruction to comprise reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, general history, and geography, and such subjects of useful knowledge as may be directed by trustees. Religious instruction to comprise Bible and Bible history and Church Catechism, and to be consonant with principles and doctrines of Church of England. A conscience clause as regards attendance in Church and learning Church Catechism (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 20 May 1862.

Trustees, incumbent, and churchwardens, chairman and vice-chairman of Buxton local board, and incumbents of two neighbouring chapelries, and four other persons resident in Buxton or within convenient distance therefrom; incumbent of Buxton, or in his absence senior trustee present, chairman; three trustees a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint and for reasonable cause or with three months' notice remove master. The board have power to fill up vacancies in local trustees, but are bound to notify such election to the Charity Commissioners.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Elementary school.

Masters.—Master, certificated. Total income from endowment 65*l.*, from fees 45*l.* Pays a sewing mistress.

Day Scholars.—129, viz., 90 boys and 39 girls, from distances up to one mile. Majority attend Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Religious instruction in Scripture to all. Church Catechism not compulsory on those whose friends object. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book. All receive religious instruction, and learn reading, writing, and arithmetic; 40 learn geography; 25, history and English grammar; 10, drawing in perspective; 1, book-keeping.

Promotions by proficiency in arithmetic, combined with a fair advance in other subjects.

Examination once a year by diocesan inspector, occasionally by incumbent and other trustees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Punishments.
Playground about 30 yards square.
No boy gone to any University within the last five years.
School time 46 weeks per annum. Study five and a half hours per day. Nearly all lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Milligan, Draper, Buxton.
Morgan Jones, Grocer, Buxton.
Thomas Swann, Farmer, Wormhill.
Ex officio:
Rev. Stephen Ray Eddy, M.A., Buxton.
William Henry Robertson, Surgeon, the Square, Buxton (elected and *ex officio*).
Samuel Turner, Agent, Buxton.
Rev. Charles Smith, M.A., Fairfield, Buxton.
Rev. J. G. H. Stamper, Burbage, Buxton.
Robert Broome, Burbage, Buxton.
Thomas Flint, Draper.

Clerk to Trustees:

Josiah Taylor, Agent, Buxton.

Head Master:

Wm. F. Mill.

Chapel-en-le-Frith Grammar School.

Mr. Wright's Report.

The net income is about 29*l.* a year. The foundress intended to provide for children of the inhabitants an education rising from the lowest elements to "grammar," and further learning; but the funds, being insufficient for that purpose, have been applied (without any new scheme) in aid of the National schools which are under Government inspection. 16 children, boys and girls indifferently, are at present taught free in respect of the charity, other children paying 2½*d.* a week. The total numbers (excluding an infant school) are about 57 boys and 45 girls. The master is trained, and the mistresses are certificated, and the education is that which is usually given in National schools. The Inspector's last Report was to the effect that the school was in a state of improvement. Most of the inhabitants are poor, and the education given appears to be as well suited to their wants as the extent of the endowment permits. Few boys are able to remain till 13; girls stay a little longer.

The operation of this endowment is to supersede a national grant—a deprivation felt to be hard in the case of a school which is in a poor district, which is maintained at considerable expense, and which but for its endowment would probably receive a grant larger than the amount of the endowment. Some re-arrangement which would avoid this difficulty was the only change desired in the employment of the charity.

Handsome and convenient buildings with sufficient playgrounds have been provided by subscription for the school in its national capacity.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 240., A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Mary Dixon, by will, 6 Aug. 1696, gave lands in parish, subject to a rentcharge of 20*s.*, and directed 20*s.* of profits to be distributed amongst poor, and residue to be for use of a schoolmaster. Robert Kirk gave a croft in a certain event, which happened. Land given by Mrs. Dixon has been recently sold, with sanction of Charity Commissioners, and proceeds invested in the public funds.

School Property.—Present value of income (of Mrs. Dixon's gift) 27*l.*; out of which 25*l.* is paid to National schoolmaster for teaching 16 poor children freely. Income of Kirk's gift, 4*l.*, also paid to National schoolmaster for teaching three poor children freely. Dixon's charity has 901*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* three per cent. stock; Kirk's charity, 134*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* stock.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A schoolmaster to teach and instruct children of inhabitants of parish, as well petties and incipients as grammarians, and those that have attained to further proficiency in learning (Dixon's Will). To pay for the teaching of three of the poorest sort of children yearly (Kirk's Will).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, minister and churchwardens, ex-officio, and two others appointed under authority of Charity Commissioners.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Income paid to National schoolmaster. The 19 children receive instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. George Hall, Vicar, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Samuel Needham, Esq., Rushop, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Anthony Bellot Jackson, Esq., Rye Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
And the churchwardens for the time being.

Head Master:

Peter Bramwell.

Chesterfield Free Grammar School.

Mr. Wright's Report.

The object of the first founder (Godfrey Foljambe, 1594,) was the teaching of children within the town of Chesterfield. His endowment was, by a charter of Queen Elizabeth, appropriated to a Grammar school, to be founded and governed by the corporation, and which was founded accordingly.

In 1690 a further charitable bequest (Clarke's) added to the salary of the head master, and provided for a second master, and also for the establishment of a petty school in the town as a place of preparation for the Grammar school. The residue, now considerable, went to other charities.

Other smaller endowments had for their object, so far as they regarded the school, the education in the town of Chesterfield of poor men's children.

The net annual income of the school on all accounts is estimated at 180*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, including the estimated value of the head master's house, and of an adjoining piece of land in his occupation; but a new scheme, now in course of preparation for the management of the municipal charities as a whole, proposes to transfer 150*l.* yearly to the school from other charitable objects. A still larger sum might probably be so transferred without injury to the poor of the town, or substantial disregard of the donors' intentions.

The school is at present governed under a scheme of 1843, which provides, amongst other things, for the appointment and removal of trustees and of masters, for the admission of scholars, and the course of instruction. By this scheme the school is divided into two departments. In the upper school or department the two principal foundation masters (that is to say, the head master and under master) are to teach, and two courses of instruction are to be provided, the one primarily (but not necessarily) classical, the other commercial. 20 scholars are to be free; the rest are to pay 6*l.* a year. In the lower school (representing the petty school mentioned above) an usher is to teach reading, writing, accounts, and English grammar. 20 scholars are to be free, and the rest are to pay 3*l.* a year. There are the following important defects in this scheme:—

1. Clauses 16 and 18, read together, leave it in doubt whether or not any of the masters can be removed, or even are liable to the forfeiture of their bonds on refusal to quit, unless "inefficiency, incapacity, immorality, neglect of duty, permanent illness, or infirmity" can be proved. Discretionary power of removal seems to be given by clause 16, negatived by clause 18, in the cases of the head and second masters, whilst the removal of the usher is not provided for at all in clause 16.

2. The appointment and removal of the head master are unnecessarily subjected (so far as regards a portion of his salary) to the approval of the lord of the manor of Norton. It is only

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

in the cases of the under master, and of the master of the petty school, that this approval was required by the foundation.

3. The direction that the upper school shall be divided into two branches (classical and commercial) constitutes, in effect, three departments (including the lower school), a division which so increases the labour of teaching that it cannot be performed by three masters. In fact, it is found necessary to work the schools in two divisions only.

4. In the classical branch of the upper school, instruction is to be given "combining or not instructions in the classical lan- "guages and mathematics, with general English literature, geo- "graphy, English composition and history." Under this clause a master may not only decline to teach any classics, but may decline to teach any modern language or arithmetic to boys who have once entered in the classical branch.

5. Clause 24 is so worded that the trustees may decline to allow the master to receive, or either foundation master may decline to teach, any boy whose parents or guardians do not reside in the borough of Chesterfield, or within three miles thereof.

6. The number of free scholars is excessive, considering the lowness of the fixed salaries of the master. In fact, an illegal charge of 1*l.* is almost necessarily exacted from some of them.

7. Children of four years are admissible to the lower school without any previous education.

In the proposed new scheme for the municipal charities, a general power is given to the trustees to make rules, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners; but it may be doubted whether the power would extend to the capital directions of the scheme of 1843.

The school has risen from insignificance under the present master. About 95 scholars attend with regularity. There are from 12 to 14 boarders. 60 are in the upper, 35 in the lower school. A few are the children of poorer mechanics or warehousemen; the rest chiefly of tradesmen, farmers, manufacturers, and professional men. Some live at a distance of several miles; the majority in the town.

The two schools are worked together, except in classics and the lower branches of English. Thus, in mathematics and divinity both are treated as one school, and classified according to proficiency in these subjects. So all who learn French or drawing are specially classified for the purpose, and learn so far as may be at one time. This arrangement, if it could be completely carried out,—that is, if all learnt all the subjects alike,—would greatly economise labour. At present, as not all the boys learn all the subjects, and further, the sections do not coincide, the labour of teaching appears to be rather increased than diminished; but this additional labour is submitted to for the sake of the greater efficiency of teaching in classes made uniform by the special classification.

The instruction appeared to be good of its kind, though rather

extensive than far advanced in any one subject. There was almost no knowledge of history; but Latin, mathematics, English grammar, and, in the case of a few boys, some Greek, had been carefully and well taught. One boy appeared likely to be able to obtain a scholarship at Oxford. The French suffers from the want both of a class room and of definite school hours to be assigned for its preparation. The boys learn the French at home, and have to say it in the schoolroom, surrounded by classes answering in other subjects. The drawing was said to be very good, but to suffer similarly from the want of proper accommodation. Some physical science is taught, and occasionally the head master speaks of political economy and of modern politics. This last subject seems objectionable, as being liable to be abused.

The aim seems to be to give to the greatest number of boys such a practical education as will fit them for business, together with so much of preparation in other and more liberal subjects as will be a sufficient foundation for and suggestion of a future more extended study. Success with such a system is intangible because it is still contingent on future labours, and does not show immediate results. In the case of this school it seemed that the knowledge of the boys, at present less accurate than extensive, had been generally so given as to be capable of being made accurate. The difficulty is that few remain beyond 14.

There is general approbation of the school in the town. The boys are said to bring away with them habits of discipline and sufficient commercial acquirements.

The discipline within the school is apparently good. The schoolrooms are not large enough for the present number of boys, and there are no class rooms. A great part, however, of the sum necessary to provide some class rooms has been raised by subscription. The master's house will not properly accommodate above 12 boarders in addition to a family.

There appears to be no speculation or desire for change or improvement amongst the parents and inhabitants generally. But the masters desire, and the trustees do not disapprove, the following changes; viz.:—

1. The addition or affiliation of a separate elementary school. This would relieve the overcrowded schoolrooms. It would leave the classes in the present schools more uniform in age and attainments, and thereby lessen the labour of teaching. It would be valuable as a place of preparation; as at present it is found that boys who have passed through the existing lower school rise faster in the upper school than those who enter it at the same age without such previous training. Lastly, it might be a means of leading on boys who would otherwise rest content with a National school education to aspire to the more liberal training.
2. A reduction of the number of free boys, and the legalization of a small fee for them. It is thought, and it seems to be the case, that there are not usually 40 boys in Chesterfield who are ready to undergo a superior education and unable

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

to pay for it. A case presented itself of a parent (a warehouseman) who had one son a free scholar at the Grammar school, and at the same time kept another at a small private school at more than half as much again as the full fees charged at the Grammar school, without any belief that the private school was superior, and who, therefore, could probably afford to pay for both at the Grammar school.

3. The admission of the free boys by competition from National or British schools.
4. An increase in the number of masters.
5. An increase of the fees payable in the upper school to 8*l.*

Other things which were suggested, and which appear to be desirable, are,—

1. The foundation of exhibitions tenable at any superior place of education.
2. An annual examination by examiners appointed by a university. In the case of a school of this kind the London University might be preferable for this purpose.
3. The making of French at least (and perhaps even of drawing) compulsory on all boys, and the appointment of a regular time in school for its preparation.

Some of these changes would involve greater expenditure. But besides the increase of income proposed by the new scheme for the municipal charities, a large increase may be expected from the sale of minerals under the school lands. Within the next 50 years about 13,000*l.* is likely to be derived from this source. Some portions have been sold already, and will begin to be paid for in two or three years. Further, land might be immediately sold for building to produce an increase of 30*l.* a year. The reason given for its not having yet been sold is that it cannot be advantageously sold except by auction, while the Charity Commissioners will not sanction sale otherwise than by tender.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 146. A.D. 1827. See also evidence given by Rev. F. Calder, head master, vol. iv. p. 711.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 24 Feb. 1594, Godfrey Foljambe gave an annual salary of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster. School established by name of Free Grammar School of Chesterfield, under authority of letters patent of Queen Elizabeth. In 1612 James Lingard gave bonds and notes (realized for 160*l.*), to be laid out in land. Lands purchased in 1623, and immediately demised for 1,000 years, at rent of 8*l.* a year. Thomas Large, by will, dated 16 June 1664, gave lands to corporation, the rents of one close and an annuity of 20*s.* for the master, the rest for vicar. Cornelius Clarke, by deed, 20 May 1690, gave annuities of 15*l.* for head master, 15*l.* for usher, 20*s.* for poor, and residue of rents and profits of land on which these payments were charged for a petty school. John Bright, the elder, and John Bright, the younger, by deed, 24 Jan. 1738, gave land, the rents to be applied to a petty school. Leonard Gill, by will, dated 20 Aug. 1742, left 30*l.* to the free school. The petty school was merged in the grammar school by scheme of 1843. In 1851 an exhibition founded as a testimonial to Venerable Archdeacon Hill, then vicar of Chesterfield.

School Property, see List p. 484.—Income 165*l.* gross, 156*l.* net, besides school premises and residence for master. Whole after payment of expenses divided among masters. An increase expected from working of mines. Exhibition of 11*l.* tenable for three years at any English University by native of Chesterfield, educated for three years at grammar school.

Upper schoolroom too small. Head master's house adapted for the reception of 16 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the finding of a schoolmaster sufficiently learned for teaching children within town of Chesterfield. (Foljambe's Gift.) A grammar school. (Letters Patent.) Towards maintenance of free school in the town, for the better education of poor men's children. (Lingard's Gift.) For the master and usher of the free grammar school, and for the teaching petty scholars, to prepare them for the grammar school. Usher to teach Cornelius Clarkes' tenants within parish of Chesterfield, and certain other tenants. (Clarke's Gift.) Every boy whose parents or guardians reside in the borough of Chesterfield, or within three miles thereof, to be admitted. Boys of eight years of age who can read, write, and spell correctly, and have acquired knowledge of elements of Latin or English grammar and arithmetic, to be qualified, if approved of by the trustees, for the upper school. Boys of four years of age, if approved of by trustees, qualified for lower school. Twenty free scholars in each school. (Scheme, A.D. 1843.) Practically, no application made for children under 7 or 8.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent), piety, virtue, and good learning at the grammar school, and the accidence at the petty school. The usher to be diligent in teaching all the children the Assemblies Catechism. (Clarke's Gift.) Teaching English in a petty school. (Bright's Gift.) In classical department of upper school: classical languages and mathematics with general English literature, geography, English composition, and history. In commercial department: mathematics, arithmetic, geography, English composition, history, and other useful branches of modern education. In the lower school: usher to teach reading, writing, accounts, and English grammar. (Scheme, A.D. 1843.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1843.

Trustees, thirteen residents in the borough of Chesterfield or within three miles thereof, nominate second and third masters, the free scholars, and with approval of Archbishop of York, head master; for failure in due performance of duties remove all masters.

Head master must be a graduate; under master and usher appointed by lord of manor of Norton.* No restriction as to other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head and second master take boarders. Total income of head master from endowment 83*l.*†; from two-thirds fees of upper school, 150*l.*;

ACCOUNTS of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 29th September 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Clarke's Charity	110	13	10
Lingard's „	8	0	0
Large's „	6	12	1
Bright's „	12	10	0
Foljambe's „	13	6	8
Gill's „	1	13	0
Church trustees	1	0	0
	£153	15	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Property tax	2	4	6
Insurance	0	15	0
Receiver and tenants' dinner	4	1	2
Rentcharge	2	10	0
Bread (Attwood's)	1	0	0
Head master†	71	17	0½
Under master	59	2	8½
Usher	12	5	2
	£153	15	7

* The family of Clarke having ceased to be lords of manor of Norton on the bankruptcy of Offley Shore, have lost all power of interference with this school, in accordance with the provisions of Clarke's deed of 20 May 1690.

† The head master has to repay the trustees money lent to enlarge his house, by yearly instalments of 12*l.*, and interest on remainder (6*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* in 1866). Remainder at end of the year 173*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

from profits of boarders, 171*l.*; besides house and premises; of under master, from endowment, 58*l.*; from one-third fees of upper school, 75*l.* Usher boarded, lodged, and paid by head master, who receives on this account 12*l.* from endowment, and 20*l.* from lower school fees. French and drawing master 55*l.* from fees.

Day Scholars.—80, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to five miles; foundationers upper school, 20 free; lower school, 20, 1*l.*; non-foundationers, under 10, commercial department 3*l.*, above 10 commercial department and all ages classical department, 6*l.* French and drawing, extra subjects for all, 1*l.* 10*s.* each. Fires and petty stationery, 7*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—11, in head master's house, four meals a day, meat once; terms for board and instruction (including washing) under 10, 40 guineas; above 10 and under 13, 50 guineas; above 13, 60 guineas; a deduction of 5 guineas on each boy in case of brothers; French and drawing, 1*l.* 10*s.*, or 1*l.* each subject; school bills, highest 73*l.*, average 62*l.*, lowest 57*l.*; cubical contents of bedrooms 560 feet per boy; hours 7½ a.m., 9¼ p.m.

Four in second master's house, four meals a day, meat once; terms for board and instruction, &c. under 13, 30 guineas, above 13, 35 guineas. French and drawing 1*l.* 10*s.* extra; school bills, highest, 41*l.*; average 34*l.*; lowest 32*l.* 12*s.*; hours 7½ a.m., 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read easy sentences in commercial school; Markham's history in classical school.

School classified in classical school, by classics chiefly; in commercial school, by English chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers and reading morning or evening Psalms.

Promotions chiefly by half-year's work, but partly by examination, and generally separate for each group of subjects.

Examination at Midsummer by master alone, at Christmas by master assisted by clergymen and others.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and caning; the last rare, inflicted in school.

Playground 2,300 square yards. Boarders and a few day scholars play cricket in field of 4½ acres. Boarders allowed to walk in country by themselves at certain hours.

Only one boy gone immediately from school to any University during last five years. (One at Cambridge, none at Oxford in May 1867.)

School time, 40 to 41 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour-and-a-half per day for boarders. Play time, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Godfrey Heathcote, Esq., J.P., Chesterfield.
Rev. Thos. Hill, B.D., Hasland, near Chesterfield.
Edmund Gilling Maynard, Esq., J.P., Chesterfield.
Wm. Drabble, Solicitor, Chesterfield.
John Gregory Cottingham, Esq., J.P., Chesterfield.
Josiah Bradbury Robinson, Draper, Chesterfield.
Wm. Claughton, Esq., Brampton, near Chesterfield.
Rev. Geo. Butt, Vicarage, Chesterfield.
James Lingard, Grocer, Chesterfield.
Rev. John Boyer, Spital, near Chesterfield.

Clerk to Trustees:

Robert Waller, Chesterfield.

Head Master:

Rev. Frederick Calder, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

David Cronin.
J. H. Gregory.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (1865.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Widow of a foreign correspondent in a London bank.	Chesterfield - -	300 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Widow of a Sheffield Manufacturer.	Tapton, near Chesterfield.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 3	Surgeon - - -	Chesterfield - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Widow of a Carpenter	Hasland, near Chesterfield,	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer and Colliery Proprietor.	Newbold, do. do.	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - - -	Dunstone, do. do.	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 7	Watchmaker - -	Chesterfield - -	⅝ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Small Ware Manufacturer.	Brampton, near Chesterfield.	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Architect and Surveyor.	Chesterfield - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 10	Pottery Manufacturer	Brampton, near Chesterfield.	1½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Sergeant of Militia -	Militia Barracks, Chesterfield.	⅝ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Surgeon - - -	Chesterfield - -	300 yards.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Pottery Manufacturer	Whittington, near Chesterfield.	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Blacksmith - -	Whittington Moor, near Chesterfield.	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 6	Small Farmer -	Walton, near Chesterfield.	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 7	Tailor - - -	Chesterfield - -	⅝ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Collector of Rents, &c.	Do. - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Hatter - -	Do. - - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Farm Bailiff - -	Chandrell, near Chesterfield.	3 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Orphan; father was a Silver Refiner.	Birmingham - -	Rev. F. Calder.
,, ,, - 2	Employed in a Thread Factory.	Holymoorside, near Chesterfield.	Mr. D. Cronin.
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman - -	Fersfield, Norfolk; grandfather, North Wingfield, North Derbyshire.	Rev. F. Calder.
,, ,, - 4	Ironmonger - -	Walsall - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman - -	Shirebrook, near Mansfield.	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Merchant - -	Walsall - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Ironmonger - -	Do. - - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Scarcliff, near Mansfield.	Do.
,, ,, - 9 (Absent 6 months from sickness.)	Tanner and Currier -	Armley, near Leeds -	Do.
,, ,, - 10 (Absent 6 months from family causes.)	Cloth Manufacturer -	Do. - - -	Do.

No boarders in the lowest part of the School.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-Year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
			per an.		yrs.		mins.		hours.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	97	6	—	18	13¾	2	40	—	2¼	St. Matthew's Gospel; Whateley's Christn. Evidences.	19	12½	2
Greek - -	9	2	—	5	14½	3	30	1 or 2	3¾	Alcestis; Cyropædia, Book I.,	3	14	3
Latin -	77	6	—	5	14⅓	3	35	3 or 4	4½	Ovid's Fasti, Book II.; Six Lives of Nepos; Rep. of Fasti, 250 lines; Dr. Smith's Lat. Gr., pp. 121-161; and Exs.	20	13½	6
									h. m.				
French - -	25	3	1/10/0	5	15	2	35 to 40	2	1 35	Le Lutrin, Books I.-IV.; Christophe Colomb, Vie de; Vlieland's Gram. generally; Syntax Exercises; De Fivas' Dialogues, pp. 54-70; Vlieland's Reader, pp. 117-137.	10	13½	2
							hours.		hours.				
Arithmetic -	97	5 or 6	—	4	15	2	2	—	4†	Calder's Arithmetic, Part II., to Square Root and Duodecimals; some to the end of the subject.	17	14	2
Book-keeping -	20	1 or 2	—	4	15	Treated as part of Arithmetic.				All, as in Calder's Arithmetic.	17	14	—
							mins.		mins.				
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	1	—	3	15	1	15	—	15	Lund's Mensuration, different parts.			
									hours.				
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	21	2	—	4	15	2	30	—	1†	Euclid, I.-II., some I.-III., one IV. and VI.; Algebra, one to end of Colenso, Pt. I., others, Lund's Ely. Alg. to end of Simple Equations.	17	14	2
Taken in turn. Physics -	25	2	—	14	14	1	30	—	1¼	Crossley's Daily Lesson Book; six lessons in Physical Geography; five on Mechanics, with MS. additions by Head Master.	11	13	1
Natural History.													
Chemistry													

* When the Second Class Boys do not learn Greek, they have six Latin Lessons instead of three also the three hours and a quarter, above given t

† The five hours given to Mathematics and Arithmetic, in Classes one and two, are divided according to Head Master's

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
mins. 40	—	hours. 2¼	Exodus; St. Matthew's Gospel, ch. 1–20.	7	yrs. 7½	2	mins. 40	—	hours 2¼	Pinnock's Bible and Gospel History, pp. 1–26
30	—	3¼	Greek Grammar (Wordsworth's) to verbs in $\mu\iota$, inclusive; Analecta Minora, pp. 20–40.							
35	3 or 4	7*	I. Div. Æneid, Book. II.; Cæsar instead of Greek. II. Div. Hardy's Delectus; Cæsar, Bk. I, 1–33 chs. Valpy's Exs., 53–68; Dr. Smith's Exs., 44–65; Dr. Smith's Latin Grammar, pp. 135–162.	11	10	5	25	2	4	Dr. Smith's Principia Latina, Pt. I. to the verb *sum*, with Exers. and Vocabulary corresponding.
35 to 40	2	h. m. 1 35	Vlieland's Gram., pp. 70–102; regular verbs; few irregular; Vlieland's Reader; few translations, and exercises.	10	12	2	35 to 40	2	h. m 1 35	Vlieland's Gram., pp. 41–69, with verbs *avoir*, *être*, *parler*.
hours. 2	—	hours. 4†	Higher Fractions; Decimals; Applications of Proportion; Interest.	23	10	2	hours. 2	—	hours. 4	Calder's Arith.; Simple Rules,
Treated as part of Arithmetic.										
mins. 30	—	1†	Euclid, Book II. to Prop. 26.							
30	—	1½	Mechanics as in Class I.							

Hence when seven hours are said to be given to Latin, this refers to Boys who do not learn Greek;
Greek, must be taken out of the afore-mentioned seven hours.
discretion. Boys who do not learn French and Drawing, generally devote the spare time to extra Arithmetic or Writing.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.			yrs.	
History	97	6	Genl. 5 Engh. 25	5 25	14½ 14	1	1	—	2	Tytler's History, pp. 341–385; Markham's Engl., William III. to Victoria; revise the whole, if possible.	21	11½	2
							mins.						
Geography	97	6	Anc. 5 Mod. 25	5 25	14½ 14	1	40	—	2	Hildyard's Anc. Geog., pp. 1–28, besides maps of Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor; Gilbert's Geog. of Europe; Maps generally.	21	11½	2
English Grammar.	97	6	—	25	14	Taken occasionally as time permits.				Parts of Morell's Analysis.	21	11½	1
									mins.				
English Literature.	15	Repetition.		15	14	1	15	—	15	A few extracts from M'Dowall's Rhetorical Readings.			
English Composition.	79	5	—	15	14	1	20	—	20	Dictations and abstract of History with Compns. to be reproduced from notes of a passage read to them.	11	13	1
Reading	97	5	—	25	14	Practised occasionally as time permits.				- - - - -	21	11½	1
Writing	97	No separate classification.		3		45	—		2½ h.*	- - - - -	—	—	3
Music (not school work).	Two Boarders 6/6/0.			—	—	2	30	—	1 h.				
Drawing	30	—	1/10/0	—	—	2	—	—	4 h.	- - - -	—	—	2
		All in one Class.					Rather uncertain.						

* This is reduced to two hours in the case of boys who learn Elementary Natural Philosophy

INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
mins.		hours.					mins.		hours.	
35	—	2	Markham's England, William I. to Richard III.	14	11	2	35	—	5	Markham's England, William I. to John.
35	—	2	H. Reid's Ely. Geog.; Reading; and maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, N. and S. America, Australia, England, Scotland, and Italy.	14	11	2	35	—	5	H. Reid's Elementary Geog.; Europe, England, America, Asia, Africa; Maps and Text.
30	—	½	Parsing out of History.	11	10	1	30	—	½	
		mins.								
20	—	20	Hopkins' Exs., pp. 9–35, with Dictation.	11	10	3	30	—	2½	Hopkins' Exs., pp. 1–9, with copying from History in lieu of Dictation.
30	—	30	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	½	
		hours.								
45	—	2½*	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2½	
—	—	4	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2½	
Rather uncertain.										

ne hour and a half to those who learn Euclid alone; half an hour to those who learn both.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS. (1865.)

List of Distinctions gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) One; Oxford; Second Class in Moderations; First Class in Law and Modern History.

One; Cambridge; Second Class of Theological Tripos; there was no First Class.

One; Cambridge; Open Sizarship at St. John's College.
Two English Essay Prizes, open to all Undergraduates in the College.
Three Moral Philosophy Prizes, ditto.
One Greek Testament and Ecclesiastical History Prize, ditto.
A Scholarship of 50*l.*
An Exhibition of 20*l.*

B.A. First Class Moral Sciences Tripos.
Moral Philosophy Prize, open to Bachelors in the College.
Lectureship in Moral Sciences, in St. John's College.
Burney Prize of 100*l.*, open to all Bachelors in the University.

One; London; Matriculation Examination passed.

Middle Class Examination.

Senior. One First Class.
One Second do.
Junior. Six Second do.
One Third do.
Three Fourth do.

(*b*) One; East India Civil Service, after having been to King's College, London.

(*c*) Several have passed the preliminary examinations for Law or Medicine and four have obtained M.D. degrees from various universities.

PARTICULARS OF ENDOWMENT, 1867 (supplied by Clerk to Trustees).

	Annual value. £ s. d.	Acreage. A. R. P.
Foljambe:		
Rentcharges on land at Attenborough	13 6 8	
Large:		
Freehold land	5 5 0	2 0 0
Rentcharge for part of same taken by Canal Co.	1 7 1	
Rentcharge out of Buff Close	1 0 0	
Lingard:		
Freehold land at Ballowden	8 0 0	11 0 0
Cornelius Clarke:		
Freehold land	102 6 8	44 3 4
Freehold rentcharge for land taken by canal	3 2 0	
3 per cents reduced, 199*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*	5 19 6	
Schoolhouse, garden, and ground freehold	11 0 0	0 3 11
leasehold		4 0 0
Gill's Charity.		
3 per cents, 54*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*	1 12 11	
Petty School.		
Bright's Charity		
Freehold land at Osborne	12 10 0	16 2 19
	165 9 10	79 0 34

This is exclusive of the head master's house, which is nominally rented by him at 40*l.* a year, but is well worth 60*l.* to let. The area is included in it, 4a. 3r. 11p.

The Derby Free Grammar School.

Mr. Wright's Report.

The Derby school claims to have been founded in the 12th century, and to be the oldest of the Grammar schools. But there are no records of the objects of such foundation, and the earliest endowment was by a grant by Queen Mary to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby of lands, out of which they were to sustain and maintain for ever one Free Grammar school for the erudition and education of children and youths of Derby, and to pay yearly to the master and under master 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* There are no further directions as to the rank of scholars, or the subjects to be taught. Subsequent small endowments have raised the nominal income to about 35*l.* a year, and a large and handsome house was bought, about three years ago, partly by subscription and partly by the corporation, and has been conveyed to the trustees of the school. This house now constitutes the whole real endowment, the income above mentioned being insufficient to pay for repairs. The school is in fact maintained chiefly by the profits of boarders. It is only now recovering from a temporary depression resulting from circumstances which led to the resignation of the late head master in June 1865. During the interval of some months which followed it almost ceased to exist; but since the appointment of the present master the number of scholars has been rapidly rising, and is now 88, about a third being boarders.

There is an upper school, in which classics predominate, and in which ten guineas a year are paid by day boys; and a lower school, in which English subjects predominate, and the fee is four guineas. The day boys enter the one or the other at the discretion of their parents, and in both are treated in all respects alike except in the subjects which they learn. Every year a limited number of the most promising boys in the lower school are drafted up into the higher school without increase on the fees which they paid below. Residence of the parents or guardians within the borough, and ability in the boys to read and write, with some knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, are the qualifications for admission of day boys. Sons of freemen are entitled to be educated in either school for two guineas a year, but there are seldom more than three at a time who claim this privilege.

All boys in both schools learn divinity, Latin, arithmetic, history, and geography. 75 learn French. Greek is taught to the upper school, but book-keeping, chemistry, drawing, and extra mathematics are in special cases substituted for it. 40 learn music. There are extra fees for German, chemistry, drawing, and music. Encouragement is given to boating, cricket, and other games, in which both town boys and boarders join. There is a rifle corps.

All the classes in both schools are worked in the same subject, so far as may be, at the same hour, there being a fresh classifica-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

tion for each subject, so that the classes are uniform in themselves, and difference of proficiency in different subjects is provided for.

The school has been too short a time in operation under the present master and the present system for any judgment to be passed on the results; but the manner of instruction and the discipline and tone of the boys appeared to be good throughout. From the accuracy of the grounding which they are receiving, proportionate results may be expected. The parents consulted were generally satisfied.

The boys are encouraged to pass through the university middle-class examinations. It is found that those who had previously no thought of the universities, or of proceeding with a liberal education, are induced to proceed on finding themselves successful in this intermediate trial, and will stay longer at school, and more completely exhaust the education.

The following changes or extensions are desired, and appear to be desirable.

First, the school-house requires enlargement. It is of a character to help to give prominence to the school; but the great increase in numbers which may be expected cannot be properly accommodated without another school-room and one or more additional class rooms. A good playing field near the town is also much wanted.

Secondly, some better arrangement ought to be made with regard to two exhibitions in which the school has an interest. At present these exhibitions (called Aske exhibitions, and tenable only at Emmanuel College, Cambridge,) are given alternately to boys of the schools at Derby and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and are of uncertain duration, so that they are rather accidental than a regular stimulus to either school. It would seem to be desirable that they should be fixed in duration, made tenable at any college of either university, and be regularly offered for competition to the boys of both schools at each vacancy. Such a change would probably increase the number of boys proceeding to the Universities, and stimulate both the schools.

Lastly, the head master intends the addition of a preparatory school for young boys intended for either the upper or the lower school. This also would require some extension of the buildings.

Beyond these, no extensions or alterations of the school are desired. There is general satisfaction with its management and prospects.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 5. A.D. 1827).

Foundation and Endowment.—Stated to have been first founded by Bishop Durant, 1154. Afterward restored by Letters Patent of Queen Mary, 21 May 1554, who gave lands, &c. in the town and county of Derby (subject to certain yearly payments) to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, to pay thereout yearly 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the master and undermaster of the grammar school thereby established. In 1638 a new charter was granted to the corporation by King Charles I., by the name of mayor and burgesses. By will, dated

23 Nov. 1605, Jane Walton gave 40*l.* to the governors, in augmentation of the masters salaries. Francis Ash gave an estate in Norfolk to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to found 10 exhibitions for Derby and Ashby, and to pay 20*l.* a year to the master and usher of this school. The exhibitions consolidated by Cambridge University Commissioners.

School Property.—Consists of annual payments by Corporation of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and by Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of 20*l.*, besides interest of 40*l.* given by Jane Walton, and 15*l.* rent of old school premises. Total 50*l.* paid to head master, who pays 35*l.* to corporation to form a repair and insurance fund. Boys have preference for two exhibitions of 50*l.*, tenable till B.A., or with permission of master and fellows to M.A., at Emmanuel College alternately with Ashby de la Zouch school. The head master selects the candidate.

A large house adapted for boarders lately purchased, partly by subscription, partly by corporation funds. It is about to be conveyed by the corporation to the school trustees, 1867.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the instruction and education of boys and youths in the town of Derby (Charter). All boys between the ages of eight and 16 years whose parents or guardians are resident in the borough, able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with the first four rules of arithmetic, and being sufficiently certified to be of good moral conduct, are admissible. No boy to stay after 19. If necessary, preference to boys whose parents or guardians have been longest resident in borough. School to be divided into upper and lower schools. All to pay fees, viz., in the upper school not exceeding 10*l.* 10*s.* a year; in the lower school not exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.* a year for freemen's sons, and 4*l.* 4*s.* for others. Six boys *may* be promoted from lower school to upper, and educated there gratuitously, but solely as a reward for scholarship and good conduct. (Scheme A.D. 1863.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction in accordance with doctrine of Church of England, with a conscience clause. In upper school: English, Latin, and Greek languages, arithmetic, mathematics, history, and geography. In lower school: English grammar and composition, writing, arithmetic (with special reference to commercial rules), book-keeping, rudiments of modern geography, and modern history, and Latin grammar. Trustees may provide for instruction in either department in French and German, and such other subjects, and upon such additional terms as they direct. (Scheme.) French now taught gratuitously in upper school.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 19 June 1863.

Trustees of municipal charities of borough of Derby have control of school, can make rules, appoint, and, by majority of two-thirds, (being not less than five,) dismiss head master.

Vacancies in board of trustees are filled, on nomination of surviving trustees, by the Charity Commissioners.

Head master must be in holy orders and a graduate of an English University. The head master, and any assistant master to whom he may give permission, may take boarders. Assistant masters appointed and removed by head master, with approval of trustees.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head and second master may take boarders. Total income of head master, from endowment 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and residence, besides profits of 22 boarders and fees for instruction from 67 day scholars. Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—67 (90 in 1867), from distances up to two miles, pay for general work, upper school, 10*l.* 10*s.* Lower school, 4*l.* 4*s.*, three are freemen's sons paying 2*l.* 2*s.* in lower school. German, drawing and chemistry, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Music and drilling 1*l.* 1*s.* each. Stationery, 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—22 (30 in 1867), all in head master's house. Four meals a day, meat twice. Terms for board (exclusive of school fees) 40 guineas. School bills, highest 77*l.*; average 62*l.*; lowest 48*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 438 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit case of boys who are intended for certain line of life or are specifically disqualified for any part of school work. Special religious instruction two days a week. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination and generally separate for each subject.

Examination once a year by graduates of Oxford and Cambridge appointed by head master with sanction of trustees.

Punishments: impositions, "exposure," and corporal punishment, last by head master only, both publicly and privately as occasion requires.

Playground about an acre. Boys restricted in their walks. Drilling taught as part of system.

Four boys at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. Play time 26½ hours in summer and 23½ in winter per week. Boys who learn singing have two hours less play per week.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the boys learn Latin, French (except lower school), arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, writing, religious knowledge; 77 Greek; 2 German; 13 book-keeping; 3 mensuration, &c; 13 chemistry; 13 English literature; 32 English composition; 42 reading; 30 drawing; 39 music.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &C. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Lord Belper, Kingston Hall, Nottinghamshire.
The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Scarsdale, Kedleston Hall, Derby.
Wm. Mundy, Esq., Markenton Hall, Derby.
T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P., Allestree Hall, Derby.
William Thomas Cox, Esq., M.P., Spondon Hall, Derby.
J. G. Crompton, Esq., J.P., Derby.
J. Barber, Esq., Solicitor, Derby.
Charles Bowring, Merchant, Derby.
Geo. Wells, Coach Builder, Derby.
Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby.
John Hives, Grocer, Derby.

Clerk to Trustees:

Joseph Ratcliffe, Solicitor, Derby.

Head Master:

Rev. Walter Clark, M.A., (appointed May, 1865).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Draper.
,, ,, - 2	No father.	,, ,, - 2	Artist.
,, ,, - 3	Steward.	,, ,, - 3	Postmaster.
,, ,, - 4	Draper.	,, ,, - 4	Spinner.
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman.	,, ,, - 5	No father.
,, ,, - 6	Surgeon.	,, ,, - 6	Outfitter.
,, ,, - 7	Draper.	,, ,, - 7	Spinner.
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon.	,, ,, - 8	Solicitor.
,, ,, - 9	Do.	,, ,, - 9	Confectioner.
,, ,, - 10	Do.	,, ,, - 10	Engineer.

All from Derby, except two from Bakewell.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian	
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Chuddesdon, near Derby.	
,, ,, - 2	Dissenting Minister.	Oldbury, nr. Birmingham.	
,, ,, - 3	No father - -	Sawley, nr. Derby	
,, ,, - 4	Railway Superintendent.	Derby - -	
,, ,, - 5	Grocer - -	Bakewell -	
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor - -	Kenilworth -	
,, ,, - 7	No father - -	Lancaster -	
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Bermuda - -	
,, ,, - 9	Adjutant - -	Whitehaven -	
,, ,, - 10	No father - -	Littleover, near Derby.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Stretton Court, Hereford.	All in Head Master's House.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 4	Wagon Builder, &c.	Long Eaton, near Derby.	
,, ,, - 5	Grocer - -	Bakewell -	
,, ,, - 6	Manufacturer -	Lancaster - -	
,, ,, - 7	Coal Proprietor -	Ripley, nr. Derby	
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Hurtshill, Atherstone.	
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 10	No father - -	Pentridge, Derbyshire.	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1853. H. Mozley, Chancellor's Medal, Cambridge. First Class Classical Tripos.
1854. A. Mozley, Open Scholarship.
1864. W. P. Oldham, Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge. Tancred Student. Twenty-eighth Wrangler.
1866. R. Geare, Open Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge.

(*c*) 1859. J. Mozely, 2nd Class, jun., 1st prize.
„ T. Irwin, 1st „ „ „
„ H. Greaves 2nd „ sen. „
1862. T. M. Siddall, 3rd „ „ „
„ F. Mortlock, „ „ jun.
„ R. Geare, 2nd „ „ „
„ A. Jardine, 3rd „ „
1863. W. J. Cox, 2nd „ jun. „
„ R. Geare, „ „ sen. „
„ S. Kirk, „ „ „ „
„ J. C. Wilson, „ „ jun. „
„ A. Kirk, 3rd „ „
1864. L. Jewitt, 2nd „ „
„ C. A. Greaves, „ „ sen. „
„ C. Evans, 3rd „ jun.

} University Local Examinations.

1865. W. Geare, Preliminary Legal Examination.
„ J. C. Wilson, 2nd Class, Senior prize.
„ W. J. Harkness, pass junior.

Dronfield.—School of Henry Fanshawe, Esq.,

Mr. Wright's Report.

This school was founded for the bringing up of poor children of Dronfield, and of such others as should come thither, in learning and virtue. It was made a Grammar school by letters patent in 21 Eliz., and is governed by statutes or orders made in pursuance of the letters patent by the founder's descendants in 1638, 1786, and 1847.

The number of scholars has lately been much increased, but is still little more than half of what it was in 1837, when the average attendance of free scholars reached 130.

There are two schools or departments, both carried on in the same building, but in different rooms. In the upper school, under the head master's deputy, there are 16 boys, of ages varying from 6 to 15. They are for the most part the sons of manufacturers, coal owners, and larger tradesmen; and they pay from 4*l.* to 6*l.* a year, for which they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, history, and geography, Latin and French, but no Euclid or algebra. Greek was professed to be taught to three boys.

In the lower school, which is chiefly under the usher, there are 60 boys, aged from 8 to 12, the sons of miners, mechanics, and smaller shopkeepers. Thirty are free, the rest pay 16*s.* a year, being a fifth less than the fee directed by the rules of 1847. The instruction is that of National schools, with the addition of the rudiments of Latin.

The French of the upper school was good, and the writing of the lower; but, with these exceptions, the instruction, so far as it was tested, was not satisfactory. The arithmetic was limited, and not generally accurate. In Latin even the best boys were neither far advanced nor well grounded; and there was almost no knowledge of history or geography. On the other hand, the discipline seemed good, and regularity of attendance was said to be enforced.

It was the opinion of the poorer parents and other persons consulted that the school is doing much good, and more than it nas ever before done in their time; of the richer, that it is doing less good than it might do, and does not justify the amount of the endowment. Both opinions appear to be well founded.

The chief causes of comparative inefficiency are two. First, the appointment of the head master rests with the founder's representative, who has appointed his brother. This gentleman declines to reside, on the ground that the residence is insufficient, and discharges his duties through a deputy (an M.A. of Heidelberg), who appears to be competent to teach modern languages and a limited amount of classics. The deputy does not receive the whole salary. Apart from the question of the judgment shown in the choice of the deputy, it is plain that this arrangement is open to objection on general grounds. It appears also to be inconsistent with the orders of 1638.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

A second cause alleged is the inconvenience of the school-house, and in particular of the head master's residence. In fact the school-rooms and the house appear to be sufficient in the present state of the school, except that the playground is very ill suited for its purpose, but to be a bar to the further extension of the school as a place for superior education. It is proposed to build a new school-house and residence on a good site belonging to the charity. Plans are prepared, and the trustees wait only for the final sanction of the Charity Commissioners, who on their part are said to be waiting for the settlement of a new scheme.

It seems to be desirable that the proposed change should be made with a view to the extension of the public utility of the school. More scholars and a superior master may be expected with better buildings; and ample funds, from the sale of coal, will be available for the purpose. The existing income of 280*l.* will shortly be increased to between 400*l.* and 500*l.* But new buildings will be of little use unless some change can be made in the government of the school. Two alterations in this respect are desired by different sections of the inhabitants, and appear to be desirable. First, the appointment of the head master should be taken from the patron, or at least made subject to the approval of a Court of Law or Equity. Secondly, the trustees should be increased in number. They at present consist of the vicar and the churchwardens. If the chairman of the local board, and some representative of the districts formerly comprised in the parish of Dronfield, but now made separate ecclesiastical districts, could be added, some important causes of discord would be removed.

In any new scheme it is to be desired that provision should be made for the continance of the existing division into an upper and a lower department, and that the free boys should be reduced in number and admitted by competition.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 197. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 23 June 1579, in pursuance of will of Henry Fanshawe, dated 1567, who gave all his lands in Derbyshire for the maintaining of school. Some exchanges and sales of land have taken place. First statutes made by Sir Thos. Fanshawe, 30 April 1638. Deeds in custody of vicar.

School Property.—(In 1868) 72A. 3R. 32P. of land and 1,327*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* in 3 per cent. stock. Income for 1868, 212*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* In 1867, 2,180*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, stock was sold in order to provide for the erection of a new school building and master's house, capable of receiving 15 to 20 boarders. 3A. 1R. 3P. of coal lying under land in or near Dronfield was, subject to certain contingencies, let at a minimum reserved rent of 180*l.* per annum. (There are in all about 40 acres of coal under school lands.)

Objects of Trust.—For the establishment and maintenance of a school for the bringing up of poor children and such other as should come thither. (Founder's will). A grammar school for the instruction, education, and teaching of boys and youths in the town of Dronfield. (Letters Patent.) Not more than 30 poor boys, whose parents or guardians shall reside within the parish of Dronfield, to be admitted into the school, and educated free of any cost (except stationery, &c.); to be termed "Foundation Scholars," and to remain so long as majority

of governors think proper; such boys to be nominated by majority of governors. Other boys to be admitted on payment. (Rules A.D. 1847.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Virtue and learning. (Founder's will.) Reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, English grammar, elocution, geography, history, and land surveying. Latin, &c., so as to prepare for a learned profession, may be taught on application, with sanction of vicar and head master. Three hours in each week to be exclusively devoted to catechising the scholars in the principles of the Christian Religion according to the order of the Book of Common Prayer. (Rules, A.D. 1847.)

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by heir of founder, A.D. 1847.

Governors: the vicar and churchwardens, ex-officio, vicar has a casting vote; majority, on six months' notice, dismiss under-master.

The heir of founder, or if there be no heir, or heir be a minor, the Bishop of Lichfield, may make statutes.

The vicar must be one of any majority which exercises any power given by statutes. (Rules, 1847.)

Head and under master appointed by heir of founder, or, during his minority or default, by Bishop of Lichfield, who, for any offence worthy thereof, may dismiss head master. No restriction on other employment. Not allowed to absent themselves without vicar's permission.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master for many years non-resident; lives at Bedford. (Resigned, Dec. 1866). Total income of head master from endowment 190*l.* gross, from fees 21*l.* besides house: of under master from endowment 95*l.* gross, from fees 10*l.* besides house.* Locum tenens of head master resides in his house and is paid by him. Head master also pays a junior assistant, and is required to provide all printed books (except Latin ones), maps, and copies.

Day Scholars.—Of labouring class chiefly, from distances up to two or three miles. Do not attend on Sunday for school, but are required to attend church twice. (See Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read English fairly.

Religious instruction in Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers.

[In 1867 there were 68 boys learning arithmetic, reading, writing, and English grammar; 47 learning history, geography, and English composition; 17 natural history; 10 drawing; 8 book-keeping; 2 mensuration; 27 learnt Latin and 15 French.]

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination once a year by an examiner appointed by head master. Prizes given by the latter.

Punishments: caning and impositions; former publicly.

No playgrouud.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 44 or 45 weeks per annum. Study 25 to 30 hours per week. Few lessons prepared out of school.

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* Income of masters fluctuates according to amounts annually derived from endowment and fees respectively, income of under master from each source being always half that of head master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Patron:
——Fanshawe.

Trustees:
The Vicar (Rev. W. H. Smith) and three Churchwardens } *Ex officio.*

N.B.—A new scheme in preparation will appoint 7 additional trustees.

Head Master:
(Vacant.) In 1864, Rev. John Fanshawe, B.A., whose deputy was Mr. E. H. Haslem.

Second Master:
John Garland.

GLOSSOP ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The income of this school arises from two distinct endowments, under the first of which it cannot be shown to be a Grammar school, while under the second it is a National school. The older endowment consists of about 30*s.* a year, issuing from a charge on highway rates. There was also an ancient school-house at the time of the report of the Charity Commission. But no record appears to have been preserved of the origin or intention of this foundation, except what might be inferred from the fact of classics having been formerly recognized as a part of the instruction.

The second endowment (which is the important one) is too recent to be mentioned in the Charity Commissioners' Reports, and is not referred to in the Parliamentary Return of Grammar Schools made in 1865. It is in substance as follows:—By deed bearing date 20th Sept. 1852 the Duke of Norfolk conveyed a site for a school, with school-house and masters' and mistresses' houses already erected, to the Earl of Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, Lord Foley, the Hon. A. J. Ashley, J. Abel Smith, Esq., and the Rev. A. T. G. Manson, D.C.L., "for a school or schools "for the education of children and adults, or children only, of "the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer classes in the "parish of Glossop, All Saints, aforesaid, and for no other "purpose whatsoever; the religious instructions of such school or "schools being in accordance with the principles of the Esta-"blished Church of England." The vicar was to have the superintendence of the religious instruction of all the scholars attending; but in all other respects the management and government of the schools and their endowments, and the selection, appointment, suspension, and dismissal of masters or mistresses or their assistants, were to be vested in the Duke, and after his death in the trustees for the time being, with the limitation that masters and mistresses, and their assistants, must be and continue members of the Church of England. The Duke, and after his death the trustees, might delegate to the vicar all their powers, except those of appointment, suspension, and dismissal, and might resume them at will. For the endowment, 4,000*l.* was given to be invested in Bank annuities, the interest to be applied from year to year, as part of the general income of the school, for current expenses, salaries, and other purposes of the school. The trustees were not to be more than five (besides the vicar), nor fewer than four. Any trustee ceasing to be a member of the Church of England was to cease, *ipso facto*, from being a trustee. The vicar for the time being was, if willing, to be one of the trustees, and the bishop of the diocese was to fill up vacancies in certain cases. A majority of the trustees were to bind the rest. Lastly, power was reserved to the Duke to vary non-essential

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

particulars of the directions in the deed, a power which he died without having exercised.

The school is managed solely under this endowment, the older endowment being amalgamated with it, and is, in fact, a National school under Government inspection, comprising a boys' school (of about 100, including about 20 half-timers), a girls' school (of about 75, including about 10 half-timers), and an infant school (of about 30). The staff consists of one master and one mistress, and one assistant mistress (all certificated), with two pupil teachers. The scale of fees rises from 1*d.* to 6*d.* a week, according to the means of the parents, instruction being given according to the capacity of the scholars, irrespectively of the amount paid. The majority pay 2*d.* The regularity of attendance is said to be in direct proportion to the amount of the fees. Few children remain after 13, the demand for labour being very great in Glossop, partly in consequence of a considerable emigration to America during the cotton famine. Half-timers are said not to improve nearly so much as the others. The numbers in the schools would be greater but for a number of private schools in the township of Glossop, some of which are connected with particular religious denominations, and but for another endowed school ("Whitfield's") in the parish.

The inspectors' reports have been generally satisfactory, and sometimes very satisfactory. They might be even more so, but that the best boys, having already passed the highest standard, are no longer examined. Some of these boys were more forward in mathematics than seems to be at all usual in National or British schools.

Taken altogether, the results are proportionate to the endowment, and satisfactory in themselves. The parents consulted were almost unanimous in a good opinion of the school, and it is said that many boys do well as clerks in shops and merchants' houses without further preparation. The classes benefited are those which were intended by the principal founder.

The buildings are very handsome, and convenient for their purpose. There is no provision for boarders.

The changes desired appeared to be two only:—1st, the trustees desire the extinction of the small original foundation, which gives trouble without being of much benefit. 2d, several parents desired an increase in the staff of masters. From the amount of the fees at present received by the master, it would seem that some provision of this kind might safely be made.

It is to be observed that the school, although nominally National, is, in fact, administered rather as a British school. Nor does this appear to be inconsistent with the intention of the prncipal foundation, the limitations of which appear to have been intended rather to exclude Catholics than Dissenters. The Dissenters form the great majority of the inhabitants.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 253. A.D. 1827. End. Gr. Ret. 32.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown. School has been recently endowed by Duke of Norfolk. [See Assistant Commissioner's Report.]

School Property.—Ancient endowment 37*l.* 10*s.*, which produced A.D. 1865 something less than 30*s.* per annum.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown.

Government and Masters.—[See Assistant Commissioner's report.]

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary school under Government inspection.

Master.—One. Does not take boarders.

Day Scholars.—155 boys, besides girls and infants, chiefly under 10 years old; children of artizans, labourers, and mill hands; from distances up to one mile. Six pay 6*d.* per week; nine, 4*d.*; three, 3*d.*; 72, 2*d.*; rest a penny or three half-pence, according to parents' circumstances. Generally 30, sometimes 40 or 50 free scholars. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children admitted to infant school at three years old.

Children arranged in six standards as directed by revised code, 1864. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction given by master, mistress, and pupil-teachers. School work begins and ends with prayers for National Schools, recommended by inspector.

Promotions after examination.

Examinations annually by Her Majesty's inspector, frequently by managing trustees, and occasionally by other trustees. Prizes given for good attendance by Dowager Duchess of Norfolk.

Punishments: detention and canings; latter by master only.

Playground 23 yards by 16. Drilling taught as part of system.

Male pupil-teacher went to Homerton, and a female to Wesleyan Training Institution, Westminster, within last five years.

School time 48 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week, besides home lessons.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Spinner	Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer.
„ „ - 2	Jobbing Tailor	„ „ - 2	Spinner.
„ „ - 3	Mill hand	„ „ - 3	Labourer.
„ „ - 4	Working Tailor	„ „ - 4	Working Tailor.
„ „ - 5	Carter	„ „ - 5	Mill Hand.
„ „ - 6	Toll Collector	„ „ - 6	Do.
„ „ - 7	Spinner	„ „ - 7	Do.
„ „ - 8	Carder	„ „ - 8	Do.
„ „ - 9	Labourer	„ „ - 9	Jobber.
„ „ - 10	Carder	„ „ - 10	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	147	7	—	18	yrs. 12	3	hours. $\frac{5}{6}$	1	hours. $1\frac{5}{6}$	Holy Bible — "Genesis and Exodus;" Pinnock's Old and New Testament History; Genesis and St. Matthew's Gospel.	23	11	3
Latin - -	2	just commenced.	5*s.*	2	13	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Eton Latin Grammar (end of Declensions); Valpy's Latin Delectus (first four pages).			
Arithmetic -	147	6	—	18	12	10	$\frac{5}{6}$	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Walkinghame's Arithmetic; Jones's Standard Arithmetic; Arithmetic by Irish Board, &c.	23	11	10
Book-keeping -	2	—	—	2	13	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Book-keeping published by Irish Board.			
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	—	—	2	13	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Mensuration published by Irish Board.			
History (English).	18	1	—	18	12	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Society for Promoting Christain Knowledge.			
Geography -	41	2	—	18	12	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	For home lessons: Chambers's, &c.	23	11	2
English Grammar.	41	2	—	18	12	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Morell's Essentials of English Grammar.	23	11	2
English Composition.	18	1	—	18	12	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Cornwell's; Hiley's.			
Reading -	147	6	—	18	12	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	English History; Irish IV. Book, &c.	23	11	10
Writing	147	6	—	18	12	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Heywood's Series of Copy Books.	23	11	10
*Drawing -	18	1	2*s.* 6*d.*	18	12	2	1	—	2	Dice's Examples.			

* Eight pay 2*s.* 6*d.* each per quarter.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
$\frac{1}{20}$	—	$1\frac{1}{6}$	(Same as First Class) -	30	$6\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	$\frac{1}{20}$	Oral Lessons.
$\frac{1}{20}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Irish Board and Jones's -	30	$6\frac{3}{4}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	Counting; short sums on black board, &c.
$\frac{1}{20}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Oral Lessons.							
$\frac{1}{20}$	—	1	Ditto.							
$\frac{1}{20}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	III. Book, published by Irish Board.	30	$6\frac{3}{4}$	10	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	First Reading Book (Irish Board)
$\frac{1}{20}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Heywood's Copy Books -	30	$6\frac{3}{4}$	10	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Alphabet (large and small) figures up to 20.

The remainder are taught free.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HAYFIELD (*Par. of Glossop*) GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The income is about 26*l.* 10*s.* a year. The minister was by the founder's will to keep a grammar school within the chapel; but under a County Court Scheme of 1860 (of which no copy was possessed by the trustees or the master) classics have been dispensed with, and the school made a mixed National school under a lay master. There are no free scholars. Many difficulties prevent the school from being at present efficient even as a National school. A sufficient school-room was some years since provided by subscription; but while the endowment does not meet the expenses the numbers have greatly fallen off through a recent suspension for three months; and private subscriptions, once considerable, have ceased in consequence of some temporary dissatisfaction connected with the patronage of the living, which carries with it the management of the school, being in the hands of the freeholders. The great demand for labour in print works draws off children at the age of 12 or earlier, and even during their school years the older scholars leave every day at 11.30 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon to take food to the parents in the mills. There are also several small private schools kept by Dissenters, to which children of their particular denominations are sent, not (so far as appeared) from dissatisfaction with the Grammar school so much as for friendship's sake among the parents. There are a few half timers.

The last report of the Government inspector spoke favourably of the upper classes, but the inspection seems not to have been invited recently. The effect of the endowment of 26*l.* 10*s.* on the school is at present to deprive it of a grant which formerly amounted to about 32*l.* a year.

The falling off in the numbers from 100 to 50 in the last two years, and the diminution of efficiency, which is partly a cause and partly a consequence, are regretted. But no great improvement can be expected unless private liberality should provide a fresh start. Once set going the school would probably be able to take care of itself as in former years.

The school-room (with two class rooms and a small playground) is ill placed in the centre of the town. There is no house for a master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 261. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Hyde, by will, 8 Sept. 1604, gave lands to master and wardens of Merchant Taylors' Company, upon trust, amongst other things, to pay 10*l.* yearly unto minister keeping a Grammar School within chapel. Mary Gaskell gave 3*l.* 18*s.* per annum charged upon an estate in Hayfield, called Barns Fold. John Hadfield gave 60*l.*, in respect of which a rentcharge of 2*l.* 10*s.* is paid out of an estate at Shutehill. Mary Trickett, by

will, 17 April 1712, gave lands in parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith for use of poor in Bowden Middlecale (of which district Hayfield is part), amongst other things, for keeping poor children at school. Joseph Hague left a legacy of 105*l.* John Hague, by will in 1781, gave 100*l.*

School Property.—Annual income consists of 5*l.* (moiety) from Hyde's annuity; 3*l.* 18*s.* from Gaskell's; 2*l.* 8*s.* from Hadfield's; 7*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, one third of Trickett's Charity; 3*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* from Jos. Hague's; and 4*l.* from John Hague's. Total income from endowment, 26*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, (and school also receives a portion of church collection, amounting to 10*l.*) Present income 26*l.*; whole paid to master.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A Grammar School (Hyde's and Gaskell's gifts). For teaching petties as well as others more proficient (Hadfield's Gift). For the education of ten poor children of Chapelry (Hague's Gift).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by County Court, A.D. 1860. (End. Gr. Ret.) Trustees have no copy in their possession, and state that they do not know where to obtain one.

Trustees, incumbent and churchwardens, ex officio, and four others, all appointed under authority of scheme, appoint master. (End. Gr. Ret.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 26*l.*, from fees 50*l.*, from capitation grant 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—Chiefly children of calico printers, from distances up to two miles. Do not attend on Sunday. [In 1867, 42 boys and 29 girls. Of these, two boys were between 14 and 16 years old, four girls between 12 and 14, all the rest under 12.]

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children not required to know anything on admission.

School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

School examined annually by Her Majesty's inspector. [Not any longer, 1867.] No prizes.

Punishments: tasks and corporal punishment; the latter publicly.

Playground 70 square yards.

School time 48 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thomas White, Esq., J.P., Park Hall, Hayfield.
Edward Lucas, Esq., Hayfield.
John Slack, Paper Manufacturer, Hayfield.
John Gee, Farmer, Kinder, Hayfield.

Ex officio:

Rev. F. Rodd, Incumbent.
Mr. Joel Goddard, } Churchwardens.
Mr. Roubottom, }

Head Master:

Joseph Bann.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MELLOR (*Par. of Glossop*) FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The foundation (1639) was for the erection and maintenance of a free grammar school at Mellor for the education of children of the chapelry. About 25*l.* a year, usually made up to 30*l.* by subscriptions, is available for payment of a master, and there is some surplus, which has accumulated to the amount of 120*l.*

About 45 boys and 25 girls of the class apparently intended by the founder receive merely elementary instruction. The endowment is insufficient to provide for the teaching of classics, nor does there appear to be any demand for them. The charges are 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*; for the first of which reading only is taught, for the second reading and writing, for the third reading, writing, and arithmetic. No geography or history is attempted. The children seldom stay over the age of 12, and are irregular in attendance.

For some time before June 1865 the school appears to have been under a very incompetent teacher. The present master has taught the children to read fairly and "the four simple rules" of arithmetic. He intends to leave, on the ground that neither the parents nor the trustees will provide the books and apparatus necessary for carrying the instruction further. Few children possessed reading books; none books of any other kind, or maps.

The parents consulted appeared to be satisfied with the present master, but complained that the trustees and other principal inhabitants took no interest in the school.

Less good is done than what might be done with this endowment. There appears to be a steady demand for education in the place, and there are several farmers and others who are willing to pay 6*d.* a week, and do pay it, for their children in private schools. What is wanted to adapt the school to this demand is a working trustee to start a better system. The incumbent (who is, however, not a trustee) would seem to be the best person to entrust with the task; but it was suggested that some personal difficulties would prevent such an arrangement from working well at present. It is intended to found a district National school when the funds can be raised; but should this design be executed, the two schools might injure one another, and it would seem to be desirable that some combination should be effected. Either a good National or a good British school would succeed.

The building consists of one room in substantial repair, but insufficient in size, inconvenient in form, and placed in the churchyard, which is the only playground.

With reference to the 120*l.* accumulated, the principal trustee writes: "The money in the bank is in three of the trustees' "names, I expect, for building a new farmhouse, when required, "on the farm belonging to Mellor School."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 263., A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 19th September 1639, in pursuance of will of Thomas Walklate, who gave 160*l.* to be laid out in land. Deeds in custody of treasurer.

School Property.—Farm containing 23 statute acres in parish of Hope. Present income of endowment 25*l.*, 20*l.* of which is paid to master. No probable increase.

Buildings good, but no residence for master or playground. Site objectionable, there being no approach except through graveyard.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For the maintenance of a free Grammar School at Mellor Chapel for the education of children of the Chapelry of Mellor. (Foundation Deed.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, seven inhabitants of Mellor, self-electing; majority appoint and dismiss master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 25*l.* besides school pence.

Day Scholars.—(In 1867, 37 boys, 15 girls.) Children of cotton operatives and farmers. Pay 2*d.*, 3*d.*, or 4*d.* per week. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for every subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Daily instruction in Bible. No prayers used.

Promotions by merit; separate for each subject.

Examinations half-yearly by master.

No playground.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 50 weeks per annum. Study 28½ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Moult, Mellor Hall.
David Ollerenshaw, Mellor.
John Bradbury, Mellor.
John Bennett, Ludworth.

Head Master:

Edward Roby.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NORTON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

It is doubtful whether this is a Grammar school. Grammar is mentioned only in a secondary endowment, and there in such terms as makes it probable that merely English grammar is intended.

In fact, it is a mixed National school, in which about 40 boys and 20 girls, mostly the children of poor parents, are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic by one master. Few stay beyond 13. The instruction is good of its kind, but suffers through want of an assistant-master. No further subjects appear to be desired than those which are now taught.

The school is managed by a sole patron or trustee. This gentleman has appointed as head master his brother, who never visits the school, but appoints a deputy with a portion only (though the greater portion) of the salary. This objectionable arrangement causes perhaps unfounded but not unreasonable suspicions in the village. The justification alleged is, that, under the present system, it is easy to remove an unsatisfactory teacher; but, it may be answered, amongst other things, that if such facility of removal is desirable, it ought to be secured by some better method, and one less subject to the caprice of an individual.

Further, the number of free scholars sent in by the patron is excessive. Fifty-one free scholars out of 61 do not leave a sufficient margin of paying children for the support of the master. In one respect the patron appears clearly to have exceeded even his technical powers. He sends seven free scholars in respect of 5*l.* a year given by Nicholas Stone in 1766 not subject to any condition of free instruction.

The schoolroom requires repairs. The floor is bad and damp, the ventilation is bad, and the desks are ill-arranged. If the surplus retained by the nominal head master above what he hands over to his deputy is retained on account of repairs, it should at once be applied to its proper purpose.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 233. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 20 Jan. 1654, Edward Gill, in pursuance of will of Leonard Gill, his father, gave premises in the parishes of Norton and Sheffield, and added in augmentation thereof a rentcharge of five marks. Endowment augmented by Nicholas Stone, by will dated 1676; William Scriven, by will dated 1724; Storie Wingfield, by will dated 1725; Richard Bagshaw, by a codicil to will dated 1775; Robert Newton, by will dated 1784; and Isaac Shepherd, by will dated 1811. Sir Francis Chantrey, by will, gave 50*l.* per annum after the death of his widow (not yet happened). Deeds in church.

School Property.—About three acres of land, several rentcharges, and a sum in consols. Present annual income, from endowment, 65*l.*; whole applied to

school. Upon the death of widow of Sir Francis Chantrey a sum of 50*l.* per annum will be applicable to education of 10 poor boys.

Site good, but no playground. Buildings require some small repairs.

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching of so many children born in the parish as rents will maintain (Leonard Gill's Gift). For the free teaching of five more poor children born and inhabiting within the parish, especially of children of such poor folks inhabiting within the parish who shall be born unable to pay for their teaching and instructing (Edward Gill's Gift). For teaching six poor children of the parish that should not be pensioners, to be nominated by his trustees (Scriven's Gift). For teaching 10 poor boys of the parish until 14, to be chosen by the assistant minister and churchwardens (Wingfield's Gift). For teaching two poor boys (Bagshaw's Gift). For instructing six poor children of Greenhill, in parish of Norton (Shepherd's Gift). Education of 10 poor boys (Chantrey's Gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—As well reading of English and writing, as also grammar and other rudiments and accidences belonging to same (Edward Gill's Gift). Called a free grammar school (in Wingfield's will). Reading English (Bagshaw's Gift). Reading and writing (Newton's Gift).

Government and Masters.—Sole trustee Francis Westby Bagshawe, Esq., as representative of founder, appoints masters.

Practice is to appoint members of Church of England to be masters. No restriction upon other employment of masters.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Elementary.

Masters.—Head master does not derive any income from school. Total income of under master from endowment 60*l.*, from fees 12*l.*

Day Scholars.—70 boys and girls, (in 1867, 49 boys and 19 girls,) children of farmers, artizans, and labourers. Half between 10 and 14 years old, from distances under two miles; 18 on foundation pay small fees. Majority attend Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Religious instruction in Scriptures and Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers and singing. Instruction in usual elementary subjects.

School occasionally examined by trustee and curate. A few books given as prizes by the trustee.

Punishments: tasks and rarely slight corporal punishment.

School time 45 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week.

TRUSTEES, &C. (1867).

Trustee:
F. W. Bagshawe, Esq., The Oaks, near Sheffield.

Head Master:
Rev. A. D. Bagshawe, M.A. (is Curate of Shirland, Derbyshire, where he resides).

Acting Master:
J. Birtles.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

REPTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

Sir John Porte by will (1556) gave lands in trust (amongst other uses) to support a well learned and graduate master freely to keep a Grammar school in Etwall or Repton, and an usher associate with the said master, at certain salaries (20*l.* and 10*l.*), and to build a schoolhouse with lodgings for the masters.

By letters patent of 19 James I. (1621), reciting that a free school had been built under the above will at Repton, and that the value of the lands was then increased, it was granted, amongst other things, that there should be for ever in Repton one Free Grammar school for the instruction of youth in grammar and other learning; that the usher associate with the master should be B.A. at the least of Oxford or Cambridge; that there should be an additional usher to teach reading, writing, ciphering, and accounts; that there should be four poor scholars, sons of poor men unable to maintain their children to learning, such scholars to receive 5*l.* a year; and that the buildings should be kept in repair out of the produce of the estates.

By an Act of Parliament of 1824 the objects of the charity were further modified and extended in the following particulars concerning the school. Instead of four poor scholars there were to be eight. Exhibitions tenable by them alone at any college of Oxford or Cambridge were to be founded, and surplus revenues were to be applied under direction of the Court of Chancery.

In 1832 the then governors ordered that the freedom of the school should be limited to children of persons residing in Etwall or Repton, being of 10 years of age, and able to read and write; and that history, geography, and other general learning should be taught in addition to the classics and the rudiments of mathematics.

The government of the school is in the hands of the master of the hospital, the three oldest almsmen, and the three foundation masters of the school; who were incorporated by the letters patent of 1621. Three descendants of the founder are called governors, but are in fact hereditary visitors.

Of the total annual income of the charity (about 2,400*l.*) about 1,250*l.* is applied to the school.

The founder's intentions, as modified and extended by the letters patent of 1621 and the Act of 1824, are substantially executed, except in two points,—gratuitous education and the appointment of the poor scholars.

The founder's unusual expression, "freely to keep a grammar school," is not open to the doubt which attaches to the more common expression "libera schola," and it seems clear that his expressed meaning was that the instruction should be free to all comers. In fact, all inhabitants of Etwall and Repton claim free tuition for their sons under the orders of 1832. It would seem that, independently of the orders, they have the right only

so far as it is possessed by inhabitants of all other places in England at least, and that if strangers are properly made to pay, they also should pay. The question is important; on the one hand, because it may be expected that many strangers will settle in Etwall and Repton for the benefit of the free education; on the other, because the inhabitants would be excluded by the imposition of any large fee. A proposed compromise is mentioned below.

Next, the poor scholars seem to have been intended by the letters patent to be really poor. In fact, sons of gentlemen who, though they may not be of large means, are still able to maintain their children to learning, are appointed in four out of eight turns. The other four turns have been temporarily surrendered by their patrons, and are at present given by open competition.

Almost from the time of its foundation this school appears to have been less a day school than a considerable public school for boarders, the sons of gentlemen. There are at present but 26 day boys (called home boarders) to 180 boarders including the eight foundation scholars. The boarders belong entirely to the upper classes; come about 10, and remain till 18 or 19, receiving in that time the full benefits of the education. The day boys are of all classes in the two villages. With some exceptions they do not remain beyond 15, or care to exhaust the instruction.

The total number of 206 boys is worked in 10 classes, the largest of which contains 24, and the smallest 15 boys. Six of the classes, containing 111 boys, form the upper school. All the boys have to learn Latin, mathematics, arithmetic, history, geography, and English writing. All, except the lowest class, which consists exclusively of day boys, and except a few who are specially exempted, have to learn Greek. Latin, Greek, and mathematics are the principal subjects. French, drawing, and music are optional, and extra fees are charged for them. About three fourths of the school learn French, about a half music, less than a fourth drawing. No German is taught, nor any physical science. Although the French is nominally optional, it is said and in part learnt in the regular school hours. In a few special cases extra lessons in mathematics for an extra fee are allowed to be substituted for Greek.

The instruction given is, in all the subjects which were tested, excepting ancient history, excellent of its kind; and the excellence is not confined to the case of a few boys, but generally speaking uniform throughout the classes. During the time of inspection two principal classical University prizes at Cambridge (the Porson and the Members' Latin Prose prizes) were gained by former scholars.

The discipline and moral tone appeared to be equally high.

Athletic sports of all kinds are encouraged, and there is a rifle corps and a swimming class.

The buildings are handsome and convenient, but not extensive enough for the present numbers. Only one of the four boarding houses is the property of the school. Two were built by and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

belong to the present head master; and one, the property of the principal landowner, is occupied without a lease. There is a very good cricket ground and a gymnasium.

With a view to the improvement of the school the masters desire that all the eight foundation scholarships should be given by open competition, and that the two exhibitions which are at present confined to the eight scholars should be open to the whole school. These changes would probably remedy a certain want of competition and energy which are perceptible in some of the school work. Nor would they be any further departure from the intent of the letters patent (the founder's intention not being here in question) than the present system, which confines the benefits to a few, and those not always the most in need.

It is also desired that the governing body should be changed by the substitution of county gentlemen for the three old almsmen, who are at best only harmless through being outnumbered. An extension of the area from which the governors are to be drawn seems proper to be made, to correspond with the growth of the area from which the scholars come. The alternatives at present are, government by the master of the hospital and the almsmen, or government by the master of the hospital and the masters of the school. The first would probably be disastrous; the second is practically nugatory, the control being in the hands of those who are to be controlled.

Hardly less important changes desired are those which regard the freedom of the school. It is wished, firstly, that the privilege possessed by the inhabitants of Etwall and Repton should be so restricted as not to include the children of parents who may be expected to settle with large families in the privileged parishes merely for the sake of the free education. Such an immigration would, it is feared, needlessly overburden the resources of the school. It would seem that the proposed change, so far as it would tend to prevent or even to limit the congregation of parents with sons going as day boys to the school, is needless or even objectionable, but that it would be good so far as it would tend merely to secure fair payment by such strangers. Secondly, it is wished that for the present freedom of the Grammar school possessed by the inhabitants, a separate subsidiary school should be substituted, in which the village boys should receive a more national or commercial education partly at the cost of the charity, and also some such classical training as would fit them to proceed up into the grammar school should they wish and be fit to do so. The reasons given are partly in the interests of the villages, partly in that of the boarding school. It is said that the day boys do not mix well with the gentlemen boarders, and so miss a benefit of education, and that they interfere with the work and lower the respectability of the boarding school. In fact it appears that these day boys attend with great regularity, and value highly the Grammar school education, and that they frequently rise high and receive much benefit. For instance, in the last few years two day boys, brothers, have been captains of the school. It would

seem that the proposed change would be good, provided the new school were made chiefly preparatory to the Grammar school, and every facility given to the promising boys to rise into it.

Twice already the experiment has been tried; once under the present head master, and once under his predecessor. In both cases it ultimately failed; partly, it is said, through the fault of the masters appointed; but partly because there was no power to force the day boys into the lower school by requiring fees from them in the higher.

The whole charity has lately been the subject of an inquiry by Inspector under the Charity Commission. He reported in effect, so far as regards the school:—

1. That 380*l.* yearly should be added to the educational share of the charity funds.
2. That (in the opinion of the Inspector) the word "poor" as applied to the four poor scholars in the letters patent of 1621, "has a relative meaning, and must be interpreted "with reference to the nature of the learning to be im- "parted, and may well comprehend gentlemen of narrow "means, poor for their station in life, and unable without "the assistance of the charity to 'train their children to "learning,' that is, to give them the education suited to "their stations."
3. "That the number of scholars receiving a gratuitous educa- "tion and living with their parents should be limited, as "the number of foundation scholars is already limited; "that the number fixed should be sufficiently large to "include all boys who on a liberal computation are likely "to derive benefit from a classical education within the "boundaries to which the advantage of the charity is to "extend; that the admission of these scholars should be "the reward of merit, and decided by competition; and "that all boys should be eligible between the ages of 10 "and 15, whose parents (or natural guardians, if orphans,) "should have resided not less than four years within the "parishes of Repton, Etwall, Newton, Solney, Willington, "Eggington, Twyford, and Findern;" and that small exhibitions tenable within the school should be provided for the most deserving of these boys.
4. That a lower school should be established in Repton, and a similar one in Etwall, in which boys of those places and their neighbourhoods, of the age of eight and upwards, should be taught Latin, arithmetic, and the usual branches of a general education, at fees not exceeding 3*l.* a year, by a master, under the direction of the head master of the Grammar school; such schools to serve either as a preparation for the Grammar school or as places of complete education, according to the wants of each boy; and that small exhibitions to cover the cost of books should be given for merit within these schools.
5. That the court of management should be at once abolished,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

and the government of the charity and management of the estates entrusted to the hereditary governors, and a sufficient number of gentlemen from the neighbourhood associated with them, and that arrangements should, if possible, be made with the hereditary governors for the transfer by them to the new governors of the patronage of the head mastership of the Grammar school, and to him of that of the under masterships.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 2. A.D. 1837. And 14th Report of (present) Charity Commissioners, A.D. 1866. See also evidence of Rev. Dr. Pears, Head Master, Vol. IV., p. 437.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir John Port, 9 March 1556, who gave all his lands in Mosely, Abraham, and Brockhurst in Lancashire, and a farm called Marsden Grange, for a hospital at Etwall, and a school at Etwall or Repton. The charity was incorporated, and (by an arrangement then made with Sir John Harpur, descendant of testator's nephew) the rectory of Willington, with the tithes and some land there, were added to the endowment by letters patent of King James I., 20 June 1621. Parts of the lands have been sold under the authority of two private Acts of Parliament, 5 Geo. IV. c. 38., and 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 21., and the proceeds invested in the purchase of lands within 30 miles of Derby (first Act), and within 15 miles of Repton (second Act). Advowson of Willington ordered to be sold by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 99. Deeds in corporation chest at Repton.

Property of Charity.—1,435 a. 1 r. 19 ps. of land, all in Derbyshire. Present income 2,400*l.* gross, 2,100*l.* net. Applied to school 1,250*l.* Remainder of income applied to Etwall Hospital. Eight poor scholars receive board and instruction gratuitously, and are alone eligible for two exhibitions of 50*l.* for three years at Oxford or Cambridge. Four of poor scholars elected, by consent of present patrons, by competition; rest nominated by governors and heir of Sir John Harpur, in turns. An increase expected from the falling in of leases. Buildings and site good, but too small. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders. From 1855 to 1869, 24,000*l.* has been spent chiefly by the masters, in erecting boarding houses and class-rooms, &c.

Objects of Trust.—Six of the poorest of Etwall parish to have weekly 20*d.* apiece and lodgings. Maintenance of a priest, well learned, and graduate, freely to keep a grammar school in Etwall or in Repton, and also to say a mass or minister divine service at the altar in the testator's chapel there, or in Repton Church. An almshouse and schoolhouse, with lodgings for master and usher, to be built. [The yearly rent of the estate in 1563 was 71*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The charges specified came to 26*l.* for the poor men and 30*l.* for the schoolmaster and usher.] (Founder's Will). For the maintenance of poor people, and for the instruction and education of youth. The hospital and school to consist of one master, one schoolmaster, two ushers, twelve poor men, and four poor scholars (Letters Patent). Poor scholars to be sons of poor men not able to maintain their children to learning (Schedule to Letters Patent). Number of poor men raised to 16, and of poor scholars to 8 (Act 1824). The children only of persons resident, for any period whatever, within the parishes of Etwall or Repton to be taught free of expense (Ordinance of Governors, 1832). Governors, with consent of Charity Commissioners, may make regulations respecting free admission (Act 1867).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other learning. One of the ushers to teach reading, writing, cyphering, and accounts (Letters Patent).

Government and Masters.—Act of Parliament 30 & 31 Vict. c. 99., and ordinances from time to time made under that Act by trustees. The old corporation now dissolved, and the legal estate of lands vested in official trustee. Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Chesterfield, and Sir Robert Gerard, hereditary governors, (being descendants of founder's daughters,) to appoint head master and two ushers. The said governors and the heir of Sir John Harpur to appoint the 16 almsmen and 8 poor scholars as heretofore. The management and control of the hospital and school vested in board of trustees, consisting of the three hereditary governors, the heir of Sir John Harpur, and the master of the hospital, ex officio, and seven others resident within twenty miles of the schoolhouse at Repton, three being named by the hereditary governors and the rest by the Charity Commissioners.

The mastership of the hospital to cease after the present holder. The trustees to have power, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners, to frame ordinances for all matters connected with the trust (Act 1867).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Masters may take boarders. Total income of head master from endowment 360*l.*, from fees 350*l.*, from boarders (estimating a profit of 25*l.* on each) 1,500*l.*, besides house; of first usher from endowment 180*l.*, from fees 150*l.*, from boarders 600*l.*; of second usher from endowment 150*l.*, from fees 40*l.*, from boarders 150*l.*; of writing master, 30*l.* from endowment. Assistants appointed and paid by head master. Salaries from 200*l.* down to 180*l.*

Day Scholars.—31,* residents in Etwall or Repton, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, and from within one mile; pay nothing. One lesson on Sundays.

Boarders.—162; 61 in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 70 guineas. Extra subjects:—French, 1*l.* 10*s.*; drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*; pianoforte, 6*l.* 6*s.*; private tuition (mathematics), 9*l.*; library, 6*s.*; drilling, 7*s.* School bills, highest 113*l.*; average 91*l.*; lowest 83*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, nearly 520 feet per boy. Hours, 7½ A.M., 9¼ to 10¼ P.M. Head master's permission necessary for a boarding-house.

Foundation scholars, eight in number, boarded and instructed free of charge.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

Schools classified separately for classics (including French, history and geography), and mathematics. School course occasionally modified to suit particular cases. Scripture lessonson Sunday and Monday morning. Bible read daily in each form. School opened with prayers taken from the Prayer Book and second lesson for the day.

Promotions partly by half year's work, and partly by examination.

Examination twice a year by masters; that of sixth form once a year by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

Punishments:—Extra work, lines, caning and expulsion; last two by head master only; caning privately.

Playground about four acres, open to boarders only. Large barn is used as gymnasium. Rifle corps, and drilling for young or delicate boys. Athletic sports encouraged by prizes.

On average of last five years 10 boys per year have gone direct to University. [In May 1867 there were at Oxford 20 undergraduates who had been boarders, and 1 day scholar; at Cambridge, 28 who had been boarders].

School-time 38 weeks per annum. Study about 30 hours per week, besides time for evening preparation. Play-time 30 hours in summer, and 18 in winter per week.

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* No. of day scholars now, 1869, is 17, which is about the average of the last 15 years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Account of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the YEAR ending MICHAELMAS, 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	1,153	5	1
Rents	2,391	6	0
"Other Monies"	2	15	10
	£3,547	6	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Master of Etwall Hospital	180	0	0
Masters' salaries	720	0	0
Poor scholars	360	0	0
Two exhibitioners	100	0	0
Examiner	10	0	0
Playground	6	0	0
Rent of master's house	30	0	0
Taxes (Repton)	7	18	2¼
Sums under 1*l.*	0	12	10
Insurance and auditor	29	5	0
Almsmen	499	4	0
Porter and nurse	39	0	0
Hospital surgeon	12	12	0
Tradesmen's bills	241	16	6
Instalment and interest	29	5	0
Balance	1,281	13	4¾
	£3,547	6	11

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1869.)

Hereditary Governors:
Countess of Loudon, Donnington Park.
The Earl of Chesterfield, Bretby Park.
Sir Robert Gerard, Bart., Garswood, Warrington.

Heir of Sir J. Harpur:
Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart.

Master of Hospital:
Rev. D. Cochrane, M.A.

Nominated by Hereditary Governors:
J. Story, Esq., Lockington, Derby.
(Vacant)
Colonel Wilmot, M.P., V.C., Chaddesden, Derby.

Nominated by Charity Commissioners:
Lord Vernon, Sudbury.
Lord Scarsdale, Kedleston.
W. Mundy, Esq., Markeaton.
T. W. Evans, Esq., Allestree, all near Derby.

Head Master:
Rev. S. A. Pears, D.D.

Other Foundation Masters:
Rev. G. M. Messiter, M.A.
Rev. G. P. Clarke, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	House Agent -	Repton	All within ½ mile except three, of whom one lives 3½ miles. Two live one mile from School.
,, ,, - 2	Gentleman -	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 4	Builder - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 5	Draper - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	No occupation -	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 8	Grocer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 9	Glazier - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	No occupation -	Repton	
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Etwall	
,, ,, - 3	Dissenting Minister	Repton	
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 5	Labourer -	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Tailor - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Blacksmith -	Do.	
,, ,, - 8	Carpenter -	Do.	
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 10	Draper - -	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Barrister -	Weymouth.	All board with Masters.
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman -	Clifton.	
,, ,, - 3	Landowner -	Lutterworth.	
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman -	Wormhill.	
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman -	Petersfield.	
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman -	Witney.	
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Delamere, (Cheshire.)	
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Maldon.	
,, ,, - 9	Merchant - -	Manchester.	
,, ,, - 10	Clergyman -	Bedford.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Physician -	York.	
,, ,, - 2	Solicitor - -	Beverley.	
,, ,, - 3	Manufacturer -	Stroud.	
,, ,, - 4	Merchant - -	Liverpool.	
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman -	Durham.	
,, ,, - 6	Gentleman -	Galloway.	
,, ,, - 7	Barrister -	Weymouth.	
,, ,, - 8	Gentleman -	Hawick.	
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Edinburgh.	
,, ,, - 10	Manufacturer -	Wakefield.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the One third Year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per
Religious Knowledge.	208	10	—	23	yrs. 17	2	hour. 1	—	hours. 2	Pastoral Epistles, and Blunt's Coincidences, pp. 1–120.	24		
Greek	196	9	—	23	17	5	1	2½	9	Thuc. VI. 1–60; Soph. Trachiniæ; Odyss. IX. X.; Aristoph. Equites. (half).	24		
Latin	208	10	—	23	17	5	1	3½	10	Tac. Ann. III. Cic. Epp. (15); Lucan, Phars. IV. Virg.; Hor. (portions).	24		
French	155	6	1*l.* 10*s.*	23	17	2	1	1	3	Cornet's Richelieu, pp. 50.; A. Karr, Famille Alain, pp. 50.	24		
Other Foreign Languages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Repetitions in Virgil, Cicero, Thucyd. Euripides, A. Karr.	—		
*Arithmetic	208	10	—	25	14½	5	h. m. 1 10	—	6	Colenso's Arithmetic (last half).			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	108	6	—	8	17⅓	5	1 10	—	6	Algebra (Todhunter); Analytical Conics; Analytical Trigonometry.	17	16¾ Years.	
History	208	10	—	23	17	2	1	—	2†	Mod. Europe, A.D. 490–800; Rome, A.U.C. 649–721.	24		
Geography	208	10	—	23	17	Incidental.					24		
English Grammar.	All learn, in daily study of Greek and Latin.												
English Literature.	All learn by continual reference.												
English Composition.	208	10	—	20	17	—	—	1	—	English Theme weekly	—		
Music	100	—	10*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	About 100 always learn part singing; 25 learn piano forte, paying 6*l.* 6*s.*			
Drawing	45	3	4*l.* 4*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Drawing is entirely from objects.			

* The higher Mathematical Divisions do Arithmetic only occasionally.

† Besides Greek, Latin, and French *historians* read in School, and besides holiday tasks.

INSTRUCTION. (1864.)

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the One third Year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the One third Year ended Christmas 1864.
hour.		hours.			yrs.		hour.		hours.	
1	—	2	‡ Leviticus; Numbers; Acts 25–27.	13	13·1	2	1	—	2	Leviticus; Numbers (Matt. XX. XXI. by rote).
1	3	9	Æschylus, S. C. T. 1–800; Demosth. Aphob. pp. 35; Iliad. V. 1–404.	None.						
1	4	10	Virg. Æn. VII. 1–817; Liv. XXIII. 1–30.	13	13·1	9	1	3	9	Valpy's Delectus, 4–30; Ellis' Exercises, 6–49; Accidence and Syntax.
1	1	3	Cinq Mars, pp. 44 . .							
—	—	—	Repp. Ovid, Livy, Æschylus.							
h. m.							h. m.			
1 10	—	6	§ Euclid I.–VI.; Quadrat. Eq. to end of Algebra, p. 1.	22	12·10	5	1 10	—	6	Colenso, Exx. 1–19.
hour.										
1	—	2	Schmidt's Rome, XL.–XLV.	13	—	3	1	—	3	Keightley Hist. Eng., Hen. IV. Rich. III.
1	—	1	Butler's, pp. 35–57 . .	13	13·1	3	1	—	3	Hughes' Mod. England and America.
—	1	—	English Theme weekly .	—	—	—	—	—	—	English Theme weekly.

‡ The 2nd Lesson for the day is read at School Prayers. A portion of Old Testament is read in each form at 1st Lesson, ıd these portions together form the 1st Lesson on Monday.

§ The boys are not working *together* in the Mathematical Division. These Returns give the whole area of work done in ıe Division.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

From June 1855 to June 1865.

1855. (*a*) Peile, T. B., Oxford, First Class B.A.
Baird, W., Scholar, Lincoln.
Walker, R., Oxford, 1st Class Math. Mod.
(*b*) Peile, T. B., East India Civil Appointments.
1856. (*a*) Walker, Oxford, 1st Class, B.A.
1857. (*a*) Mugliston, Oxford, 1st Class Moderations.
1858. Aiken, Cambridge, 1st Class Tripos.
Monkhouse, Oxford, 2nd Class B.A.
Walker, Oxford, 1st Class Phys. Science.
Mugliston, Oxford, Scholar, Wadham.
1859. Peile, J., Cambridge, Craven Scholar.
King, Cambridge, 2nd Class Classical Tripos.
(*b*) King, Cambridge, East India Civil Appointment.
Salt, Oxford, Scholar, Oriel.
1860. (*a*) Peile, T., Cambridge, Senior Classic.
Peile, T., Cambridge, 1st Chancellor's Medal.
Smith, Oxford, Exhibition, University College.
1861. Thornewill, Oxford, 2nd Class Moderations.
Smith, Oxford, 1st Class Moderations.
(*b*) Daniel, East India Civil Appointment.
(Five or six admissions to Woolwich not registered).
1862. (*a*) Salt, Oxford, 2nd Class Moderations.
Wyatt, Oxford, 2nd Class Moderations.
Pitman, Oxford, Scholar, Exeter.
(*b*) Tawney, Oxford, East India Civil Appointment.
Kinsey, Oxford, do. do.
1863. (*a*) Sanday, Oxford, Scholar, Corpus Christi College.
Sandys, Cambridge, Scholar, St. John's.
Fanshawe, Cambridge, Scholar, Corpus Christi College.
Young, Cambridge, 2nd Class Theological Tripos.
Thornewill, Oxford, 2nd Class Phys. Science.
Smith, Oxford, 2nd Class B.A.
Sanday, Oxford, 1st Class Moderations.
Baynes, Oxford, 1st Class Moderations.
Ram, Oxford, 2nd Class Moderations.
(*b*) Pears, East India Civil Appointment.
1864. (*a*) Sandys, Cambridge, Senior Ball Scholar.
Marshall, Cambridge, Scholar, Trinity College.
Wilson, Oxford, 2nd Class Moderations.
Archibald, Oxford, 1st Class Mod. (Mathematics.)
Archibald, Oxford, Fellow, St. John's.
Thornton, Cambridge, Scholar, Jesus.
Salt, Oxford, 2nd Class B.A.
(*b*) Smith, Oxford, East India Civil Appointment.
1865. (*a*) Marshall, Cambridge, 2nd Class Classical Tripos.
Fanshawe, Cambridge, Members' Prize (1st).
Sandys, Cambridge, Medal Greek Ode.
Sandys, Cambridge, Porson Prize.
Fox, Oxford, Student, Christ Church.
Rodgers, Oxford, Scholar, Brasenose College.
Townsend, Cambridge, M. Scholar, Trinity.
Sanday, Oxford, 1st Class, B.A., Classics.

Risley (*Par. Wilne*) Free Grammar School.

Mr. Wright's Report.

The endowment of the Risley grammar school is comparatively large, being over 400*l.* a year, in addition to three schoolrooms and houses for the head master and under master, and apartments for a mistress. The main foundation is late (1718), and the founder intended a less classical education than is usually directed by older endowments. Children of inhabitants of Risley and eight adjoining hamlets were to be instructed in reading, writing, accounts, and so much of trigonometry "as relates to the me-"chanical and useful parts of mathematics, by which means the "children might be the easier taught what religion is, as well as "instructed in those arts and sciences which would conduce to "their more comfortable subsistence, and render them more "useful in their several stations in the world." The head master (who must be at the least an orthodox clergyman) was further to teach "grammar and the classics to such as are qualified and desirous to learn the same." The doctrines of the Church of England were to be taught, and the instruction was to be free of all charge.

Notwithstanding the generally practical nature of the education intended, and the amount of the endowment, the school has long, if not always, failed to rise even to the prescribed height of instruction; and the attendance of scholars has been comparatively small, whilst other day schools and private schools have sprung up in the hamlets to intercept the supply. At present about 65 boys are taught, certainly not better than in National schools, Bible history, writing (indifferently), reading (well), spelling (well), arithmetic (indifferently), and geography (well). Four boys know a little Latin; but no Euclid, or algebra, or trigonometry are learnt, notwithstanding their prominence in the founder's scheme. About 15 girls also receive instruction. The boys are chiefly the sons of labourers and mechanics, but with some intermixture of a slightly higher grade.

The chief fault is that the charity is too large and the qualification required for the master too high for the locality. The position of the head master, and the presence of a classical element, have been excuses for not making the school a thorough one of a secondary or a national type, while good classical teaching has not been demanded by the inhabitants. A further cause of the present particular inefficiency is that a gentleman for many years held the appointment of head master, and drew the pay without performing in person the principal duties of his office, which were left to a deputy, who seems to have paid himself chiefly by private boarders. This state of things lasted till Midsummer 1865. Also for (it is said) three years a new scheme has been in preparation in Chancery, the pendency of which at present prevents the appointment of another head master, and leaves nearly 70

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

boys to be managed and taught by one English master at 100*l.* a year, aided only by a monitor of 13, at a salary of 5*l.*

The supply of children is said to be at present kept down by an increased demand for labour on farms and railways, and in furnaces, starch and lace works; and, for the most part, the scholars leave at an early age.

All local speculation as to possible improvements is suspended through expectation of the new scheme, which, however, was thought to be unlikely to introduce any radical changes.

The buildings are good, except that there are no class rooms. The Latin school, the English school, and the girls' school are in separate houses. Not more than eight boarders could be accommodated by the headmaster, a number too small to be profitable except at very high rates. The playground is bad, but might easily be enlarged from school land adjoining.

It is unlikely from the nature of the locality that there can ever be a good school at Risley on the present plan. It would certainly be an improvement if the head master were no longer required to be a clergyman or a graduate, and if the school were changed into a secondary school, with a provision for a little Latin and for more advanced English and mathematics. A part of the funds would suffice for the payment of masters, and the remainder might be applied in aid of the day schools in the interested hamlets, or to exhibitions for the support of the most promising boys at higher schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 223. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Catherine Willoughby erected a chapel at Risley, and left 100*l.* for purchasing an annuity towards a stipend for a minister and schoolmaster. Sir Henry Willoughby augmented the endowment, by deed, 10th October 1645. Elizabeth Gray, grand-daughter and part heir of Sir Henry Willoughby, erected a schoolhouse in Risley for a schoolmaster and usher, and by indenture, 10 March 1718, gave lands in parish of Dale, liberties of Wilsthorpe, Breaston and Ockbrook, and township of Iderichay, for the maintenance of the same, and by will, 21 June 1720, proved in 1722, gave 200*l.* to be laid out in lands for the maintenance of a schoolmistress, 100*l.* to be laid out for the maintenance of an assistant, and 100*l.* for enfranchising copyhold portion of school property and augmented former endowment, and directed the erection of a schoolhouse, with apartment for a schoolmistress. By a codicil, 2 March 1721, she gave an estate in Long Clawson and Hose in Leicestershire, to pay thereout, 40*l.* a year to curates of Risley and Breaston, and residue for the schoolmaster at Risley. Some allotments made on inclosures. Original deed lost, rest in custody of trustees.

School Property.—115a. 1r. 10p. under deed of 1718, and 130a. 3r. 27p. under codicil, besides rentcharge of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* granted by the Willoughbys, and 100*l.* consols purchased with part of the money left by E. Gray's will. (Ch. Com. Rep.) Average annual income 419*l.* gross, 387*l.* net; all of which, except 40*l.* for the curates of Breaston and Risley, is applied to school. (These curacies, in gift of Earl of Stamford, were held by the schoolmaster up to Midsummer 1865, when he resigned the mastership.)

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house will receive about eight boarders. There is also an under master's house, and two rooms for a mistress.

Objects of Trust.—For finding a minister and schoolmaster to say Divine Service in Risley Chapel, and teach children freely. (Catherine Willoughby's gift.) A schoolmaster and usher to teach children and youths whose parents are inhabitants of Risley and sons only of any of inhabitants of Breaston, Sandiacre, Dale Abbey, Stanton next Dale, Wilsthorpe, Draycott, Little Wilne, and Hopwell, not exacting anything for their pains, but which should be voluutarily given them. Children must be able to read, or be five years old. (E. Gray's Deed). Maintenance of a schoolmistress, always a single woman, to teach all the girls in Risley, and such an equal number of girls out of every town whose male children are free to be taught by her endowment as shall be appointed annually by trustees. (E. Gray's Will.) Scheme A.D. 1867 directs trustees to pay annually to incumbent for time being of Risley-cum-Breaston 40*l.* as a first charge upon Long Clawson property, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as a first charge upon remainder of charity property, and to apply residue of income towards maintenance of classical, English, and girls' schools. All boys of good character able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, entitled to admission to *upper or classical school* on payment of 8*l.* per annum, provided that so far as relates to capacity of school, preference be given to sons of inhabitants of (1) Risley, (2) Breaston, Sandiacre, Dale Abbey, Stanton next Dale, Wilsthorpe, Draycott, Little Wilden, and Hopwell. Boys from preferred places exempt from fees. No scholar may stay later than 19. All boys and girls of age of seven at least able to read, unless unfitted by sufficient cause, admissible to *English school* and *girls' school* respectively on payment (being children of inhabitants of last-mentioned places) of annual fees not exceeding 4*l.* if boys, or 2*l.* if girls. No child may stay later than 14. If an assistant mistress be appointed under scheme, all children unless unfitted, &c., of age of three, admissible to girls school, to be taught elements of reading and writing, and things usually taught in infant schools.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Head master to teach Grammar and classics to such as are qualified and desirous to learn same; under master to teach spelling, writing, arithmetic, and Church Catechism. (E. Gray's Deed.) Reading, sewing, knitting, and other business proper for girls. (E. Gray's Will.) In *upper or classical school* principles of Christian religion according to doctrines of Church of England, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature, reading, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, trigonometry, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of chemistry and physical science generally, and such other branches of education as trustees deem expedient; provided that head master may charge 2*l.* 2*s.* for French, German, or drawing. Catechism to be taught. In *English school* principles of Christian religion according to doctrines of Church of England, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, general English literature and composition, geography and land-surveying, and such other subjects as to trustees seem proper. In *girls' school*, include, in addition, to preceding subjects, plain needlework, cutting out, placing, making, and marking articles of clothing, and for domestic use, with knitting and other plain necessary and useful employment of the needle. Children must attend church. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—A new scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 8 May 1867. Trustees: the Lord of the Manor, if a male and of full age, the incumbents of Risley, Wilne. Sandiacre, and Stanton, and 12 inhabitants of Risley, Breaston, Sandiacre, Dale Abbey, Stanton next Dale, Wilsthorpe, Draycott, Little Wilne, and Hopwell. Vacancies in non-official members of board filled up by a court of competent jurisdiction. Five trustees a quorum; chairman a casting vote.

Master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, or at least an orthodox minister, and, by Gray's Deed, must read prayers in Risley chapel every day. No restriction on other employment. Under Scheme head master to be a graduate of an English university, and to be appointed by majority of lord of manor and other trustees. Other masters similarly appointed with head master's consent. Head master not removable except for urgent cause, and then only with specified formalities. All other masters hold office during trustees' pleasure. All masters must be of Church of England, but none may hold benefice with cure

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

of souls, or any appointment without trustees' consent, unless with Charity Commissioners' sanction. Scheme limits head master's salary to 150*l.* (with half fees), and that of any other master to 90*l.* Head master may not take more than 20 boarders, except with trustees' consent. All masters may, subject to conditions directed by trustees, take day boarders. Master of English school and mistress of girls' school appointed by, and hold office during pleasure of trustees. Scheme limits such master's and mistress's annual salary to 100*l.* and 50*l.* respectively, but provides that trustees may pay to any master or mistress such proportion of capitation fees or gratuities as they may think fit. Master or mistress, if removed without cause assigned, entitled to quarter's notice. Either, if aggrieved by dismissal, may appeal to Charity Commissioners.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 255*l.*, of under master 91*l.*, of monitor 5*l.*, and of mistress 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—106, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to three miles. Children from Risley attend Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must be able to read primer.

School divided into Classical and English departments. Boys of latter receive, at parent's request, three hours daily instruction in classical department. School opened and closed with prayers taken from prayer book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examinations annually by Rural Dean.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter rarely used.

Playground about half an acre. A monitor always present at games.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

TABLE B.—INSTRUCTION.

The first class contains 27 children. The second class contains 41 children of average age of 9 years, all learning arithmetic and ordinary English subjects. The third class, average age 8, learn reading and writing. All sing at morning and evening prayers, and receive religious instruction. Nine learn Latin, two of whom are doing Virgil, Nepos, Cicero *de Officiis*, Gleig's Exercises and Bland's Verse. The others do Ellis's Exercises, Henry's First Latin Book, and Latin Grammar. One boy aged 15 is doing Greek Delectus. Two learn book-keeping; three mensuration.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Lace Manufacturer	Sandiacre - -	$1\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
„ „ - 2	Farmer, Maltster -	Breaston - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ - 3	Lace Maker, Gardener, and Clerk.	Stanton - -	2 miles.
„ „ - 4	Railway Carriage Maker.	Sandiacre -	1 mile.
„ „ - 5	Engineman - -	Do. - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ - 6	Yeoman - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
„ „ - 7	Gardener - -	Do. - -	$1\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
„ „ - 8	Joiner and Builder	Do. - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 9	Fire Waller at Furnace.	Do. - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ - 10	Railway Official -	Do. - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Ironstone Fitter -	Do. - -	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ „ - 2	Bricklayer -	Risley - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ - 3	Joiner - -	Sandiacre -	1 furlong.
„ „ - 4	Furnaceman -	Stanton (New) -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ „ - 5	Tailor - -	Sandiacre -	$2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Risley - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 7	Seedsman -	Sandiacre -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 8	Labourer - -	- - -	1 „
„ „ - 9	Bricklayer -	- - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ - 10	Collier - -	- - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Rev. J. L. Longmire,
John Stevens, sen.,
Wm. Butt,
John Gill,
} of Sandiacre.

Rev. J. M. Freshfield,
William Doar,
} Stanton by Dale.

John Stevens, Dale Abbey.

Thos. Henry Paris, Hopwell Hall.

Wm. Paris, Ockhook.

Thos. B. Charlton, Chitwell, Notts.

Mark Baguley, Burtonjoyce, Notts.

John Stevens,
Richard Potter,
Rev. Wm. Lloyd,
} Draycott.

Rev. H. B. Hall,
Thos. Harrison,
} Risley.

John Lewis Fytche, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Risley and Breaston Thorpe Hall, near Louth, Lincoln.

Head Master:

Rev. H. B. Hall.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STAVELEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The foundation was intended to provide for the general instruction of children of inhabitants of Staveley by a learned master.

The school has only a few months been re-opened after having been closed for many years, but there are already 20 scholars, and there will probably soon be many more. They are, and it is thought (and intended) will be, of the middle classes; the poor being, to some extent, provided for by National schools, and considerable fees (4*l.* 4*s.* besides extras) being necessary to be exacted to make up for the smallness of the endowment (about 29*l.* per annum). Farmers and tradesmen are sending their sons here to be finished; and the clerks in the neighbouring iron and coal works who are now driven to use more distant schools, will probably find a convenience in this.

The progress made in a few months of work appeared to be satisfactory. English grammar, writing, and arithmetic are the favourite subjects. Latin was hardly more than threatened, and appeared not to be much in demand.

The discipline appeared to be good.

There was some disappointment that a clergyman or graduate had not been appointed to the mastership, the present master being better fitted to give commercial than classical instruction. But there appear to be no good grounds for dissatisfaction, the character of the population being taken into account.

The school room is handsome, but will probably become insufficient as the school increases. The master's house would not accommodate more than three or four boarders.

It does not appear what has been done by the patron (or principal trustee) with the income, which was accumulating during (it was said) more than 20 years of vacancy. Considerable repairs have been made, but apparently not enough to have exhausted the accumulations. Should any surplus be forthcoming it might be used for additions to the master's house or the schoolroom.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 248, A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Francis Rodes, by will, 7 June 1586, gave a rentcharge of 15*l.*, as to 8*l.* thereof for maintenance of then newly erected Grammar School, 8*l.* for two scholarships at St John's College, Cambridge, and 4*l.* for wounded soldiers from this and two other townships. In 1748, only 5*l.* appears to have been paid to the Grammar school, and nothing to the other objects. Margaret Fretcheville gave 8*l.* per annum, A.D. 1600, for schoolmaster. Robert Sitwell, by will, 20 April 1598, gave 6*l.* per annum.

By indenture, 1st November 1742, Lord James Cavendish gave a rentcharge of 5*l.*, and Rev. Francis Gisborne, (who died 1821,) gave in his lifetime 100*l.*, which was laid out in purchase of an India Bond. Deeds believed to be in custody of Duke of Devonshire.

School Property.—Present income nearly 30*l.* net, besides residence for master. No probable increase.

The school was in abeyance for about 18 years before 1865. School buildings were rebuilt in 1865, at considerable expense. Master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of the newly erected Grammar School at Netherthorpe. (Rode's Will.) A learned master for teaching children of inhabitants of parish of Stavely. (Fretcheville's Gift.) Called a Grammar School in Sitwell's Will, and a Free Grammar School in Cavendish's Deed.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—The rector and churchwardens, and three trustees, elected by them, are trustees of Lord J. Cavendish's gift. "The appointment of master is supposed to be vested alternately in the Duke of Devonshire, E. S. Pole, Esq., of Redbourn Hall, and the heir of the late Rev. C. R. Rodes, as the representatives of the three first founders of the school" (Ch. Com. Rep.) Management of school and endowment, and appointment of masters, fallen into hands of Duke of Devonshire.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Elementary school, lately re-opened.

Masters.—One, certificated. Total income from endowment 30*l.*, besides 50*l.* paid by Duke of Devonshire, school fees, and house.

Day Scholars.—20, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to four miles. Pay for general work, 4*l.* 4*s.*; drawing, 1*l.* Extra subjects, viz., French, German, and music, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None. [Two in 1867.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to work first four rules in arithmetic, and to read an easy narrative.

School classified uniformly. School course not as yet modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Bible and Scripture history. School opened with prayers.

Promotions by examination once a quarter.

Examination once a week by master. Prizes given by gentlemen at end of half-year.

Punishments: confinement, and rarely rod; latter, privately.

Playground, 30 by 20 yards.

School has been at work less than five years.

Time of study, 25 hours per week. All lessons learnt at home.

Master:—Francis A. Turner.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School. - 1	Innkeeper -	Staveley -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Woodthorpe -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Slitting Mill, Staveley.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Woodthorpe -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Grocer - -	Staveley -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Joiner and Builder	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Builder and Mason	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Butcher - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Private Gentleman	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Station Master -	Do. - -	1 mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Slitting Mill, Staveley.	Do.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Woodthorpe -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Netherthorpe -	Near.
,, ,, - 4	Private Gentleman	Staveley -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Mechanic -	As above - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Station Master -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Draper, &c. -	Barlboro' - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Schoolmaster -	Staveley - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Slitting Mill, Staveley.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 10	Innkeeper -	Staveley - -	½ mile.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
Religious Knowledge.	20	3	—	10	yrs. 12	1	¾ h.	1	¾ to lesson, Chap. read every morn.	Scripture.
Latin -	8	1	—	8	12	5	30 m.	5	2½ h.	Ahn's First Course.
Arithmetic -	20	3	—	10	12	10	1 h.	5	10 h.	Barnard Smith's, Chamber's.
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	—	10	12	2	1 h.	—	2 h.	Lund's.
History - -	10	1	—	10	12	2	1 h.	1	2 h.	Reading Lessons. Colliers'.
Geography -	10	1	—	10	12	2	1 h.	—	2 h.	Reading Lessons. Chambers'.
English Grammar.	16	2	—	10	12	3	1 h.	—	3 h.	Morell's.
English Composition.	16	2	Taught with Grammar Exercises					2 in a week.		No Text Book.
Reading -	20	3	—	10	12	5	1 h.	—	5 h.	Constable's Series, VI. Book.
Writing -	20	2	—	10	12	2	¾	2	1½ h.	From set Plates.
Drawing -	8	2	5*s*	4	13	2	1 h.	—	2 h.	Baumhauer's Landscape; other kinds taught from specimens.
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Orally, &c., dictation and copying.

In second class, 6 boys of average age of 10 years; in third class, 4 boys of average age of 9 years. All learning elementary subjects only.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TIDESWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The endowment is about 300*l.* a year, of which about 230*l.* will henceforth be applicable to the salary of the master, the remainder being at present appropriated to doles to the poor, subject to the cost of repairs of the schoolhouse. The founder's statutes provide for instruction in grammar and other godly learning, free of charge by one master, to be a priest if possible, or at the least an unmarried layman. There is no limitation to the poor, or to natives or inhabitants of any particular district, or to those willing to be taught the doctrines of the Church of England. The trustees (incorporated) are the vicar, the churchwardens, and the master. Four classes were to be formed, rising from the alphabet to Latin composition and translation.

The scholars appear to correspond in class but not in numbers, and the instruction in subjects but not in quality, to what the founder expected and intended. For many years the attendance approached and sometimes exceeded a hundred, and the school appears to have had a good reputation. But in the last three years (that is, from the time of the last vacancy in the mastership,) the numbers and reputation have both declined. In February 1866 there were about 40 scholars, of whom 15 were learning Latin; in the April following there were 23 (including one boarder). The state of education is low. Of the 23 scholars five are not taught any arithmetic; and none reach decimals, Euclid, or algebra. Only five learn Latin, three French; and of the five only three, of the three none, were considered by the master to be capable of answering questions in those subjects. None knew any history, and several had never seen a map. No subject was either carried far, or accurately known, though the boys were not deficient in intelligence. The blame of this decline is variously assigned to the trustees, to the master, to the parents, to the deficiency of classics, to the excess of classics, and to the increased demand for labour. The last cause is, no doubt, important, many boys being drawn away through the improved state of the cotton trade; but that it is not the chief cause is indicated by the fact that boys (six in all in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years) have been leaving this school for the National school.

The trustees are zealous, but are too much devoted to the idea of classics, and, in their conscientious respect for the founder's supposed intentions, do not assist in utilising the school for the present time. The master (appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield) is a favorite with the boys, and probably competent in most respects, but he is not on good terms with the trustees. Nor is he justified in allowing five boys to remain in complete ignorance of arithmetic, because their parents refuse to pay for books, it being practicable to teach at least the elements orally.

Taken altogether, the results are neither satisfactory in themselves nor proportionate to the income.

The chief cause appeared to be (though no one except the master admitted it) that the school falls between classics and English subjects. Parents who would probably discover the imperfection of the English education given, if it stood alone, are dazzled by the name of Latin, which is not really learnt. The master is a little set above the task of teaching sums and geography by being considered a classical master. The endowment, enough for a good English school, is insufficient to provide a good classical one, and there is no house to accommodate boarders, who might pay for variously qualified teachers. Nor does the payment to a classical master leave any surplus for providing an assistant or the necessary apparatus for teaching.

The school-rooms are sufficient, but there are no class-rooms. The playground is small (180 square yards). There is no accommodation for boarders, and only two rooms are provided for the master.

Neither the trustees nor the parents contemplate any extension or considerable alteration, except that the trustees desire to revert as much as possible to classics, and would with that object provide accommodation for boarders, if the funds allowed. A new scheme was proposed, but rejected by them. The principal obstacle to any extension is the determination of the inhabitants not to pay fees. They rest on their birthright of a free education, and carry their principle so far as to refuse (in many cases) even to provide the necessary text books. One explanation given of the migration to the National School was that books are there provided free of cost. It was generally thought that a charge of even 6*d.* a week would go far to empty the school.

The master expressed himself to be strongly in favour of fees, and of changing the school into one of a commercial type.

The funds would be sufficient, if supplemented by fees, to provide a good secondary or commercial school with exhibitions tenable by the best boys from it, at superior places of education. There is a National School receiving a grant from the Government.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 266. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Pursglove, Suffragan Bishop of Hüll, and founder of the grammar school at Guisbrough in the North Riding of Yorkshire, under authority of Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, dated 18 November 1559, founded by indenture dated 18 June 1560, this school, in honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, and gave statutes for its government; the master to be paid 10*l.* a year, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be applied in repairs of school and doles to poor. He also endowed it with lands in Tideswell and Wheston, Colnworth (in Bedfordshire); and Bakewell, besides a rentcharge of 40*s.* issuing out of lands at Gedling in Nottinghamshire. Part of lands in Tideswell lost for a time, but have been recovered from Earl of Newburgh.

School Property.—The acreage of lands is stated to be 224 acres (by vicar), 300 (by head master). Charity also possesses 770*l.* in stock. A debt incurred for law costs was entirely liquidated in 1867. Gross income 299*l.* 10*s.* After deducting the general expenses of this estate, three fourths are paid to the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

master, one-fourth is expended in the needful repairs of the school premises, and after that in doles for the poor. Master's share is about 217*l.* 10*s.* a year.

Buildings and site fair. No residence for head master, except two rooms, unfit for the purpose. (In 1867 master resided in lodgings at Wormhill, three miles off.)

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school for the instruction of boys and youth. (Letters Patent.) No scholar to continue in the school over one month, except he have books requisite for his form, or else daily write his lessons with his own hand. (Founder's Statutes, A.D. 1560.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other godly learning, freely and without taking any exaction of any scholar thither resorting to learn. The first form to contain the petties, which come to learn the figures and characters of letters. (Founder's Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes framed by founder, 18 June 1560.

Governors: the teacher or master of scholar, vicar, and wardens of the school of Jesus Christ our Saviour in Tideswell, incorporated, and are the master, vicar, and churchwardens of Tideswell. Vicar and wardens, in default of appointment for 20 days by dean and chapter of Lichfield, appoint, and if master be a drunkard, dicer, carder, or negligent in teaching his scholars, or use any evil or notable crime or offence, after three admonitions, with an interval of 20 days between each, dismiss master. All members of the corporation have to take an oath on admission.

Master appointed by dean and chapter of Lichfield, must be in priest's orders, or an unmarried layman. Must give six months' notice of his intention to resign.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master takes boarders. Total income from endowment, 206*l.* 14*s.*, out of which he contributed 20*l.* to repairs, and had to pay assistant master's salary. [In 1867, no assistant master.] He had also profits of one or two boarders.

Day Scholars.—64, [22 in 1867,] chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to three miles. Pay for French, mathematics, geography, history, &c. 4*l.* 4*s.*; fires, 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two [one in 1867].

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys admitted before they know their letters.

School classified by reading chiefly. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by master, assisted by persons appointed by him. No prizes.

Punishments: caning, publicly.

Playground, 180 square yards, adjoining school,

No boy gone to any University for many years; about six annually to the National School.

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week, besides time for preparation, about 7½ hours per week.

(The Statutes require about 50 hours a week for more than 47 weeks.)

GOVERNORS, &c. (1867.)

All *ex-officio*:

The Vicar of Tideswell (Rev. Samuel Andrew, M.A.)
The two Churchwardens.
The Master of the School (John Carillon).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Blacksmith.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer.
" " - 2	Surgeon.	" " - 2	Weaver.
" " - 3	Labourer.	" " - 3	Farmer.
" " - 4	Shopman.	" " - 4	Shoemaker.
" " - 5	Miner.	" " - 5	Labourer.
" " - 6	Weaver.	" " - 6	Carpenter.
" " - 7	Publican.	" " - 7	Labourer.
" " - 8	Dressmaker.	" " - 8	Shopkeeper.
" " - 9	Drover.	" " - 9	Miller.
" " - 10	Weaver.	" " - 10	Painter.

All in parish of Tideswell, within a mile, except two, who are two miles off.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

30 boys learn religious knowledge, reading and writing; 5 Latin*; 4 French*; 20 arithmetic*; 12 history*; 6 geography*; 2 English grammar; 12 English composition.

(One guinea per quarter charged for learning any or all of the subjects marked *. Those not learning Latin are taught the subjects marked * free, with the exception of French).

Books used in the first class.—First Book of Cæsar, Guizot's William the Conqueror in French, Smith's Smaller History of England, 1066–1485, Colenso's Arithmetic, Fractions, Proportion, Colenso's Algebra, as far as simple equations, St. John's Gospel.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

In 1865 one boy passed the Oxford Middle Class Examination.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WHITTINGTON.—WEBSTER'S SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The school is now governed under a scheme allowed by the Master of the Rolls in 1857, by which 30 free children (including at least 10 girls), and other children of either sex, upon terms to be fixed by the trustees, belonging to the parish of Whittington, and being not under six years old, are to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history, and such other matters as the trustees may direct. There is a conscience clause. The annual income is about 87*l.*

No subjects other than those specified have been added by the trustees, and the school is in effect a mixed National school for one portion of Whittington. There are at present 130 children, including 44 girls. Those who are not free pay 3*d.* a week. The scholars come from seven to nine years old. They are mostly the children of miners, and leave school for labour generally before the age of 12.

One master, helped only by a sewing mistress, teaches the whole school. It necessarily follows that the instruction is imperfect, and that some subjects are omitted which ought to be taught. No child tried could answer any question in geography.

The necessity for an assistant master is fully recognised, but there are no funds to pay him. The weekly pence could not, it is thought, be increased. In a few years the income may be raised by about 20*l.* a year by sale of lands, but in the meantime nothing is likely to be done.

The schoolroom is ill ventilated, and not large enough. There are no class rooms.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 261. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Peter Webster, by will, 6 July 1674, gave 200*l.* to be laid out in land, and directed rents to be paid to a schoolmaster. He also gave a messuage, the yearly rents to be applied, 6*s.* a year for each of six poor scholars for books and shoes, and the rest in doles to poor. Joshua Webster, by will, 15 July 1696, gave to school (in case his son Peter should die without issue, which appears to have happened in or about 1750,) premises in parish of Whittington. These charities consolidated by scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 5 May 1857, which directs income of consolidated charities to be applied, first, in payment of master's salary; secondly, in providing books, fuel, and other necessaries for school; leaving surplus for other objects of Peter Webster's will, and payment of mistresses or pupil teachers

School Property.—49a. 3r. 30p., with buildings, let for 67*l.* 12*s.*, and a mineral rent for lease of coal and ironstone (6a. 1r. 3p.) of 220*l.* a year (first payment on 24 June 1867). Also 725*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* three per cent. consols and 2,050*l.* unpaid purchase money. Total income about 155*l.* gross, 127*l.* net, besides mineral rent as above (which is treated as capital).

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Master to instruct 20 of the meanest poor men's sons that should be born in parish, without demanding any other pay of children's friends. Six poor scholars to have 6*s.* each yearly for books and shoes

(Peter Webster's Will.) For the educating 10 poor children of parish, those of the name of Webster preferentially. (Joshua Webster's Will.) Master to instruct gratuitously 30 children, 20 at least being boys born in or belonging to parish, selected by trustees, children of poor men, and of age of six years and upwards; 10 children, if of name of Webster, to have preference; also, on payment of head money, all boys and girls belonging to parish of six years old and upwards. (Scheme A.D. 1857.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues; also writing and casting accounts (Peter Webster's Will.) Learning (Joshua Webster's Will.) Reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, and such other matters as trustees direct. No scholar to be required to learn any Catechism, or other religious formulary, or attend any Sunday school or other place of worship, to which his parent, &c. shall, on religious grounds, object; but the selection of Sunday school or place of worship to be left to parent, &c. The Bible to be read to or by all whose parent, &c. does not, on religious grounds, object to Bible being so read. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Eight residents in parish or within a radius of 12 miles from church; three a quorum: chairman a casting vote; with approval of vestry, appoint and dismiss master. In case of difference between vestry and trustees, Master of the Rolls appoints or dismisses.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 60*l.*, from other sources 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—160, (in 1867, 108 boys and 52 girls,) of all ages and both sexes, from distances up to a mile and a half. 20 boys and 10 girls on foundation. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School work begins and ends with prayers. Bible read daily, but not to or by those whose parents object on religious grounds.

Playground small.

School time, 47 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Samuel Jenkinson, Farmer, Whittington.
Rev. Robt. Robinson, „
Rev. Geo. V. Wheeler, „
Fredk. Swamwick, Esq., „
Wm. Fowler, Esq., „
John Firth, Esq., Sheffield.

Master:

Mr. T. Hallows.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WIRKSWORTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The income of the school is about 340*l.* a year. The founder's object was the free education, institution, and instruction of boys in grammar and other learning, by a master sufficiently learned in the Latin tongue. But the application of the endowment has been altered by the new scheme of 1841, which, with some inconsistency, on the one hand provided that it should not be compulsory on any scholar to learn classics or mathematics; and, on the other, raised the qualifications necessary to be possessed by the master, by requiring that he shall be a graduate of one of the universities within England. There is no limitation to the children of natives or inhabitants of the district.

There is an upper and a lower school, the former of which contains 11 scholars (a larger number than has been usual), who are taught Latin, and are immediately under a head master at a minimum salary of 125*l.* and an actual salary of 135*l.*, while the latter contains 36 boys not learning classsics, who are immediately under an assistant master at 40*l.* a year. The assistant master also has the charge of the writing and arithmetic of the upper school. 18 of the scholars are on the foundation, the number being limited by the trustees. Four of these are in the upper school. They are taught free of charge, except 10*s.* a year for fires, and except the cost of the school books. Other boys pay two guineas, which go to augment the masters' salaries. The foundationers are selected by the trustees, who generally have regard to poverty, and especially to reduced circumstances. But 8 out of the 18 were sons of parents well able to pay for themselves. From two boys in the upper school, who, though poor, are not foundationers, the master takes no payment. There are no boarders.

The scholars appear to belong to the classes intended by the founder, namely, the middle and lower classes indiscriminately, and provision is made for their receiving the education which he intended, if they choose. But in fact very few claim or pursue that classical learning which seems to have been a principal object of the foundation, and the majority confine themselves to English subjects. There is a private school (the terms of which are from two to four guineas a year) in the town, kept by a former assistant master, to whom it is said children of a slightly higher average grade resort than those in the Grammar school.

The head master is a graduate of Oxford, and the assistant is certificated. The scholars appeared to be intelligent and well disciplined, especially in the upper school, which contains several boys of a higher class, such as sons of the clergymen and solicitors. The English part of the education is good, except the arithmetic, which seems to be partly sacrificed to penmanship, owing to the competition in that respect of the private school above mentioned, the master of which holds annual exhibitions of the writing and drawing of his boys, and by that means attracts parents more

capable of appreciating this than any other excellence. One boy knew a little French, four had learned the first 11 propositions of Euclid, none read algebra. The Latin was very limited. On the whole, the education seems to be suited in kind to the needs of the bulk of the scholars, though not pushed so far nor so thorough in that kind as it might be. But it is not proportionate to the endowment. The cause of this general inadequacy is not any fault in the masters, but the absence of any general demand in the locality for higher instruction. There are several families in the town and its immediate neighbourhood of a class to desire a good classical education, but it is otherwise with the great majority, who neither wish for it, nor will leave their sons long enough at school to pursue it. Few remain after the age of 13. Commercial education terminating at an early age is wanted by the greater part; classics (beyond a minimum) by not more than 8 or 10 families.

The schoolrooms would accommodate double the present numbers, but the playground is very insufficient, although there are school lands almost adjoining fit for the purpose. There is no house for a master, but there are funds accumulated under the new scheme to the amount already of nearly 1,500*l.*, which might be applied to provide one.

The trustees and the parents agreed in desiring that boarders should be taken, and in complaining against the present master for refusing to take them. But while some of the parents appeared to desire it because they believed the utility of the school would be increased as a place of classical instruction, others seemed to have no other reason that that the town and its trade would be benefited. No other change is desired by any one. The head master and others were of opinion that if the fees were raised the school would be almost emptied.

It can hardly be doubted that if this endowment did not exist all the boys except 10 of the foundationers would find as good an education as they now receive, or that the whole charitable effect at present of an income of 340*l.* is to save two guineas a year to the parents of each of 18 foundationers, eight of whom are not in a position to require such help; which is to say, that good is done, which would not otherwise be done, to the amount of 21*l.* a year; the remaining effect being some convenience to the richer parents, and to the poorer boys the possibility of learning some subjects which they do not wish to learn, and in fact do not learn.

There is in the town a National school receiving Government aid.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 9. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Agnes Fearne, by her will, dated 14 July 1574, devised certain lands for maintaining a free school and certain almspeople, such devise to take effect whenever a free school should be established and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

some person should give 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, or above, to it. Anthony Gill, by will, dated 29 Feb. 1579, directed the building of an almshouse for six poor men, with 20*l.* a year for their maintenance, and also directed the obtaining a licence for a free school, and devised for its maintenance lands yielding 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and a schoolhouse. Licence granted by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 27 Oct. 1584. Henry Gee, by will, dated 13 Feb. 1618, gave 10*l.* per annum for school and almshouse. Lands augmented, and some exchanged, under Inclosure Acts 1800 and 1807. Deeds in Wirksworth bank.

School Property.—153 acres of land, and 783*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* (in 1864) consols, being a reserve fund accumulating under direction of scheme till it reaches 1,500*l.* Annual income of entire charity, arising from rents and dividends of stock, 340*l.* gross, 322*l.* net. The scheme allots to almspeople 54*l.* 12*s.*; to master not less than 120*l.*; to assistant master not less than 40*l.*; and 30*l.* to be annually invested, together with the dividends of the stock, in consols. Actually applied to school (in 1864) in salaries to head and second master and prizes, 177*l.* Very little increase probable.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the education, institution, and instruction of boys. (Letters Patent.) No boy to be admitted who cannot read, and who is not six years of age, sons of deserving industrious persons not receiving parochial relief preferred. (Scheme A.D. 1844.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other literature. (Letters Patent.) Latin, Greek, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, mathematics, and principles of Christian religion. Neither mathematics nor classics compulsory. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established A.D. 1844, by Court of Chancery.

Six trustees, who shall be landowners and residents within wapentake of Wirksworth, self-electing, make rules, appoint, and for neglect, incapacity or improper conduct, dismiss head master.

Head master must be graduate of an English University and a member of Church of England. May not accept any engagement which in opinion of trustees is incompatible with his school duties. Assistant master appointed by head master, with confirmation of trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 130*l.*; of second master from endowment 45*l.*

Day Scholars.—48, sons of farmers, shopkeepers, and labourers, more than five-eighths between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two or three miles. 20 pay 10*s.* for fires, cleaning, &c., rest pay 2*l.*, or with classics 4*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School divided into upper and lower school; in upper school Latin is taught, in lower school a "commercial education" is given. Holy Scriptures required to be read daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

School has never been examined during present head master's incumbency. Prizes to the value of 2*l.* given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter publicly.

Playground a small yard.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ to 30 hours per week, besides time spent in writing an exercise each evening.

Abstract of Balance Sheet for 1864.

Charge.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	130	14	5
Arrears received	1	5	0
Rents	317	1	6
Dividends on consols (½ year on 727*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, and ½ year on 783*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*)	22	0	11
	£471	1	10

Discharge.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Repairs, insurance, &c.				3	5	0
Agent's salary				15	0	0
Invested in consols				50	6	9
Arrears due				2	10	0
Payments to almshouse				55	2	6
Ditto to school :—						
Head master	130	0	0			
Second master	45	0	0			
Prizes	2	0	0			
				177	0	0
Balance in hand				167	17	7
				471	1	10

School Instruction.

40 boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, writing; 8 Latin; 3 French; 3 mathematics; 28 history; 28 geography; 25 English grammar; 8 English literature.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Sir Wm. Fitz Herbert, Bart., Tissington Hall.
Rev. Thos. Tunstall Smith, Vicarage, Wirksworth.
Wm. Walker, Esq. Lea Wood, near Matlock.
Alfred Arkwright, Esq., Wirksworth.
Nicholas Price Wood, Esq., Wirksworth.
Philip Hubbersty, Esq., Wirksworth.

Clerk to Trustees :

John Cruso, Esq., Leek.

Head Master :

H. Harris, M.A.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on p. 91.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or sta-
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Ashborne -	3,501	Farming chiefly.	Solicitor to trustees.	No	Rules made 1853.	Fair	Trustees	250	230	230	Stat
Chesterfield - (1867).	9,836	Mining and agricultural.	Registry of Court of Probate.	Yes	Scheme 1843	Too small	Trustees	165	156	156	Inc
Derby -	43,091 (In 1867 52,000.)	Manufacturing and farming.	Record Office.	—	Scheme 1863	Good	Corporation and Trustees.	487. 6s. 8d.	487. 6s. 8d.	—	—
Repton - -	1,853	Farming -	In corporation chest.	No	Varied by 5 Geo. iv. c. 38. (private).	Good, but not large engh.	Court of managers.	2,400	2,100	1,250	Inc
Semi-classical Schools—											
Dronfield - -	6,013	Chiefly manufacturing and mining.	Vicarage -	Yes	Rules made by heir of founder, A.D. 1847.	Bad	Governrs.	235	230	230	Inc
Staveley - -	2,400	Farming and mining.	? Duke of Devonshire.	Yes	- - -	Good	Duke of Devonshire.	—	30	30	Sta
Tideswell -	3,512	Mining, manufacturing, and farming.	In school chest at school.	No	Observed in part; obsolete in part.	Fair	Trustees	293	282	153	Sta
Wirksworth -	2,592	Farming and lead mining.	Wirksworth Bank.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1844.	Good	Trustees	321	309	177	Sta
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Bakewell - -	2,704	Farming mining, and manufacturing.	Belvoir Castle.	—	? Obsolete -	Bad	Agent of Duke of Rutland.	*See digest p.* 466.			Sta
Buxton - - (1867).	1,877	Lodging-house keepers.	Charity Commissioners.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1862.	Bad	Trustees	89	85	85	In

(*Continued on p.* 548.)

* Candidate must have been born in the parish of Chesterfield, and hi
† Boys have preference for two exhibitions of 50*l.* at Emmanuel Colle
‡ The eight poor scholars a

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
one	£ —	None	£ —	Local	Residence.	Trstees.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence, abs.	Nomination.	Stat.	Grammar	None
One *	11	None	—	Local	Residence.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence, abs.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical and commercial.	None
One †	50	None	—	Trstees.	None	Trstees.	Yes	Burgesses -	Boys	Residence, pref.	Competition.	Six free scholarships.	Not prescribed.	None
£2	100	8	340	Three hereditary.	—	Governors.	Yes	8 poor scholars from any locality.	Boys	Residence abs.	Nomination of Governors.	Stat.	Grammar	Etwall Hospital.
one	—	None	—	Ex off.	—	Masters	No	Parish -	Boys	Residence, abs.	Nomination.	Inc.	- - -	—
ne	—	None	—	None	—	—	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- - -	- -	—	Not prescribed.	—
one	0	None	0	Master vicar, and wardens, ex. off.	—	Trustees.	No	Unrestricted	"Scholars."	- -	- -	—	Semi-class.	Alms
-	—	—	—	Local	Land ownrs resident in Wapentake.	Trustees.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Sons of deserving persons not receiving parochial relief prefrd.	Trustees elect.	20 stationary.	Grammar, classics, and mathematics not compulsory on the Scholars.	Alms house
ne	—	None	—	None	Residence.	Master	No	Neighbourhood and Town.	Boys only.	Residence, abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Good learning.	None
ne	—	None	—	4 local 7 ex off.	Residence.	Trstees.	At three mnths ntce.	Neighbourhood.	Both	- - -	- -	Inc.	Semi-class.	Repairing a road.

(*Continued on next page.*)

educated at school for three years preceding day of election.
bridge, alternately with Ashby-de-la-Zouch School.
e eligible for these exhibitions.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Ashborne	H.M.; under M.	Governors and assistants.	Governors and assistants.	Governors.	Governors.	M.A.	H.M. and under M.	41 D.	No change of late years.	3 or
Chesterfield (1867).	H.M., 2d M., usher, French M.	Trstees. with approval of Abp. of York.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Graduate	H.M.	15 B. 82 D.	Usefulness.	1 to
Derby	H.M. and assists.	Trstees.	Two thirds of trustees.	H.M. with approval of trstees.	By H.M.	Graduate of Eng. Univ. in holy orders.	H.M.	30 B. 91 D.	Much extended in usefulness & improved in charac.	
Repton	H. M., 2 ushers, and assistants.	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M. and 2 ushrs.	162 B 31 D	No change.	
Semi-classical Schools—										
Dronfield	H. M.; usher.	Heir of foundr.	Bishop	Heir of foundr.	Governors.	- - -	H.M. usher	D.	Poorer class of boys.	2 or
Staveley	Master	Duke of Devonshire.	- - -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	20 D. (2 B. in 1867).	No great change.	
Tideswell	Master	Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.	Vicar and wardens, after 3 admonitions.	Master	Master	Clergyman or unmarried layman.	No suitable residnce.	1 B 64 D	Lower class of scholars.	1 t
Wirksworth	H.M. and Assistant M.	Trustees.	Trustees. for neglect, &c.	H.M., with sanction of trustees.	H.M. at discretion.	Graduate of Eng. Univ. of Ch. of Eng.	—	48 D	- -	2
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Bakewell	Master	Duke of Rutland.	Duke of Rutland.	Master	Master	Unmarried man	None	- -	- -	-
Buxton (1867).	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees with three months' notice.	?	?	Certificate from Committee of Council.	None at present.	Day boys and girls.	- -	

(*Continued on p.* 550.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars). Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. -	Per cent. 45 A. 55 B.	—	·1	Trustees	No one -	—	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	- -	- - -	—	—
70 A. 30 B.	20 A. 65 B. 15 C.	·2	·5	- -	H.M. and Second M.	—	Yes	73	62	57	(*a*) 7¾–8 (*b*) 9¼	Master and senior boy.	560	—
25 A. 75 B.	40 A. 60 B.	—	—	Only one boarding house.	H.M. alone -	—	Yes	77	62	48	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9	Prefects -	438	One
100 A.	15 A 65 B 20 C	10	Not known.	H.M.	Foundation masters and 3 assistants.	H.M.	Yes	113	91	83	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9¼ to 10¼.	Senior boy	5,200	10 class-rms.
-	- - -	—	6 or 7	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	10 A. 85 B. 5 C.	—	—	No boarding houses at present.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
Only one boarder.	5 A 30 B 65 C	—	6	No authority required.	Master -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B C	—	—	- -	No one at present.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- - -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	6 A. 40 B. 54 C.	—	A few	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Instruction.												
Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Ashborne	39	33 to 30	Reading, writing, and spelling.	By classics chiefly.	By marks	Majority out of school, no sup.	40	23	14 (1867).	—	—
Chesterfield (1867).	40 to 41	27½	Reading	By classics chiefly. Mixed.	Marks and examination.	⅔ for school generally (*a*); ⅓ for boarders (*b*); ⅓ for day scholars (*c*).	77	9	25	—	—
Derby	40	30	No standard	By one subject chiefly, and others subordinately.	Marks and examination.	Boarders all under sup.; day boys under sup. or at home.	All	77	All except lower school.	—	—
Repton	38	30	Reading and writing.	Separate for classics and mathematics.	Marks and examination.	Half in school, rest out; lower boys under supervision.	208	196	155	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Dronfield	44 or 45	25 to 30	Reading	—	Proficiency	Nearly all in school.	27	No	15	—	—
Staveley	—	25	Reading, first four rules of arithmetic.	Uniform	Quarterly examination.	All at home	8 (14 in 1867).	—	(2 in 1867).	—	—
Tideswell	41	25	Not specified in Statutes.	Chiefly by reading.	By examination.	Nearly one half in school, rest at home.	5	—	4	—	—
Wirksworth	42	27½ to 30	Reading	By Latin	—	An hour's work each evening, at home.	8	—	3	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Bakewell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buxton (1867).	46	27	—	Mixed	By proficiency in arithmetic chiefly.	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 552.)

- - - - - - INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn.					Instruction in Physics; Natural History and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
As a rule without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	Short sentences chiefly.	All	—	Text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	Not part of school course.
As a rule without aid.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	97	21	All three -	20	3	25	25	25	Text books chiefly.
Tutor - -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	All	—	All three -	13	3	—	—	13	All ways except (*d*).
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	208	108	Text books, or dictated orally.	—	—	—	—	—	Lectures in Chemistry occasionally.
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	68	2	All three -	8	2	—	17	—	—
Latin quite elementary.	—	—	—	—	- - -	20	—	Text books chiefly.	—	8	—	8	—	Nat. Hist. all methods.
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	20	—	Chiefly text books.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	P.	—	From exercise books.	40	3	Chiefly text books.	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	129	—	Chiefly by black board.	1	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Ashborne	All	—	—	All	All	—	All	—	—	Not taught	—	—	Very seldom, by trustees.
Chesterfield (1867).	97	97	97	15	79	97	97	30	2	G.D.; P.; D.F.; and D.M.; Music not part of school work.	—	Midsummer.	Christmas, by H.M.
Derby	All	All	All	13	32	42	All	30	39	All	—	Each term	H.M. with sanction of trustees.
Repton	208	208	—	—	208	—	—	45	100	G.D. sometimes; P.; D.M.; C.; P.M.	Pianoforte	Half-yearly	Sixth form by governors.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Dronfield	47	47	68	21	47	68	68	10	—	Elementary drawing.	—	—	Once a year, H.M.
Staveley	10	10	16	—	16	20	20	8	—	All except C.	—	Once a week.	—
Tideswell	12	6	2	—	12	30	30	—	—	Not taught	—	Half-yearly	Head Master
Wirksworth	28	28	25	8	—	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Bakewell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buxton (1867).	25	40	25	—	—	129	129	10	—	D.P.	—	—	Trustees; also Diocesan

(*Continued on p.* 554.)

Course of Study Modified in the Case of Scholars.			Religious Instruction.								
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
No	No	No	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and under M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Vicar	For boys in town, 1.	For boys in town.
Yes	As far as possible.	Occasionally	97	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, and another prayer before and after school.	All	Clergy	Boarders catechised occasionally, Sunday lessons of all boys heard in the week.	Boarders, twice.
No	Yes	Yes	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Boarders; H.M.	Boarders	Boarders, 2.
Yes	Yes	Yes	208	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	All	H.M. and masters of boarding houses.	One	Boarders, 2
-	-	-	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Boys leave under 14.	None	All, 2; by rules, but disregarded.
No	No	No	20	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	—	Rector	-	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	30	Open to all	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Boys leave at an early age.	None	No attendance at Divine Service as a school.
Yes	Yes	Yes	40	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy	None	—
-	-	-	—	-	—	-	—	-	-	—
-	Yes	-	129	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent	Majority attend Sunday school.	Those who attend Sunday school, 2.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. suprem over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Ashborne	Except in cases of expulsion.	Public	None	May set small tasks.	—	—	One is rented from year to year.	—	—
Chesterfield (1867).	Except in cases of expulsion.	Public	In extreme cases, caning.	General supervision.	Slight supervision.	30	2,300 sq. yds.	Close	Both
Derby	Trustees visit	Both public and private.	Corporal	Only amongst boarders.	For boarders.	26½ to 23½	About an acre.	Close	Both
Repton	Governors can interfere.	Private	Caning and expulsion.	General superintendence.	None	18 to 30	4 acres	Close	Boarders only
Semi-classical Schools—									
Dronfield	Yes	Publicly	All	—	—	—	None	—	—
Staveley	Yes	Rare; privately.	All	No monitors	—	—	30 yds. × 20 yds.	Close	—
Tideswell	Trustees can (says vicar) cannot (says master) interfere.	Public	By head master only.	No monitors	None	—	180 squ. yards.	Close	Both
Wirksworth	H.M. cannot expel.	Public	None	No monitors	—	—	A small yard.	Close	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Bakewell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buxton (1867).	Subject to trustees' approval.	—	Only	—	—	2½	30 yds. square.	Close	—

(*Continued on p.* 556.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
No	No	—	Yes, free	Those in use.	Generally those in use.	By trustees and H.M. conjointly.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Local prejudices, &c., of trustees.
No; but there is a fives court.	Occasionally.	No; except by hours.	None	English, incldng. Scrptre., classics, mthmtcs., French, drawing, &c.	Arithmetic, good writing, mathematics, classics, &c.	By Schools Inquiry Commission or Universities.	Generally inexpedient.	Want of funds, and additional master; too confined schoolrms.
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Latin, drawing, modern languages &c.	Mathematics, book-keeping, English, &c.	By H.M.	Expedient after fifteen.	Very few.
Yes	Rifle corps	Yes	Yes, on payment of 6s. per annum.	Classics and mathematics.	Generally those in use.	Not objected to.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Right of inhabitants to gratuitous education, without any limit of number or term of residence.
None	No	—	There is a house.	Reading, &c., drawing, surveying.	Reading, &c., drawing, surveying.	By patron	—	—
No	No	—	One is being formed.	Reading, &c., Latin, surveying.	Reading, &c., Latin, land surveying.	By masters of middle schools.	Possible, not expedient.	Boys come as to a finishing school.
No	No	No	None	Reading, &c., with geoghy., history, and music.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	By Charity Commissioners.	Expedient; possible or not according to circumstances.	Want of books, school apparatus, &c.; poverty of parents.
No	No	—	No	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Writing and commercial arithmetic.	By trustees and master, if at all.	—	Early age at which boys leave.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Drilling	—	—	Religious knwldge., reading, grammar, &c.	Religious knowledge, reading, &c.	—	—	Irregular attendance of scholars.

Name and Situation of Grammar Schools.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Non-classical and Elementary School—cont. Chapel-en-le-Frith.*	4,264	- - -	In the Parish Chest.	On propr. applicatin.	- - -	Very good.	- -	—	—	—	—
Glossop - -	19,126	(*See Digest., p.* 495.)		—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
Hayfield - -	2,156	Agricultural and manufacturing.	Not known -	—	Scheme of County Court, A.D. 1860.	Good	Trustees	26	26	26	—
Mellor - -	1,733	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	Treasurer -	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees	25	25	25	Stat.
Norton -	2,318	Agricultural and manufacturing.	Church -	Yes	- - -	Fair	F. W. Bagshawe esq., chiefly rent-charges.	64	55	55	Inc.
Risley - -	203	No particular class predominates.	With Trustees.	No	- - -	Good	Trustees	419	387	347	Stat.
Whittington -	2,864	Chiefly mining.	- - - -	—	Scheme, A.D. 1857.	Good	Trustees	—	—	—	Stat.

* Income of this charity paid to schoolmaster of National

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex. Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
—	£ —	—	£ —	—	—	—	—	Parish -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	Alms.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	—	None	—	3 ex off. rest local.	—	Trstees.	—	—	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Residence.	Master	Yes	Chapelry -	Both	- - -	- -	Stat.	- - -	None
None	0	None	0	One hereditary.	—	—	—	Parish -	—	- - -	Nominated by trustee and vicar.	—	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	3 ex. off. rest local.	Residence.	Trustees.	No	Neighbourhood.	Both	Residence and ability to read abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Class -	Augmentation of curacy, &c.
None	0	None	0	Local	Residence.	Trustees.	No	Parish -	Boys	Ten children of name of Webster pref.	- -	—	Semi-class	Alms, &c.

(*Continued on next page.*)

School for teaching 19 poor children gratuitously.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Chapel-en-le-Frith.	- - -	By trstees.	By managing trustees.	- -	- -	- - - -	—	- -	- -	—
Glossop -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	—	155 D, besides girls and infants.	- -	1
Hayfield - -	Master and mist.	Trstees.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	None	D. (42 boys 29 girls.)	- -	2
Mellor - -	Master	Majrity. of trustees.	Majority of trustees.	- -	- -	- - -	None	D	Improved	—
Norton -	H.M., Under M.	Representative of founder.	- - -	Representative of founder.	- -	- - -	None	70 D boys and girls.	- -	2
Risley - -	H.M., Under M., and mistress.	Trustees.	Trustees -	Trustees.	Trustees.	Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M, and under M.	106 D	Usefulness.	1 to 3
Whittington -	Master -	Trustees, with approvl. of Vestry.	Trustees, with consent of Vestry.	- -	- -	- - -	None	160 D boys and girls.	- -	1½

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding house.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	100 C.	—	·4	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
None -	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	45 B. 55 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined. Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Chapel-en-le-Frith.	- -	—	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Glossop - -	48	27½	Nothing -	In conformity with "Revised Code."	Examination -	All at home -	2	—	—	—	—
Hayfield - -	48	27½	Nothing -	By reading and arithmetic.	By examination.	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Mellor - -	50	28½	No standard -	Separate -	By merit -	Some home lessons.	—	—	—	—	—
Norton - -	45	27½	- - -	- - -	These combined.	(*c*) Spelling, geography, grammar, tables, Church Catechism.	—	—	—	—	—
Risley - -	44	30	Able to read primer.	By leading group of subjects.	By proficiency	- - -	9	1	—	—	—
Whittington -	47	27½	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—

Instruction.															
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	—	—	—	—	-	147	—	Chiefly text books and orally.	2	2	—	—	—	—
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	All	—	Text books generally.	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	31	—	(*a*), (*b*) -	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	63	3	All three -	2	3	—	—	—	—
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Chapel-en-le-Frith.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Glossop - -	18	41	41	—	18	147	147	18	—	D.F.; P.M. - -	- - -	- - -	Annually, Government
Hayfield - -	All	All	All	—	—	All	All	—	All	P.M. and T.M. -	- - -	- - -	Annually, Government (Not now, 1867.)
Mellor - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D.M. and C. -	- - -	Half-yearly	- -
Norton -	19	6	7	—	—	70	56	—	8	P.M.; T.M. -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Risley - -	68	68	68	68	68	106	106	—	27	P.M. - - -	- - -	- - -	Once a year by bishop
Whittington -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars										
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	—
No -	No - -	No - -	147	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayers for Nat. Schools before and after school.	—	Clergyman -	- - -	—
No -	No - -	No - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Clergyman -	None -	None.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	—	Not connected with any.	—	None used -	—	- - -	None -	None.
- -	- - -	- - -	45	Ch. of Eng.	Under M.	Prayers for Nat. Schools before and after school.	All	Vicar and Curate.	Most attend Sunday school.	Those who attend Sunday school.
Yes -	Yes -	No - -	106	- -	Both masters.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy -	None -	None.
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	- - -	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Disciplin	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Chapel-en-le-Frith.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glossop	Trustees can interfere.	Publicly	Caning	May detain idle scholars.	—	—	23 yds. × 16 yds.	Close	—
Hayfield	Clergyman can interfere.	Public	—	No monitors	—	—	70 sq. yards.	Close	—
Mellor	Yes	—	—	No monitors	—	—	None	—	—
Norton	Under Master has management.	Occasionally used.	None	—	—	—	None	—	—
Risley	Yes	Seldom used.	Caning	General supervision.	—	—	About half an acre.	Close	—
Whittington	—	Publicly	—	—	—	—	Small	Close	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No	Drilling	—	To those who attend Sunday school.	Scripture, reading, &c., geography.	Scripture, reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Government and trustees as at present.	Inexpedient	None worth mentioning.
No	No	—	Yes, on monthly payment.	Arithmetic and writing.	Arithmetic and writing.	Expedient	Possible and expedient.	Interference of parents.
"	"	—	"	Reading, &c., English grammar.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar.	Not expedient.	Possible and expedient.	—
"	"	—	"	Elementary subjects, religious knowledge.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	"	"	Indifferent attendance of foundation scholars.
No	No	—	Yes	Reading, &c., land surveying, Fnch. & German.	Generally the same.	By H.M., with approval of trustees.	Scarcely possible.	Want of books and apparatus.
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DERBYSHIRE.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note, page 113.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ALLESTREE (*see* DARLEY ABBEY).	529	- - -	—	—	—	—	No -	1*d.*	Labouring classes.	—	—
ASHBORNE:—Spalden's School)	3,501	Nicholas Spalden.	1710	23	23	—	Yes (both).	None -	Labourers and mechanics.	—	—
ASHFORD - -	829	William Harris and others.	1631	10	10	—	Yes -	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Farm labourers and marble masons.	24	—
ASHOVER HILL -	2,351	S. Sleigh -	1634	28	28	—	No -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Farmers, miners, labourers & quarrymen.	41	9
BAKEWELL:— Hague's School -	2,704	Mary Hague -	1715	¼ (as returned in 1827). Property sold with consent of Chari							
BARLOW, GREAT -	682	T. and S. Stephenson.	1781	11	5	—	—	—	- - -	5	—
BASLOW - -	785	Unknown -	Unknown.	1	15	—	Yes -	(1*s.* a quarter and 1*s.* ent.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	23	7
BEIGHTON -	1,284	J. Newbold - 1699 J. Jessop - 1763		5 (as returned in 1827. No endowed schools in parish (return 1							
BONSALL - -	1,290	W. and E. Cragge. 1704 Eliz. Turnor 1763		122	131	—	Yes -	1*d.* (rdng.), 1*d.* (wtng.)	Miners -	70	—
BOWDEN EDGE -	1,279	W. Bagshaw and another.	1749	5	5	—	Yes -	None -	Labourers -	20	2

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number in (1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	1 L., 1 E.A.	None	Seven	Trustees	Certificated	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	Four Boys M.B.	None	Rector, churchwardens, and 4 others.	Rector	Neither	No	Master; wife teaches needlework.
Commissioners, and interest of proceeds transferred to National School (return by vicar in 1867).										
—	—	—	—			Minister and churchwardens.		Neither.		
—	—	—	—	Three boys M.B.	None	Two churchwardens and 4 overseers.	Inhabitants in vestry.	Neither	No	One.
vicar in 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Master only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mistress.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
BRADWELL -	1,304	E. Marshall -	1765	3	—	—	No	None	Miners and farmers.	—	—
BRAMPTON -	4,927	Unknown -	Unknown.	—	9	—	Yes	3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, quarrymen, &c.	42	11
BREADSALL -	592	Rev. John Clayton.	1745	10	10	—	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Persons receiving weekly wages, &c.	44	
CARSINGTON -	269	Temperance Gell.	1722	—	—	—	Yes (mist.)	None	Miners and farm labourers.	9	9
CASTLETON: Boys' National School.	771	Edward Bennett.	1720	9 (mixed charity)	10	—	No	2*d.* and 4*d.*	Mining and farming.	41	—
Girls' National School.		Richard Bagshaw.	1749	—	10	—	No			14	38
CHADDESDEN -	465	R. Walker -	1705	2	2	—	—	None	- - -	2	—
CHELMORTON -	239	W. Brocklehurst.	1818	10	10	—	Yes	None	Farmers and labourers.	5	5
CHESTERFIELD: Clarke's School	9,836	C. Clarke -	1690	79 (as returned in 1827). Amalgamated with Grammar School und							
CHINLEY -	1,229	T. Moult and another.	—	1*	1	—	Yes	4*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*	Farmers and quarrymen.	40 about	
CHURCH BROUGHTON.	651	Appropriation of waste.	1773	30	30	—	No	2*d.* (20 free).	Agricultural labourers.	—	—

* Bequest of 4*l.* 16*s.* per annum by Mr. Lingard recently disputed.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Parishioners in vestry.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Two.
9	9	—	—	None	None	—	—	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	2 A.	None	Nine	Vicar	Prob. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None				Mist. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
Chancery Scheme about 1845 (Return 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	? Any	Ratepayers.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction: Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
Clay Cross	4,922	—— Maynard and others.	1790	16	16	—	Yes	1*d.* to 4*d.*	Farmers, colliers, labourers, &c.	64	59
Clown	704	Charles Baseltine	1730	30	20	—	No (let)	3*d.* (14 free.)	Agricultural labourers.	31	23
Darley: Boys' School.	1,574	Rev. B. Lawrence and others.	1867	20	20	—	Yes	1*d.* to 4*d.*	Agricultural labrrs., flax dressers, &c.	35 or 40	—
Darley: Girls' School.			1828	20	20	—	Yes			20	50
Darley Abbey	967	Walter Evans	1839	298*	235	—	No	1*d.*	Working classes.	96	122
Denby	1,338	Jane Massey	1728	47	44	—	Yes	3*d.* and 6*d.* (25 free.)	Miners	36	17
Derwent	165	R. Turie J. Eyre	1720 1772	12†	12	—	Yes	4*d.* and 6*d.*	Agriculture mainly.	20	15
Dore	610	Rev. R. Turie	1720	34	(as returned in 1827). No further information.						
Duffield	2,639	William Gilbert. Joseph Webster.	1565 1684	196 (mixed charity)	95	—	Yes	1*d.* (30)	Frameworkers, quarrymen, and labourers.	57	—
Eckington	6,064	Thomas Camm	1702	118	118	—	Yes	1*d.*	Colliers, artizans, and labourers.	125	—
Edale	386	Rev. R. Turie Elizabeth Bowdon.	1720 1819	23	23	—	No	5*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.	Agricultural	28	24

* Three schools at Derby, two at Little Eaton, and one at Little Chester, assisted out of Charity, besides schools at Allestree and Darley Abbey.
† Usual sum will be 16*l.* 16*s.*

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.) Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mist. assisted by a girl.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rectors of Clown Staveley and Burlborough.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
								Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Three mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Two
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Nat. Soc.)	Managers	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	4 F., 1 E.A., 5 M.B.	None	Twenty-four.	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Two and 5 mons.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast.; mist. for needlework.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
ETWALL - -	626	Unknown -	—	4	(Rentcharge.)		Return in 1827.		Endowment lost (return in		
EYAM - - -	1,172	T. Middleton Rev. Dr. Finch	1745 1760	13	12	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Miners and shoemakers.	36	24
FAIRFIELD -	1,075	Anthony Swann.	1741	78	55*	—	No -	1*d.* to 4*d.*	Various -	(Register lost.)	
FERNILEE - -	767	Thomas Ouffe	1629	35	28	—	No -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Mining and manufacturers.	40	10
FINDER -	399	John Allsopp	1714	48	48	—	No -	—	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	87	25
GLOSSOP: Hague's School.	19,126	Joseph Hague	1779	39	—	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Factory operatives and labourers.	38	36
HALLAM, WEST -	559	Rev. John Scargill.	1662	233	95	110	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Miners and agricultural labourers.	97	85
HARTINGTON UPPER QUARTER.	1,190	Duke of Devonshire.	—	32	32	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	25	15
HARTSHORN -	1,541	Rev. Wm Dethick.	1624	77†			No	—	Farmers, shopkeepers, colliers, labourers, &c.	—	—
HAYFIELD:	2,156	Not known - J. Hague -	Not known. 1781	16	(as returned in 1827). This school is now *apparently* amalga-						

* Less than usual. † As returned in 1827. No return (as to income) in 1868.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.),						
1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector	Managers	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	Boys M. B.	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
66	—	—	—	None	Two (by distinct charity).	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast., mist. and three, monitors.
—	—	—	—	Boys M. B.	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	8 boys M. B.	None	Rector.		Neither	No	Mast.
mated with the Grammar school. (See page).										

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
HEAGE - -	2,286	George Storer	1705	38	30	—	No -	1*d.* -	Miners and labourers.	18	12
HILTON - -	719	Arthur and Thos. Harrison.	1655	37	34	3	Yes -	None	Labourers -	23	13
HOLMESFIELD -	529	Robert Mower	1719	20	20	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 5*d.*, 7*d.*	Farmers and agricultural labourers.	45	35
HOPE - -	398	T. Stevenson -	1665	8	8	—	No -	None	Labouring people.	4	3
KILLAMARSH -	1,053	Rev. R. Turie and others.	1720	14	6*	—	No -	3*d.* to 1*s.*	Majority coal miners.	72	32
		Margaret and Mary Pole.	1753	28	28						
KIRK LANGLEY -	648	John and Isabella Bailey.	1752	20	20	—	Yes -	3*d.* and 2*d.* (12 free.)	Labourers -	38	32
		F. Bailey -	1768								
KNIVETON -	315	John Hurd -	1715	9	9	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Agriculture generally.	17	15
LONGFORD -	500	Dame K. Coke	1688	32	32	—	Yes -	4*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	33	24
GREAT LONGSTONE.	683	Unknown -	—	15	15	—	Yes -	1*s.* to 2*d.*	Farmers, miners, and labourers.	49	24
MATLOCK -	4,252	George Spateman.	1647	36	34	—	No -	1*d.* -	Miners, &c.	48	20
		Anthony Woolley.	1668								

* Remainder of income of Turie's trust expended in interest and repayment of debt.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or National Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither (trained.)	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four (acting.)	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L, 3 boys M.B.	None	— / Eight	Incumbent. Trustees.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	8 boys M.B.	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Managers	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L, 6 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Five.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Rector	Mast. cert.	No	Two.

Name. and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weely Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
MELBOURNE: National School	1,621	- - - -	—	25	25	—	Yes -	None	Labouring classes.	12	—
MONYASH -	460	Subscription -	1749	19	17	—	Yes -	1*d.* (20.)	Farmers and labourers.	66	51
MOSBOROUGH (par. Eckington).	—	Joseph Stones	1680	25	24	—	Yes -	None	Colliers chiefly	17	3
MUGGINTON -	261	Rev. S. Pole - / Frances Pole	1746 / 1751	36	36	—	Yes -	8*d.* and 2*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	36	—
NEWBOLD WITH DUNSTON.	2,362	George Milnes	1794	28	28	—	Yes -	3*d.* (10 to 20 free)	Agriculture, coal, &c.	90	60
NEW MILLS S. GEORGE.	4,822	M. Trickett - / R. Bowden -	1712 / 1730	9⅔ / 1½	(as returned in 1827).		No endowed school (return in 1868)				
NORBURY -	476	Thomas Williams.	1687	18	18	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	36	44
OUTSEATS -	251	Benjamin Ashton.	1718 and 1725	11	11	—	No -	None	Labourers -	2 in Nat. Sch	4
QUARNDON -	496	Sir John Curzon.	1725	30	30	—	Yes -	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Chiefly labourers and small tradespeople.	35	—
RADBOURNE -	225	A. Pole -	1746 about	22	22	—	—	—	- - -		

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar	Nat. School committee.	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 9 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Off. trustee (Ch. com.)	Management committee.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and p. teacher.
—	—	—	—	1 girl E.A., 1 boy M.B.	None	Rector		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Owner of donor's estate		Cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction: Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
RIDGWAY, S. JOHN	1,745	Inclosure Act	1795	4½	(Value of land occupied by master.)				Return in 1827; no further		
SHIRLAND -	1,048	Parishioners -	—	27	25	2	Yes -	1*d.* -	Labourers, miners, &c.	22 on foundation.	1
SHOTTLE AND POSTERN.	427	Ralph Dowley	1745	8	8	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.* 4*d.*, (some free.)	Agriculture -	17	8
SMALLEY -	721	John and Sam. Richardson.	1712	123	66	34†	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Various -	62	—
SPONDON -	1,523	Thomas Gilbert. Dean Stanhope.	1657 1727	16	16	—	Yes -	None	Labourers and artisans.	4	—
STAINSBY (par. Ault-Hucknall).	686	T. Whitehead	1729	40	40	—	Yes -	6*d.* and 2*d.*	Small farmers or farm labourers.	45	—
STONEY MIDDLETON.	608	Robert Turie -	1720	3	3	—	No -	2*d.* -	- - -	23	21
SUTTON CUM DUCKMANTON.	507	Appropriation of land by lord and freeholders.	—	59	70	8	No -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	40	22
SUTTON ON THE HILL.	545	A. Jacson -	1722	20	20	—	No -	1*d.* -	Labourers -	18	12
SWANWICK (par. Alfreton).	—	Elizabeth Turner.	1740	50	50	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly miners	38	2

† Twenty-eight boys receive, in addition to gratuitous instruction, 6*s.* each a quarter.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).						
ther information.										
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Five -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Two.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	One -	Trustee	Neither -	No -	Mast.
—	—	—	—	3 E.A., 3 M.B. -	None -	Seven -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Vicar -	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast., sewing mist., assist., and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	D. of Devonshire.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Inc. of Derwent.	Incumbent.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	One mast.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 1 boy M.B	None -	One -	Trustee	Neither -	No -	Two.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Two.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Five -	Trustees	Neither -	Yes -	Mast. and monitor.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
TADDINGTON WITH PRIESTCLIFFE.	507	Rev. Roger Wilkson.	1714	76	66	—	Yes	None	Farmers and farm labourers.	30	—
White's School	„	M. White	1798	15	15	—	Yes	None	Labourers	2	10
TEMPLE NORMANTON.	130	John Clarke	1720	4	4	—	Yes	None	Labourers, miners.	1	3
TICKNALL	1,068	Dame C. Harpur.	1744	28	28	—	Yes	1*d.* to 2*d.*	Labourers chiefly.	72	—
TOTLEY	396	Rev. R. Turie	1720	12	12	—	Yes	1*d.* (23 free).	Agricultural labourers.	20	29
WALTON-UPON-TRENT.	430	Mrs. Levett and Mrs. Bailey.	1760	27	27	—	Yes	1*d.* or 2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	26	39
WINSTER	971	Thomas Eyre Rob. Moore	1717 1718	25	25	—	No	None	Chiefly miners	14	16
YOULGREAVE	3,738	Subscription	1762	7 (Mixed charity).	4*	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 6*d.*	Lead miners, farmers and agricultural labourers.	75	57

* Spent in books.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Certificated	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Incumbent.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B.	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mistress not certificated.	No	Mistress assisted by sister.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Incumbent.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	? None	Clergyman.	Master certificated.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar.		Master certificated.	No	Two.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ECKINGTON.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—September A.D. 1842.

Constitution.—Conducted by members of the Society of Jesus (Prospectus).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To educate (*a*) sons of professional men who cannot afford to pay a high pension for a child, (*b*) members of large families, and (*c*) to give a taste for a higher education than mere reading, writing, and arithmetic to sons of tradespeople and smaller merchants. Age of admission from 7 to 14 (Prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, English, French, geography, ancient and modern history, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. Drawing, music, fencing, dancing, and gymnastics extras (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—[No further information.]

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Ten, exclusive of extra masters. Head master, B.A., London. No emoluments beyond food and clothing.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—115 (average). Three meals a day; meat once. Terms, six months in advance, 35*l.* in four lower classes, 40*l.* in fifth. Drilling, 6*s.* Gymnastics, 1*l.* Library, 4*s.* Use of school books, 1*l.* Entrance money 2*l.* School bills: highest, 62*l.*; average, 39*l.*; lowest, 38*l.* Rise 5½ or 6 a.m.; retire 8¾ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have some acquaintance with reading, writing, and, if possible, arithmetic.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics. School course modified to suit special cases, especially those of boys intended for certain lines of life, or who show particular aptitude for certain studies. Lower classes have catechetical instruction daily, all classes once a week: doctrinal or moral discourse given twice weekly; Bible history learnt in fourth class, New Testament in last class. School work begins and ends with Lord's Prayer, *Ave Maria, Gloria,* and *Veni Creator.* All boys must also be present at morning prayers and mass at six o'clock.

Promotions by examination, and separate for classics and mathematics.

Examination four times a year by prefect of studies annually appointed for that purpose. Rewards consist of feasts, extra half-holidays, books, medals, and badges of distinction.

Punishments: tasks, walking in silence, and ferula made of leather. Person who orders a punishment never allowed to inflict it. Corporal punishment privately. Expulsion by head master only.

Playground two or three acres, besides cricket field of ten acres. Drilling taught to all. Boys not allowed to walk out unaccompanied by a superior.

Most boys leave at about fifteen or sixteen years of age.

School open about 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 24 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is 18 hours a week. Playtime at least 36 hours per week.

Head Master:
Rev. Thomas Williams, B.A.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				H.		H.			Y.							Y.					
Religious Knowledge.	22	—	2	½	—	1	One half Douay Catechism, and Explanation.							One half Douay Catechism and Explanation.	—	—	6				
Greek	16	—	6	¾	—	4½	One Book of Xenophon's Cyropædia. Alvarez, Prosody,							One book Xenophon's Anabasis.							
Latin - -	22	—	6	¾	—	4½	Livy, One Book; Ovid, Excerpta.							One book Cæsar's Gallic War; half De Senectute.	—	—	Grammar to Irreg. verbs.				
French - -	22	—	6	½	—	3	Grammar and Themes; and two books Telemaque.							French Grammar and Dialogues.	—	—	Grammar to Irreg. Verbs.				
German - -	1	—	2	½	—	1	Ollendorff, 60 Exercises														
Arithmetic -	22	—	6	½	—	3	Cornwell and Fitch's to Cube Root.							Sullivan's Arithmetic -	26	9¼	Four First Rules.				
Mensuration and Surveying.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	21	14⅓												
Mathematics, pure.	22	—	6	½	—	3	Algebra to the end of Simple Equations; I. Book Euclid.														

Same as in Class I. (Number of Lessons per Week through Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, Second Class)

Same as in Class I. (Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation through Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, Lowest Class)

The number of lessons in each subject varies with the proficiency or backwardness of the boys. The class is meant principally to prepare children for beginning a grammar school education.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	22	—	3	H. ¾	—	H. 2¼	England, Lingard to Henry VIII.							Rome, Arnold's	—	—	Catechism History. Outlines				Same as above.
Geography	22	—	1	½	—	½	Asia, America, Ancient Greece.							Russia, Italy	—	—					
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -							- - - -	—	—	Lennie ½				
English Literature.	22	—	3	¾	—	2¼	Extracts from Poets Analysed, &c.														
English Composition.	22	—	1	written in study time & in free time			Essays on Historical subjects.							Narratives	—	—	Writing from dictation.				
Reading	22	—	2	½	—	1	Any standard author			Same as in Class I.				Any standard author, and Smart's Exercises.	—	—	Simple books as in Class I.	Same as in Class I.			
Writing	22	—	6	½	—	3	Chappell's Copy books used.							As in Class I.	—	—					
Music	7	—	2	½	—	1	Piano, singing, wind instruments.														
Drawing	9	—	3	1	—	3															
Other Subjects	12	—	1	1	—																

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Artist	London.
" " 2	Gentleman	Dundalk.
" " 3	Banker	Richmond (Yorkshire).
" " 4	Bookseller	London.
" " 5	Broker (cotton)	Liverpool.
" " 6	Man in business	Liverpool.
" " 7	Doctor	London.
" " 8	Merchant	Manchester.
" " 9	Agent	North Wales.
" " 10	Lawyer	Tunbridge Wells.
Boys lowest in School 1	Provision Merchant	London.
" " 2	Optician	London.
" " 3	Merchant	St. Lucia.
" " 4	Hotel Keeper	London.
" " 5	Widow Lady	Bath.
" " 6	Widow Lady	London.
" " 7	Artist	London.
" " 8	Railway Superintendent	Southampton.
" " 9	Gentleman	London.
" " 10	Corn Factor	Ireland.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Some few pass on to Stonyhurst College, where, as a rule, they are leading boys in classes higher than any we have. A very few have gone to the London University, and have gained good places after three years of study at Stonyhurst.

TRENT COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—Opened in April 1868.

Constitution.—Funds required as capital for purchase of land and erection of buildings raised in shares after ordinary manner of a joint stock company, with limited liability. Nothing eleemosynary in character of undertaking, and for this reason no donations requested towards completion of promoters' objects. It is hoped, however, that there will always be a surplus at directors' disposal, from which liberal rewards in the shape of scholarships and exhibitions may be given from year to year to deserving students. In the power of any shareholder, under certain simple conditions, to exchange his shares for the right of nomination to a scholarship, which will defray part of school expenses of his nominee.

College situated nearly two miles from Trent junction between Derby and Nottingham, 120 miles from London, and in direct railway communication with Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Leicester, Stafford, and Lincoln. (Prospectus).

Buildings adapted to their purpose, and can accommodate 250 boys. Comprise chapel, two large schoolrooms, dining hall, seven large dormitories, class rooms, &c. Head master's house communicates with rest of school, and other masters have rooms so situated that they can be present in dormitories at any time when necessary. Twelve acres of playground with bathing place; and infirmary, with separate wards for infectious diseases (Prospectus).

Exhibitions.—Of 5*l.* or 10*l.* a year will be given to boys who have not been less than two years in school. Directors propose to set apart 100*l.* for this purpose, to be given to deserving boys in June 1870, and at least as much in each subsequent year (Prospectus). Boys not prepared for the universities.

Objects.—To give to middle classes a sound education on public school system at a moderate cost. Each boy must be nominated either by a shareholder (in which case no entrance fee is required), or by board of directors. Boys admitted between ages of 8 and 13, and kept until 17 (Prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Include thorough English education in all its branches; Latin, French, geography, history, mathematics, vocal music and drawing as taught in schools of art. Boys in two upper forms have option of learning Greek or German. Lectures to be given in natural history, chemistry, &c. Younger boys carefully instructed in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Religious instruction in accordance with Holy Scriptures and doctrines of Church of England, as set forth in Thirty-nine Articles (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Patrons: two bishops, seven other noblemen, and a baronet. Directors: a nobleman and 14 other gentlemen resident in neighbourhood. Council of reference: present head master of Repton school and three other clergymen. Discipline entirely in hands of masters (Prospectus).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1869.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head, second, and three assistants in upper school, all graduates of Oxford or Cambridge. French master. Four masters in lower school holding Government certificates.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—210.

Terms, 10*l.* a quarter in advance. College caps 5*s.* half-yearly. Entrance fee 3*l.* No bills sent home (Prospectus).

Head Master:
Rev. Thos. Ford Fenn, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
Second Master:
C. M. Tripp, Esq., B.A., Exeter College, Oxford.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

LINCOLN.

SCHOOL FOR MIDDLE CLASS GIRLS.

[Insufficient Information.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
    (*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
    (*d*) the studies;
    (*e*) the discipline;
    (*f*) the payments by the boys;
    (*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

    (*a*) for the education of boys only;
    or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boy allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmeti or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?
42. Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?
43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?
45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?
46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
47. What prayers are used?
48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?
49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?
50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?
55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?
56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?
57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?
60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?
61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?
62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?
63. Do you believe that they would?
64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?
65. Have the boys access to any school library?
66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?
68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?
69. How large is it?
70. How far is it from the School?
71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?
72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?
73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?
75. Do any of the masters join in the games?
76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?

38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?

41. How often is the School examined?

42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?

43. In what subjects?

44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?

46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?

47. What provision is made for religious instruction?

48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?

49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

50. What prayers are used?

51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?

52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?

53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?

58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?

59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed.

61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School-system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Masters of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Girls.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTER OR MISTRESSES OF PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]